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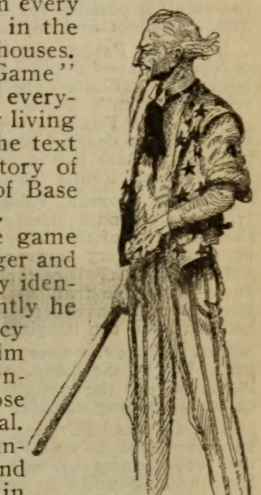
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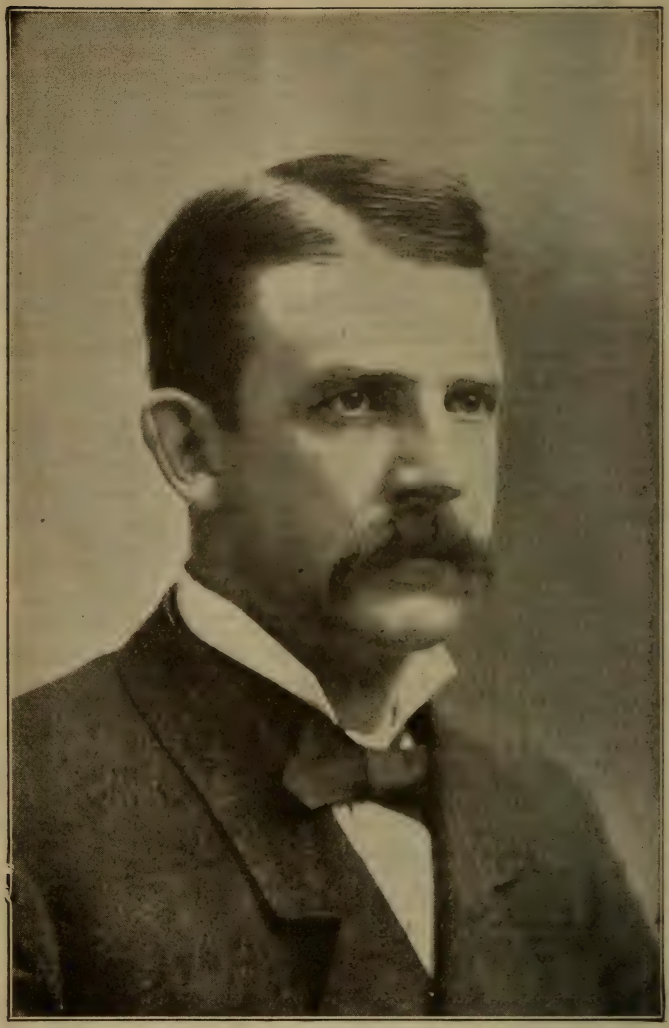
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Thirty-seventh Year

1913

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JOHN B. FOSTER,
Editor Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.
Mr. Foster is now Secretary of the New York National League Base Ball Club.

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NOTICE—To give adequate representation to College and School Base Ball Teams, which heretofore has not been possible in the Guide owing to lack of room, "Spalding's Official Collegiate Base Ball Annual" will be issued in February. It will contain complete college records, pictures and information exclusively pertaining to College Base Ball. Price 10 cents.



THOMAS J. LYNCH,
President National League; Member National Commission.

Introduction

In preparing this issue of SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE for the season of 1913, it has occurred to the Editor that the season of 1912, and the period which followed its completion, have been filled with a great deal of unusual and uncommon vicissitude.

In the first place the personnel of the National League, the oldest Base Ball organization in the world, has been greatly changed by reason of death and purchase of one franchise. New owners have brought new faces into the game, and when the National League starts on this year's campaign there will be some younger but equally as ambitious men at the heads of some of the clubs.

The players have effected an organization. That, too, is an incident of interest, for it is well within the memory of the Base Ball "fans" of this day what happened when another organization was perfected in the past. For this organization it may be said that the members promise that it will be their object to bring about better deportment on the part of their own associates and that they will work their best for the advancement of Base Ball from a professional standpoint. If they do this they will be of benefit to the sport. If they work from selfish motives it is inevitable that eventually there will be a clash, as there was in the past.

The last world's series which was played was the greatest special series of games which has been played in the history of the national pastime. There may have been single games and there may have been series which have attracted their full measure of interest from the Base Ball "fans," but there never has been a special series so filled with thrills and excitement as that between the New York and Boston clubs. The GUIDE this year enters into the subject thoroughly with photographs and a story of the games and feels that the readers will enjoy the account of the contests.

Some innovations have been attempted in this number of the GUIDE which should interest Base Ball readers. Attention is called to the symposium by prominent Base Ball writers which brings up a subject of interest in regard to future world's series. There are other special articles, including something about the Base Ball writers of the South, who have decided to organize a chapter of their own.

The year 1912 was one of progress and advancement on the part of Base Ball throughout the world. To-day it not only is stronger than ever as America's national game but it is making fast progress in other countries because of the attractiveness of the pastime.

The Editor of the GUIDE wishes its thousands of readers an even more enjoyable Base Ball year in 1913 than they had in 1912. This publication is now one of worldwide circulation, and carries the gospel of Base Ball, not only across the Atlantic ocean, but across the Pacific ocean as well. One of these days it may be its province to report a series for the international championship, and then Base Ball will have become the universal game of the world, a place toward which it is rapidly tending.

THE EDITOR.



B. B. JOHNSON,
President American League; Member National Commission.
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Editorial Comment

By John B. Foster.

PROGRESS OF AMERICA'S NATIONAL GAME

Two more nations have been conquered by the national game of the United States and a whole race has succumbed to the fascinations of the greatest of all outdoor sports. Both France and Sweden have announced their intention of organizing Base Ball leagues. That of Sweden is well under way. Indeed, they have a club in Stockholm and there are more to follow, while the French, who have gradually been awakening to the joys of athletic pastime in which they have hitherto chosen to participate in other ways, hope to have a new league by the expiration of the present summer.

There is no doubt as to their intention to play Base Ball. They are making efforts to procure suitable players from the United States to coach them and the French promoters of the sport are determined that their young men shall be given every opportunity to take advantage of the game of which they have heard so much and have seen so little.

Last year in the Guide it was the pleasure of the editor to call attention to the fact that the Japanese had so thoroughly grasped Base Ball that they were bent on some day playing an American team for the international championship. It is not probable that such a series will take place within the next five years, but not improbable that it will take place within the next decade. When the Japanese learn to bat better, and with more effect, they will become more dangerous rivals to the peace of mind of the American players. They have grasped the general theory of the game amazingly well, and they field well, but they have yet to develop some of those good old fashioned "clean up" hitters in which the "fans" of the United States revel.

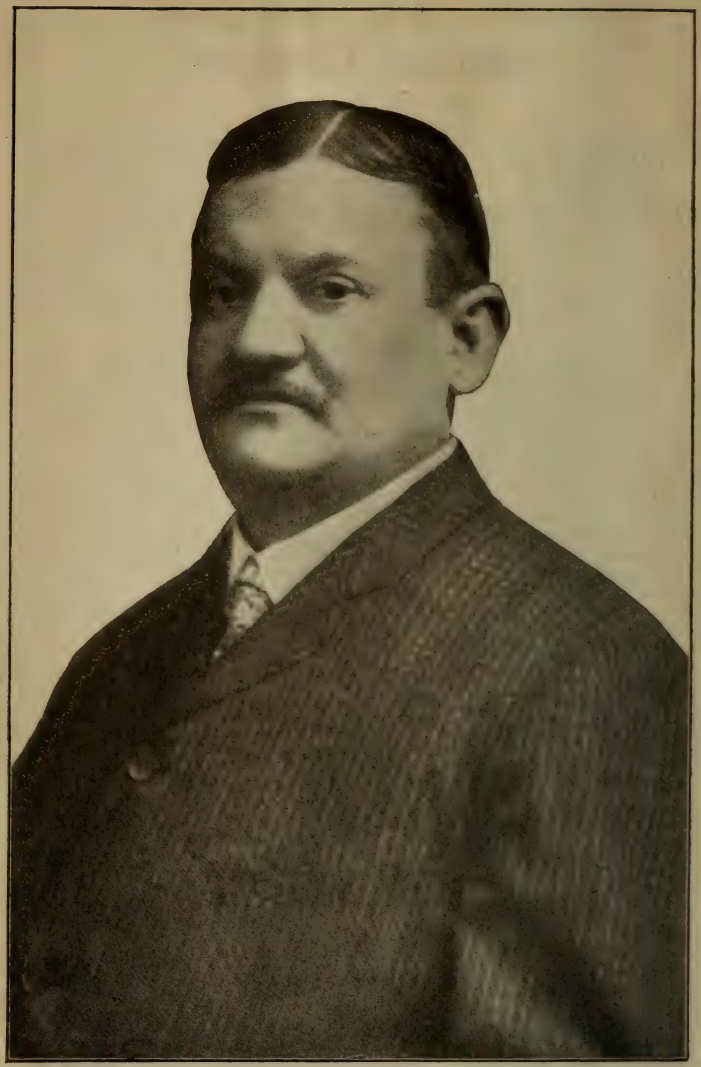
This season it comes to the attention of the editor of the Guide that more progress has been made in China in regard to Base Ball than in any fifty years preceding. True, there was not much Base Ball in the fifty years preceding, but now there is. There is a league at Hong Kong. There are Base Ball teams at Shanghai and other cities.

Dr. Eliot, former president of Harvard, who recently returned from a trip around the world, holds that Base Ball has done more to humanize and civilize the Chinese than any influence which has been introduced by foreigners, basing his statement on the fact that the introduction of the sport among the younger Chinese has exerted a tremendous restraint upon their gambling propensities.

It is a rather queer fact that where the civilizations are older in the countries of the Occident there is a greater tendency to gamble, especially among the young, than there is in the newer America. Doubtless this is largely due to the lack of athletic pastime. The young of those countries know little or nothing about simple amusements which are so popular in the United States, and acquire from their elders their knowledge of betting and taking part in games of chance, two evils which unquestionably have done much to degrade the race as a whole.

Base Ball has caught the fancy of the younger generation and the boys. Once they get a ball and a bat in their hands they are better satisfied with them than with all the gambling devices which have been bequeathed to them by a long and eminent line of forefathers.

So it would appear that the introduction of the national game



AUGUST ("GARRY") HERRMANN,
Chairman National Committee.
Bellsmith, Photo.

of the United States into China is likely to exert a humanizing influence which shall go further than legislation or sword, and if only the missionaries had grasped earlier the wishes and the tendency of the younger element of the Chinese population, the country might be further along than it is with its progressive movement.

In the Philippine Islands the younger generation simply has gone wild over Base Ball. Progress has been noted in the GUIDE from time to time of the increase of interest but it is now at such a pitch that the boys of the islands, wherever Base Ball has been introduced, simply have deserted everything for it. They will play nothing else. The cockfights and the gambling games, which were also a part of the amusement of the younger men, have been given up. The little fellows who wear not much more than a breechclout play Base Ball. They have picked up many of the American terms and one of the most amusing of experiences is to stand outside the walls of old Manila and hear the little brown boys call: "Shoot it over. Line it out," and the like, returning to their native language, and jabbering excitedly in Filipino whenever they arrive at some point of play in which their command of English fails them.

Twenty years from now a league including cities of the Philippines, China and Japan, is by no means out of the question, and it may be that the introduction of Base Ball into all three countries will result in a better understanding between the peoples and perhaps bring all three races to a better frame of mind as relates to their personal ambitions and rivalries.

In connection with the widespread influence which Base Ball is having on both sides of the world, on the shores of the Pacific Ocean and on those of the Atlantic Ocean the editor would like to call attention to the theory which has been advanced by Mr. A. G. Spalding, the founder of the GUIDE, as to the efficacy of Base Ball for the purpose of training athletes, that has a world-wide application.

Mr. Spalding contends that Base Ball has lent no small assistance to the athletes of the United States in helping them to win premier honors at the Olympic Games since their reintroduction. Mr. Spalding was the first American Commissioner to the Olympic Games appointed to that post, the honor being conferred upon him in 1900, when the late President McKinley gave him his commission to represent the United States at Paris in 1900. Mr. Spalding, with his analytical mind has reasoned out a theory which is undoubtedly of great accuracy, and which is further corroborated by an interview given out in London—strangely enough on the same day that Mr. Spalding gave utterance to his ideas in Los Angeles—by Mr. J. E. Sullivan, American Commissioner to the Olympic Games at Stockholm last year, while returning to the United States after witnessing the triumphs of the Americans. Mr. Spalding said:

"I cannot say that I am at all surprised at the result at Stockholm. History has been repeating itself in this way ever since the celebration of the Olympic games was inaugurated at Athens. America won the victory there in 1896; she triumphed again at Paris in 1900; our athletes defeated the contestants at St. Louis in 1904; the victory was ours at London in 1908, and it was a foregone conclusion that we would win at Stockholm.

"But there is food for thought in this uninterrupted succession of triumphs. Why do our athletes always win? All other things being equal, the contestants in the country holding the event should naturally come to the front. Their numbers are always greater than those from any other country and the home grounds influence is strong. However, that advantage has not in any case prevented American success.



JOHN A. HEYDLER,
Secretary-Treasurer National League.

"Therefore there must be a cause. What is it? Measured by scale and tape, our athletes are not so much superior as a class. The theory of 'more beef' must be discarded. We may not lay claim to having all the best trainers of the world. We must look to some other source for American prowess.

"I may be a prejudiced judge, but I believe the whole secret of these continued successes is to be found in the kind of training that comes with the playing of America's national game, and our competitors in other lands may never hope to reach the standard of American athletes until they learn this lesson and adopt our pastime.

"The question, 'When should the training of a child begin?' has been wisely answered by the statement that it should antedate his birth. The training of Base Ball may not go back quite that far, but it approaches the time as nearly as practicable, for America starts training of future Olympian winners very early in life. Youngsters not yet big enough to attend school begin quickening their eyesight and sharpening their wits and strengthening their hands and arms and legs by playing on base ball fields ready at hand in the meadows of farms, the commons of villages and the parks of cities all over the land. Base ball combines running, jumping, throwing and everything that constitutes the athletic events of the Olympian games. But above all, it imparts to the player that degree of confidence in competition, that indefinable something that enables one athlete to win over another who may be his physical equal but who is lacking the American spirit begotten of base ball.

"An analysis of the 1912 Olympian games shows that the American showed to best advantage in contests where the stress of competition was hardest. In the dashes they were supreme; in the hurdles they were in a class by themselves, and in the high jump and pole vault there was no one worthy of their steel. Whenever quick thinking and acting was required, an American was in front. Does not this fact prove that the American game of base ball enables the player to determine in the fraction of a second what to do to defeat his contestant?"

□ □ □

WHAT A SEASON OF BASE BALL COSTS

It may not be out of place to say a few words in regard to the greatly increased cost of Base Ball. There are some sensational writers whose hobby is to inform the public about the great receipts in Base Ball. Usually they exaggerate from twenty-five to thirty-five per cent.

Now as to the expense of Base Ball. Figures at an approximate for the National League will be offered. Railroad expenses for mileage alone $300,000, including spring training trips. Hotel bills $65,000. Sleeping cars and meals en route, $30,000. Salaries to players, $480,000. Total, $875,000. Add to this $30,000 for the salaries of umpires and their traveling expenses. That makes $905,000.

Now not a penny has been appropriated thus far for the salaries of the president of the National League, the secretary and expenditures of the office nor for the salaries of the business departments of the various clubs, nor for ground rents, taxes and a dozen and one other things, to say nothing of that well-known old item "wear and tear."

The receipts of Base Ball barely cover these expenditures. The alleged profits of Base Ball mostly are fanciful dreams of those who know nothing of the practical side of the sport and are stunned



Reds (standing)—Hammarstedt, Axell, Schrage, Jonason; Landers, Umpire; Bergkvist, Wallen, Johnson, Aben, Welin. Blues (sitting)—Landahl, Olavson, Gustavson, Danielson, Wikman; Johnson, Manager; Wennborg, Bergstrom, Tossleff, Larson, Roy Johnson, Mascot.

SWEDISH BASE BALL TEAMS, STOCKHOLM.

when they are made acquainted with the real financial problems which confront club owners.

But the money that is contributed to the support of the game almost immediately finds its way back into public channels. Less than thirty per cent. of Base Ball clubs realize what a business man would call a fair return on the amount invested.

A well-known writer on economic topics interviewed owners of Base Ball clubs as to their income and outgo. One of the best known of the National League men took the writer into his office and spread the cash book of the club's business before him.

"You may go through it if you wish," said the owner, "but here is the balance for the last day of the year."

It read as follows: Receipts, $250,505; expenditures, $246,447.

"That's answer enough for me," said the writer. "I am through with any more essays on the affluence of Bast Ball 'magnates.' I think it would be better to extend them the hand of charity than the mailed fist."

□ □ □

THE NEW ORGANIZATION OF PLAYERS

The formation of an organization on the part of the major league ball players during the closing days of the season of 1912 was looked upon with some misgivings by those who remember only too well what happened when a prior organization of ball players was formed.

In the present instance those foremost in perfecting the organization have also been foremost in asserting that the players' organization's principal aim is to co-operate with the club owners.

If this object is followed with fidelity and to its ultimate conclusion there is no necessity to fear any grave disturbances, but there is a dread—that dread which is the fear of the child that has had its hands burned by the flame, that a selfish coterie of players might obtain control of the organization, set up a policy of unscrupulous defiance and destructive opposition and retard for a moment the higher development of the game.

There is no organization, either of unscrupulous Base Ball players or unscruplous club owners, which will ever find it possible to destroy organized Base Ball. The results that organized Base Ball have brought about will never be annihilated although grave injury could be temporarily wrought by a force defiant to the unusual demands made by the sport to perpetuate itself successfully.

It is simply out of the question to control Base Ball as one would control the affairs of a department store. Base Ball has its commercial side, but its commercial side cannot maintain it with success. There must be a predominant factor based upon the encouragement that brings forth admiration for a high class sport. This factor can only be fostered by the ability to maintain not one, but a group of high class teams.

Any ball player imbued with the idea that the "stars" should be grouped together in the city best able to pay the highest salaries simply is an enemy to his career and to those of his fellow players.

Without some handicap to assist in the equalizing of the strength of Base Ball nines of the professional leagues there will be no prosperity for the leagues or the clubs individually. No better evidence may be cited to prove this than the fact, repeatedly demonstrated that in the smaller leagues Base Ball enthusiasts in the city best able to pay the largest salaries frequently withdraw their support of the team because "it wins all the time."

To-day Base Ball, in its professional atmosphere, is nearer an ideal sport, a better managed sport, and a more fairly and equitably

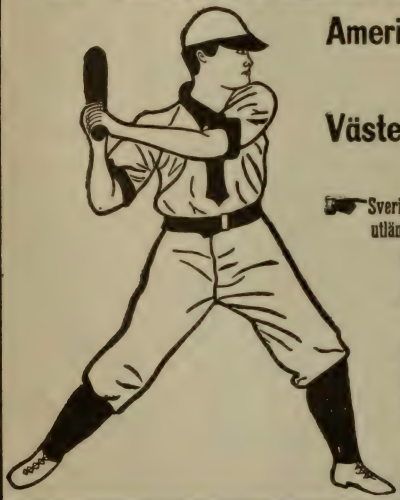
OLYMPISKA SPELEN

(OLYMPIC GAMES)

ÖSTERMALMS IDROTTSPLATS

Mandagen d. 15 Juli kl. 10—11,30 f. m.

BASEBOLL



Amerikanskt Baseboll-lag mot Västerås' Basebollklubb.

Sverige för första gången i täflan mot utländskt Baseboll-lag.

Två Amerikanska lag spela 5 innings mot hvarandra. Segrande laget möter Västerås' Basebollklubb.

Såsom domare fungerar den välkände f. d. professionelle Baseboll-spelaren **GEORG WRIGHT**, som 1889 gjorde en färd jorden rundt med "The Champion Baseboll Team of the World"

Basebollregler med beskrifning komma att tillhandahållas å täfiingsplatsen.

Poster advertising the Base Ball Ball Game between American and Swedish players, at Olympic Games, Stockholm, Sweden, 1912.

adjusted sport, than it ever has been, which is manifest proof of its superior evolution. Had results been otherwise it would have retrograded and possibly passed out of existence. Carefully comparing its management with that of all other sports in history the Editor of the GUIDE believes that it is the best managed sport in the world.

It is true that improvements can be made. It is evident that there are still commercialized owners not over capitalized with a spirit of sport. It is undeniable that there are ball players not imbued with a high tone of the obligations, which they owe to their employers and to the public, but it is as certain as the existence of the game that progress has been made, and that it has not ceased to move forward.

For that reason players and owners must be guided by a sense of lofty ideals and not be led astray by foolish outbursts over trivial differences of opinion, easily to be adjusted by the exercise of a little common sense.

□ □ □

BASE BALL PLAYED IN SWEDEN

In connection with the subject of "Base Ball For All the World," for which the GUIDE expounds and spreads the gospel, the Editor would submit a very interesting letter received by him from Sweden. It reads as follows:

Westeras, Sweden, Sept. 14, 1912.

To the Editor of the GUIDE:

We hereby have the pleasure of sending you two copies of the into Swedish from the Spalding Base Ball Guide translated rules, translated and issued by the Westeras Base Ball Club.

The work of getting the book out has been somewhat slow on account of that the work of translating, proofreading, etc., all had to be done on our spare time, but it is done now, and I think we have succeeded pretty well, everything considered. The books will be distributed by a well-known book firm, Bjork & Boyeson, Stockholm, and will soon be available in all the bookstores in Sweden.

We got some advance copies out just in time for the Olympic Games, and I had the pleasure of presenting some copies to Commissioner Col. Thompson, Manager Halpin and others of the American Olympic Committee.

As you know, so did we have a game of Base Ball at Stockholm with one of the Finland teams, and as it may be of some interest to you to know the preliminaries to the game, I am writing to relate how it happened.

In trying to arrange for some amusements in the evenings at the Stadium, the Olympic Committee wrote us if we would be willing to take part in a game of Base Ball at Stadium some evening during the Stadium week. As our club this year was in poor condition, on account of some of our best players being out on military duties, we hesitated at first, but then decided to risk it, knowing very well that whoever we would play against, they would not rub in to us too hard. We pointed out to the Olympic Committee that it would not be very hard to get a team of Base Ball players picked out from the American athletes taking part in the contests, but as they would not be prepared for Base Ball, suits and other needed articles had to be provided for. We were then told to get necessary things ordered, and so we did. We ordered suits from a tailor in this town, after a pattern that I got from Spalding's this spring. The suits were of gray flannel, with blue trimmings for our team and red trimmings for the American. I also ordered bats and



GENERAL BELL OPENING SEASON OF THE MANILA BASE BALL LEAGUE.

gloves, and with the things our club already had, we were very well equipped.

The Olympic Committee, Stockholm, then received a letter from the Olympic Committee, New York, saying that if a game of Base Ball could be arranged for during the Olympian Games, they would bring two teams along on the Finland. The Olympic Committee cabled to come along, and sent us a copy of Mr. Sullivan's letter. I knew, of course, that if the game could be played by two American teams, it would be a much better game than if our team took part, and told the Olympic Committee, and wanted to withdraw, but as they did not know for sure how it would be, told us to go ahead with the arrangements just the same, and so we did, and by the time the Finland arrived, everything had been arranged for.

The Olympic Committee has selected the evening, 7 P. M., of the 10th of July, for the game, and thought that this would be suitable to the Americans, but as some of the players had to take part in the contests, Mr. Halpin would not risk them then, so it was finally decided that a game should be played the 15th, the Americans to play six innings between themselves and then six innings against us.

Well, we had a game at the training grounds. We played six innings, and Mr. Halpin was kind enough to let us have a pitcher and catcher from his men. The score was 9 to 3, and it could just as well been 9 to 0, perhaps. Well, at any rate, it was the first Base Ball game, as far as I know, that ever took place in Europe between an American team and a European team, with England possibly excepted.

Mr. Halpin said that the Americans were going to play a game the next morning between themselves, but that game did not come off. There was probably no time for it, as the Finland left Stockholm the same day. Very likely the American boys were somewhat disappointed in not being able to play between themselves, as anticipated, and perhaps I should not have pushed our game ahead, but as long as there was a Base Ball team in Sweden, it would have been strange if it had not played, and it gave our boys a chance to see how the game should be played, and they certainly did take it in. Had the game been played as it was intended and advertised, on the 10th in the Stadium, there would very likely have been a bigger crowd present, and the game would also have been more talked about in the papers, but then we will have to be satisfied as it is.

Our club has been practicing all summer, twice a week, and on the 24th of August we gave an exhibition game here at Westeras, between two teams from our club, the suits made for the Olympic Games coming in very handy. I send you herewith a clipping from a local paper describing the game, and also a picture of the two teams with myself and the umpire included.

At our game here we distributed the "Description of Base Ball," written by you and translated into Swedish, and it came of good use. Next year we intend to have our teams appear in the nearby cities around here, so as to give people a chance to see the game, and it will not be long before they will start it in Stockholm, so I think the game is bound to be popular here also.

Mr. George Wright, of Boston, was the umpire at the Stockholm games, and as he was very kind to us, we would like to send him the picture of the club, and hope that you will forward us his address.

I am, for Westeras Base Ball Club,

Yours truly,

EDWIN JOHNSON,
Electrical Engineer.



Photo by permission of Bureau of Insular Affairs, Washington, D. C.

IGOROTTE BALL GAME.

THE NEW NATIONAL AGREEMENT

Unlimited satisfaction must be had by all who are connected with Base Ball over the greatly improved conditions by which the season of 1913 is begun under the new National Agreement. While it perhaps might be exaggerated boastfulness to affirm that Base Ball, as a professionally organized sport, has attained perfection, it is not out of reason—indeed, quite within reason—to observe that Base Ball never had such a well balanced and perfect organization as that by which it is regulated at the present time.

The principal fact of congratulation lies in the safeguards and provisions which have been thrown around the players of the minor leagues and in the equitable and just measures which have been agreed upon to provide for their future.

As a general rule it may be taken for granted that the players of the major leagues can take care of themselves. That is to say, their positions, if they are expert in their calling, and conscientious in their deportment, really take care of them.

No club owner, unless he is maliciously or foolishly inclined, will jeopardize the interests of his team by acting in a wilfully unjust manner toward a player who is cheerfully and uprightly offering his services. We may hear of occasional exceptions to this condition of things, but if these occasional exceptions chance to arise, it is inevitably certain that the owner in the long run will suffer to a greater degree than the player with whom he deals unfairly.

It is the history of Base Ball that more inequitable treatment has arisen by fifty per cent in the minor leagues than has had its origin in the major leagues. The reason for this existed almost wholly in the inability of Base Ball as a whole to bring the minor league owners to a realization of the injury that they might be doing and to extend such punishment and insist upon such regulation as were necessary to change this undesirable condition.

By the organization of the National Association of Base Ball clubs the minor leagues, for the first time in their history, placed themselves in a position where they could demand proper enforcement of regulations for the government of the sport, and by their alliance with the major league clubs, under the articles of the National Agreement, a general working basis was effected whereby compliance with rules could be insisted upon.

The result of this admirable condition of affairs is that wisdom and equity now rule where there once existed chaos and at times something akin to anarchy in sport.

At no time in the history of the game, which is so dear to the hearts of the American people, has the general legislative and executive body been so well equipped by the adoption of pertinent and virile laws to insist upon justice to all concerned as at the present moment.

The new National Agreement is an improvement upon the old and the old was a long, long step in advance of anything which had preceded it. The mere fact that club owners and leagues were so willing to adopt a system better than its predecessor wholly confutes the absurd assertions of the radical element that there is no consideration shown for the player.

To the contrary, every consideration has been shown to the player, but the latter must not confound with the consideration shown to him the idea that his interests are the only interests at stake in Base Ball. The man who is willing to furnish the sinews of war has as good standing in court as the player who furnishes the base hits and the phenomenal catches.



THE "HABANA" TEAM—CHAMPIONS OF CUBA, 1912.
Edward Laborde, Manager.

So perfect is the system which is being attempted to be set in force by the new National Agreement that the young man who now essays to play professional Base Ball may be assured of steady advancement in his profession and a generally improving condition if he will be as honest by his employer as he expects his employer to be honest by him.

The graduated system of assisting players, step by step, from the least important leagues to the most important is the most perfect plan of its kind that has ever been devised. There may be flaws in it, but if there are they will be remedied, and if modifications are necessary to make it more perfect there is no doubt that such modifications will be agreed upon.

As proof of what the new National Agreement may do, although it has barely had time to be considered, the editor of the GUIDE would submit the following for consideration:

Ever since the National Agreement was organized the members have always striven to aid the players in their efforts to gain the top rank in the great national game. They have had a hard proposition in handling all of the cases that have been brought to their attention, but their decisions in all cases were absolutely fair and impartial. Then the matter of the new agreement occasioned many hours of laborious work on the part of the members of the Commission, and when the instrument was finally announced it meant that all of the parties to such an agreement were satisfied and that there could be no improvement. There was one detail that covered a wide field, and that was in the matter of players drafted by the two big leagues and later sent back to the minors. Under the old National Agreement it was possible to pick up a player by means of the annual draft from one of the Class C leagues and just before the opening of the season send him back to the club from whence he came without ever having given him a chance to land with a club in some higher organization.

Realizing that such players were not given a chance to advance in the Base Ball profession, this matter was thoroughly thrashed out and the new ruling under which all of the National Agreement clubs operate was adopted. Now it is possible for a player in any of the smaller leagues to be drafted by a major league club, and when the latter party does not care to retain possession of such a player he is first offered to the Class AA clubs. All of these clubs must waive on him before he can be dropped farther down in the list, and if such should be the case he would then be offered to the Class A clubs. In that way the player, although he is not fast enough to remain in the two major leagues, is always given a chance to advance, for if any of the clubs in those classes higher than that from which he came had grabbed him he was bound to receive an increase in salary. That meant that he had his chance to advance, and that was the sole purpose of the National Agreement in drafting such a rule.

During the past drafting season there were sixty-nine players drafted by the two major league clubs, and of that number twenty-seven have already been sent back to the minor leagues. The Class AA and A clubs claimed all of these twenty-seven, and it is more than likely that there will also be many more who will be given trials by the big league clubs during the spring training season and who may later be turned back to the minors. Of the twenty-seven players thus far sent back seventeen of them advanced in their profession, a tribute to the sagacity, wisdom and impartiality of the members of the National Commission. The decision, as announced by Chairman Herrmann of the National Commission pertaining to this return of drafted players, is as follows:



1—Interested American spectators at base ball game between teams representing United States and Sweden; left to right, J. E. Sullivan, United States Commissioner to the Olympic Games; Bartow S. Weeks and Joseph B. Maccabe, members of the American Olympic Committee. 2—Sapery (Sweden) beating out a short hit; Blanchard (U.S.A.) playing first base. 3—Wickman (Sweden) making a two-base hit to center field; Davenport (U.S.A.) catching. 4—Game between East (Olympics) and West (Finlands); Fred W. Kelly, University of Southern California, at bat; Wesley M. Oler, New York Athletic Club, catching. 5—Battery for the Olympics; left to right, George V. Bonhag, Irish-American Athletic Club, pitcher; Wesley M. Oler, New York Athletic Club, catcher.

BASE BALL SCENES AT OLYMPIC GAMES, STOCKHOLM, 1912.

Clubs.	League.	Players.	Drafted From	Drafted By
Louisville	American Asso	Stansbury	Louisville	St. Louis N. L.
Chattanooga	Southern Asso	Balenti	Chattanooga	St. Louis A. L.
Sacramento	Pacific Coast	Berghammer	Lincoln	Chicago N. L.
Sacramento	Pacific Coast	Orr	Sacramento	Phila. A. L.
Sacramento	Pacific Coast	*Young	Harrisburg	New York A. I
Sacramento	Pacific Coast	Drohan	Kewanee	Washington.
Indianapolis	American Asso	Berghammer	Lincoln	Chicago N L.
Indianapolis	American Asso	Cathers	Scranton	St. Louis N. L.
Indianapolis	American Asso	Metz	San Antonio	Boston N. L.
Indianapolis	American Asso	Kernan	Oshkosh	Chicago A. L.
New Orleans	Southern Asso	Bates	Newp't News	Cleveland.
New Orleans	Southern Asso	Wilson	Knoxville	Cleveland.
New Orleans	Southern Asso	Betts	San Antonio	Cleveland.
New Orleans	Southern Asso	Drohan	Kewanee	Washington.
New Orleans	Southern Asso	Williams	Newark, O.	Washington.
Portland	Pacific Coast	Williams	Newark, O.	Washington.
Portland	Pacific Coast	Drohan	Kewanee	Washington.
Portland	Pacific Coast	Bates	Newp't News	Cleveland.
Portland	Pacific Coast	Grubb	Morristown	Cleveland.
Portland	Pacific Coast	Wilson	Knoxville	Cleveland.
Portland	Pacific Coast	Betts	San Antonio	Cleveland.
Milwaukee	American Asso	Beall	Denver	Cleveland.
St. Paul	American Asso	Berghammer	Lincoln	Chicago N. L.
St. Paul	American Asso	Miller	Harrisburg	Pittsburgh.
St. Paul	American Asso	Booe	Ft. Wayne	Pittsburgh.
St. Paul	American Asso	House	Kewanee	Detroit.
St. Paul	American Asso	Drohan	Kewanee	Washington.
St. Paul	American Asso	Beall	Denver	Cleveland.
St. Paul	American Asso	Balenti	Chattanooga	St. Louis A. L.
St. Paul	American Asso	Agnew	Vernon	St. Louis A. L.
Omaha	Western League	Wilson	Knoxville	Cleveland.
Omaha	Western League	Williams	Newark, O.	Washington.
Omaha	Western League	Betts	San Antonio	Cleveland.
Omaha	Western League	Drohan	Kewanee	Washington.
Buffalo	Internat'l League	Schang	Buffalo	Phila. A. L.
Buffalo	Internat'l League	Dolan	Rochester	Phila. N. L.
Buffalo	Internat'l League	Cottrell	Scranton	Chicago N. L.
Buffalo	Internat'l League	Clymer	Minneapolis	Chicago N. L.
Columbus	American Asso	Drohan	Kewanee	Washington.
Rochester	Internat'l League	Dolan	Rochester	Phila. N. L.
Montreal	Internat'l League	Connelly	Montreal	Washington.
Toledo	American Asso	Hernden	†	St. Louis.
Toledo	American Asso	Stevenson	Oshkosh	St. Louis N. L.
Toledo	American Asso	Bates	Newp't News	Cleveland.
Toledo	American Asso	Wilson	Knoxville	Cleveland.
Denver	Western League	Heckinger	Racine	Chicago N. L.
Denver	Western League	Drohan	Kewanee	Washington.

*Subject to investigation as to whether New York American League Club has title.

†Subject to investigation as to whether St. Louis American or National League Club has title to this player and how secured.

A World's Series Problem

Much discussion arose after the finish of the last world's series as to whether the adjustment of dates had worked satisfactorily. The contention was that playing off a tie game on the ground where the game had been scheduled might work some inconvenience to "fans" and result in an inequitable allotment of dates, simply to conform to custom.

It was asserted that the importance of the series demanded that it be a home-and-home affair, dates to alternate regularly, regardless of all ties or drawn games. To obtain opinion that is sound and practical the Editor of the GUIDE sent forth the following letter:

NEW YORK, January 31, 1913.

During the recent world's series it so happened that a tie was played in one of the cities, which compelled both teams to remain in that city for another date. Before the series was over this arrangement resulted in one club having five games on its home grounds and the other club having but three games on its home grounds.

It has seemed to some that it is unjust. It is also contended that it is unfair to the patrons of the game to schedule a contest and then not play in the city specified after some had traveled many miles to see it.

Will you please give the GUIDE your opinion as to whether a change would be advisable?

Very truly yours,

JOHN B. FOSTER,

Editor Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.

Answers were received to the request for a "symposium of opinion" as follows:

"So far as having any effect on the chances of the two teams is concerned, I don't think having to play more games on one ground than on the other makes any material difference. Where cities are sufficiently near each other for games to be alternated daily, it would perhaps be fairer to spectators to do so, irrespective of ties; yet it seems to me that a tie on one grounds should be played off the next day in the same city." W. B. HANNA,

New York Sun.

"In my opinion the arrangement on tie games in the post-season contests is a poor one. I saw the result of it in the series between the Cubs and White Sox last fall. Two tie games were played and the confusion and inconvenience it caused the fans was deplorable. It is unjust to the followers who support Base Ball. It is also unjust, in a small way, to the club which has to play two or more games on its opponent's field. Players when away from their home grounds, in a fall series, are more or less under a nervous strain. If there was confusion, inconvenience and difficulty in a local series as a result of a tie game, the folly of the arrangement must appear more absurd when towns like New York and Boston are involved. Dates should alternate, tie or not tie."

OSCAR C. REICHOW,

Chicago Daily News.

"We are in receipt of your favor of the 31st ult., and wish to thank you for the opportunity presented.

"It is our opinion that a tie game was played and it should be considered as a game. Either side had an opportunity to win and any advantage that the home club might have had was lost when it failed to break the tie.

"It is, therefore, our belief that this game should have been played in the other city.

"As to it being unfair to the patrons who had traveled so far to see the scheduled contest, there is no doubt that they were afforded a sufficient amount of amusement and excitement for their trouble, in witnessing a closely played contest."

J. G. T. SPINK,
St. Louis Sporting News.

"It seems to me that the game should be alternated between the contending cities regardless of ties. The tie game gave Boston five games on the home grounds, while the Giants had only three. Besides, many persons, who traveled to see the games in New York, were inconvenienced."

JOHN E. WHEELER,
New York Herald.

"I think that the scheduled programme should be played through irrespective of the results of the respective games, and any extra playing or playing-off should be done after the originally set schedule is completed."

H. P. BURCHELL,
Sports Editor New York Times.

"I believe it would be inadvisable to change the method that now prevails. While the situation which arose last season did seem unjust to the New York club, I think the very fact that Boston had five games on its home grounds, and the Giants but three on their own diamond, was an answer to those ill-advised skeptics who are always ready to raise the cry of hippodroming.

"That same situation is not likely to again arise for a long time, and I believe the rule as it stands is a guarantee to the public of the strict honesty of the world's championship contests."

DAMON RUNYON,
The New York American.

"A change in the rules regarding world series games would be fairer to the patrons of the sport. Here in Chicago this past fall two ties were played and, as a result, there was considerable confusion over the ticket arrangements. How much more is the case when two cities are involved? A condition which allows five games to be played in one city and only three in another is scarcely fair to the two teams. By making a schedule calling for alternate games in each city, irrespective of ties, everybody—fans and players—would get an even break."

MALCOLM MACLEAN,
Base Ball Editor Chicago Evening Post.

"I think it might be fairer to both world's series contenders to play a regular schedule, regardless of the fact that any tie games may arise in the series. Under the old system of playing the tie off in the city where the tie game is played, it brings about a great deal of confusion. Many fans make arrangements to see a game on a certain day and are greatly disappointed when the game is played in a different city. Of course, the old rule of playing the play-off game on the same grounds as the tie game, is fair to both contesting clubs, as it is merely a matter of chance where a tie game is played."

FRED. G. LIEB,
New York Press.

"The rules regarding the manner of scheduling games for the world's series should not be changed. There are times when they apparently work a hardship to one team or the followers of one club, but, after all, they help to throw the necessary safeguards around the contests. As for the argument for not playing off a tie game on the same grounds, thus disarranging the dates and inconveniencing the fans, patrons of the world's series games are accustomed to this, since bad weather frequently cuts into the event and causes postponements.

"In a way it does not appear fair that one club should have the privilege of playing five games at home to three games at home for its opponents. The rule of playing off a tie game on the same grounds is a fixture in Base Ball. As to the other game, this was a question of the luck of the toss of the coin.

"The fans have to trust to luck as to the number of games they will see in a world's series, this depending upon the number of games played and possibly upon the toss for a seventh battle. In 1905 the fans of Philadelphia saw only two games in a world's series with New York. In 1910 only two games were played here in the series with Chicago.

"Any time a club has three games on its own grounds in a series where four victories decide the issue either it or its followers have not much chance to raise an objection."

WILLIAM G. WEART.
The Evening Telegraph.

"It was, of course, to the disadvantage of the Giants to be obliged to play five of the eight games in the post-season series last fall on the grounds of their opponents, but this came as a result of one tie game on the Boston grounds and being outlucked on the toss to determine where the deciding game should be played. This tie game unquestionably caused much inconvenience to patrons because of the change in the schedule made necessary because of it.

"It is not clear to me, however, just how these things can be remedied without disturbing the balance of an even break for both teams more violently than was the case last fall.

"I do not believe there will be another series just like the one of 1912, and so, in my opinion, an immediate change in the conditions governing these series would not be advisable. It is not clear to me just what changes could be made. One club or the other is bound to have the advantage of an extra game on its own grounds, providing seven games are necessary. The championship in nine out of ten contests will be decided in seven games or less.

"Then, as to having the games played according to an arbitrarily fixed schedule, so as not to inconvenience patrons—that would be out of the question, being open to the objection that it would then be possible to have every game that figures in the result of the series played on the home grounds of one of the contestants. For instance, tie games or unfavorable weather which would prevent a game being played in one city, would throw all the games to the other city where there might be no tie games nor unfavorable weather. That would mean four straight, if it so happened that the home team won the games, and the loser would never have gotten action on its own grounds. That would be considerably worse than five to three.

"So it looks to me as if the patrons would have to take their chances in the future as they have in the past."

JAMES C. O'LEARY.
Boston Globe.

"It seems to me that it would be better to alternate (in case of a tie), as a team able to tie its opponent on a hostile field would be entitled to consideration for this performance. I am very certain, however, that the players of both clubs in the recent world's series were satisfied with an arrangement which minimized the amount of traveling they were called upon to do.

"Persons who had seen a five-inning tie game terminated by rain would hardly be satisfied. It seems to me that the rule as to alternating ball parks should be applied strictly, but only in case the tie game involved went nine innings or more."

FRANCIS EATON.
Sports Editor Boston Journal.

"To me the feasible thing to do appears to be to insert a clause in stipulations covering all short series of a special character, such as intercity, inter-league and world's series, making it compulsory for the teams to alternate between the cities or grounds of the competing clubs."

PURVES T. KNOX.
New York Evening Telegram.

"Why wouldn't it be a good scheme to toss up for the deciding game only in cases where an equal number of games had been played in each city, and, in cases where one city had seen more games than the other, to play the deciding game in the city which had seen the fewer games?

"I do not believe it advisable to change the commission's rule regarding postponed games. The rule now provides that, in case of a postponement, the clubs shall remain in the city in which the game was scheduled until it is possible to play. If this rule were changed and there happened to be a week of bad weather, as in 1911, the teams and many fans might be forced to travel back and forth from one town to another for a week without participating in or seeing a single game; and it might happen some time that the jump would be between St. Louis and Boston."

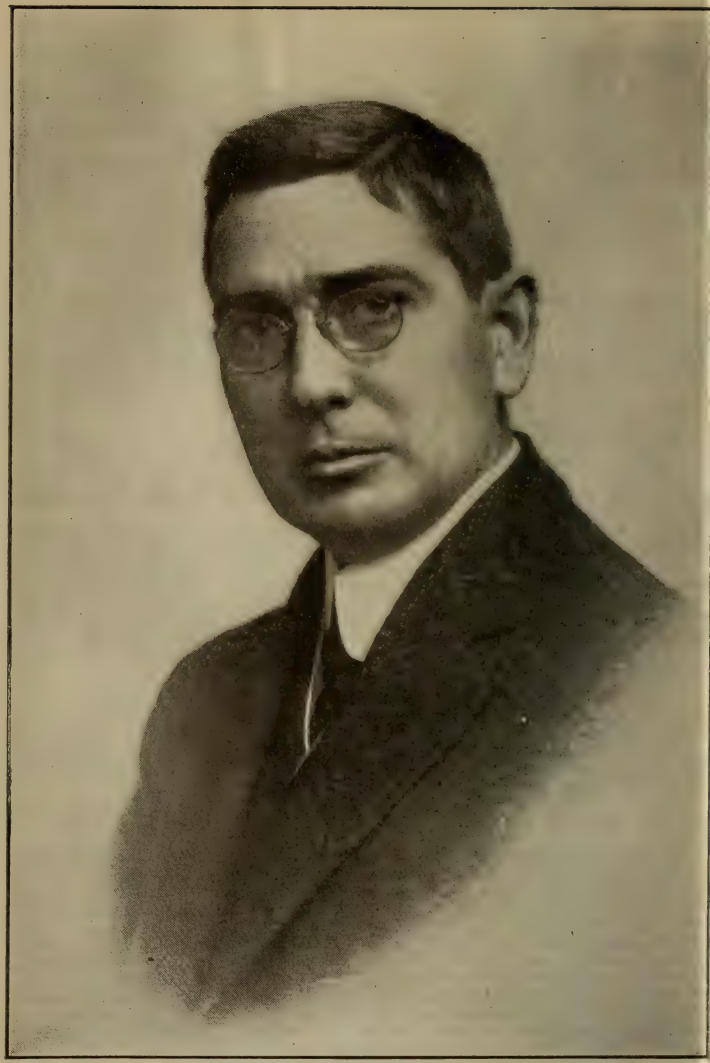
R. W. LARDNER.
Chicago Examiner.

"A change in the rule governing the playing-off of tie games in the world's series should be made. The teams ought to appear in each city on the dates named in the schedule drawn up before the series starts, unless the weather interferes."

WILLIAM H. WRIGHT.
New York Tribune.

"Drawn games are as unavoidable as rainy days in world's series, but not as frequent. They operate the same in their effect on the contest for the world's pennant and in causing confusion among the patrons by disarranging the schedule. It would be manifestly unjust if, after a rain postponement, the competing teams did not remain and play the game off before playing elsewhere. That might result in playing all of the games in one city. Since drawn games are treated like postponed games in the regular season, and are of infrequent occurrence in world's series, any other arrangement than the present does not seem advisable. The patrons, who should be considered always, would be among the first to object if each team did not have an equal show to win. In the last series only four games that counted were played in Boston and three in New York and if New York had won the toss for the deciding game the situation would have been reversed. It would be manifestly fairer to play the seventh game if necessary in some neutral city."

I. E. SANBORN.
Chicago Tribune.



H. N. HEMPSTEAD,
President New York National League Club.

New Faces in the Old League

By John B. Foster.

Not for some time has there been such a turning over of the leaves of history in the National League as during 1912-13, and because of this there are many new faces peering out of the album. There have also been changes in the minor circuits and one prominent change in the American League.

The death of John T. Brush removed from Base Ball a dean of the National League. Wise in the lore of the game, a man more of the future than of the present, as he always foresaw that which some of his contemporaries were less alert in perceiving, it meant no easy task to be his successor.

Prior to the death of Mr. Brush there was a great deal of curious and some idle speculation as to his ultimate successor in case of decease, or, in the event of his retirement because of bodily weariness. One or two went so far as to say that upon his death Andrew Freedman would return to prominence in Base Ball, because he was the real owner of the New York club. Once and for all the writer would like to put the personal stamp of absolute denial on the repeated statements made by certain individuals in New York and Chicago that Andrew Freedman retained the control of the New York club after John T. Brush was reported to have purchased it.

Mr. Freedman retained nothing of the kind. Not that Mr. Brush objected to him as a partner, but when Mr. Brush purchased the stock he purchased the control outright, although he did request Mr. Freedman to hold a few shares and not give up his personal interest in Base Ball, for Mr. Freedman had a great liking for the game in spite of his stormy career. The assertions that Mr. Freedman was the real owner and Mr. Brush the nominal owner were made with malicious intent, of which the writer has proof, and through a desire, if possible, to combat the popularity and the success of the Giants.

This digression has been made to call attention to the fact that while rumor was plentiful as to the future control of the Giants Mr. Brush was carefully "grooming" a young man—his son-in-law, Mr. H. Hempstead—to take his place.

To a few it was known that Mr. Hempstead was acquiring such experience and information as would be necessary to assume the control of an undertaking which has grown so huge as the organization of the Giants in New York. The business details of the club have quadrupled and the cares and anxieties of the man at the head have increased in proportion.

The Giants, as successful as they have been under the control of John T. Brush and John J. McGraw, the men who have been the executive heads in both the business and the playing departments of the game, are as susceptible to reverses as if they were the lowliest club in the organization. It is only by constant and severe application that the club's affairs may be kept at the best pitch.

Mr. Hempstead brings to Base Ball the advantage of youth, a keen business sagacity developed beyond his years, coolness, a disposition that is sunny and not easily ruffled, and a reputation for unvarying fairness and the highest type of business and sport ideals. Quite a list of qualities, but they are there.

If characteristics of that description fail to maintain the high standard of the New York club, then it will be due to the fact that our standards of business deportment have turned topsy-turvy.



1, Benjamin S. Minor, President Washington Club; 2, S. P. Britton, President St. Louis National League Club; 3, W. H. Locke, President Philadelphia National League Club; 4, Herman Nickerson, Secretary Boston National League Club; 5, D. C. Snyder, Secretary-Treasurer Philadelphia National League Club; 6, Leslie H. Constans, Secretary Pittsburgh Club; 7, Frank M. Stevens, a Director of the New York National League Club.

NEW MAJOR LEAGUE OFFICIALS, 1913.

William H. Locke is the new president and part owner of the Philadelphia club. He and Mr. Hempstead are the "junior" presidents of the league. There is no necessity for the Editor of the GUIDE to enter into any long and fulsome praise as to William H. Locke.

His career speaks for itself and he speaks for himself. A young man of the finest attributes, he has brought nothing to the mill of Base Ball to grind except that which was the finest and the cleanest grain.

The writer has known Mr. Locke almost, it seems, from boyhood and esteems him for his worth, not only as one who has administered the affairs of Base Ball with skill and intelligence, but as one who wrote of Base Ball with understanding and excellent taste, for it must not be forgotten that Mr. Locke is a newspaper graduate into the ranks of the great sport the affairs of which fill a little corner of the hearts of so many of America's citizens.

Perhaps no young man ever left a newspaper office to become a Base Ball president with more good wishes behind him than William H. Locke. He served his apprenticeship as secretary of the Pittsburgh club and he served it well. He is a high class, delightful young man, every inch of him, and Philadelphia will soon become as proud of him as Pittsburgh is now.

Still another newspaper writer has been claimed from the desk by the National League. He is Herman Nickerson, formerly sporting editor of the Boston *Journal*, who is now the secretary of the Boston National League club.

"Nick" is known from one end of the National League circuit to the other as one of the most solid and substantial of the writing force, and also as one of the most demure and modest. In addition to his great fund of information on Base Ball topics he is an author, and "The Sword of Bussy," a book which was published during the winter, is even more clever than some of the author's best Base Ball yarns, and that is saying a great deal in behalf of a man wedded to Base Ball.

Another change in the National League was the selection of Frank M. Stevens of New York, as one of the Board of Directors of the New York National League club.

This brings into Base Ball one of New York's cleverest and brightest young business men, one who is forging so rapidly to the front in business circles in the big metropolis that many an older head goes to him for advice. Mr. Stevens knows a lot about Base Ball, which is of even greater importance in the game, and is not afraid to swing any venture that will put with fairness a championship team into the big city. He is a son of Harry M. Stevens, whom everybody knows, rich and poor alike.

In the American League the death of Mr. Thomas D. Noyes, president of the Washington club, a young man who left behind naught but friends, left a vacancy in the organization which was filled by the selection of Mr. Benjamin S. Minor.

The new president of the club has had practical experience in Base Ball and perhaps plenty of it, as almost everybody has had in Washington, but he is a wideawake, progressive and ambitious man, who is of just the type to keep Base Ball going, now that it has struck its gait in the national capital, and the future of the sport looks all the brighter for his connection with it.



1, Rigler: 2, Owens; 3, Orth; 4, Eason; 5, Johnstone; 6, Emslie; 7, Brennan; 8, Finneran; 9, Bush; 10. Klem.

GROUP OF NATIONAL LEAGUE UMPIRES, 1912.

The Umpires

The umpires are always with us, and the umpire problem has been a vexation of Base Ball since the beginning of Base Ball time, yet neither the umpires, the public, the club owners nor the league officials need be discouraged, for it was fully proved in 1912 that umpiring, as a fine art, has advanced a step nearer perfection. We may well doubt that perfection in its every quality shall ever be achieved, but we may all feel sanguine that it is possible to realize better results.

It is true that some men make better umpires than others, exactly as some men make better ball players than others, but it is also true that if the men who find it the hardest task to become the most expert umpires would be given a little more encouragement they might be a little more successful.

To the staff of umpires of the National League and the American League it is but fair to render a compliment for their work of last season. Some of them made mistakes but the general average of work on the part of the judges of play was excellent.

There was less tendency on the part of the umpires to render their decisions without being in a position to follow the play correctly. They were occasionally willing to concede that they might have been wrong when an analysis of the play was brought to their attention and they were firm in asserting discipline without becoming overheated on their own account.

To the mind of the Editor of the GUIDE, in the general light of observation, the most serious blunders committed by the umpires in 1912 were in making decisions before the play took place. This did happen and more than once. To illustrate, by an example, the Editor of the GUIDE had exhibited to him some photographs taken during 1912 in which a player had been "waved out" before he actually had arrived at the base. Granting the desire of the umpires to be alert and ready to render decisions promptly, it is equally apparent that giving decisions in advance of the completion of plays is likely to imbue the spectators with an idea that the umpire is either partisan or incompetent.

Young umpires, in their haste to "make good" in the major leagues, are apt to overdo rather than fail to be on time.

While it is not a pleasant subject to discuss, it is a fact that some umpires had been accustomed to use the very language to players on the field that they were presumed in their official capacity as umpires to correct. The writer knows of instances where this took place.

It has ever been the policy of the GUIDE to stand for clean and high class Base Ball. Twenty per cent. more women attend ball games now than did ten years ago. Eighty per cent. more women spectators are likely to attend five years from now. To encourage their attendance every effort should be made to eliminate all disgraceful conversation on the field. Wherever it may be ascertained that an umpire has used profane or vulgar langauge on the field the editor of the GUIDE believes that he should be fined and punished as sternly as an offending player.

It is contended that the position of the umpire has been rendered more arduous by reason of the world's series. The argument is advanced that the players are more intractable, by reason of their eagerness to play in the post-season games. That argument would be stronger were it not for the fact that some of the worst disturbances emanate from the players of the clubs that have no chance to play in the world's series.

As a general rule two good reasons may be advanced for disputes on the part of players.



1, O'Loughlin; 2, Deneen; 3, Perrine; 4, Connolly; 5, Sheridan; 6, Evans; 7, Westervelt; 8, O'Brien; 9, Egan; 10, Hart.

GROUP OF AMERICAN LEAGUE UMPIRES, 1912

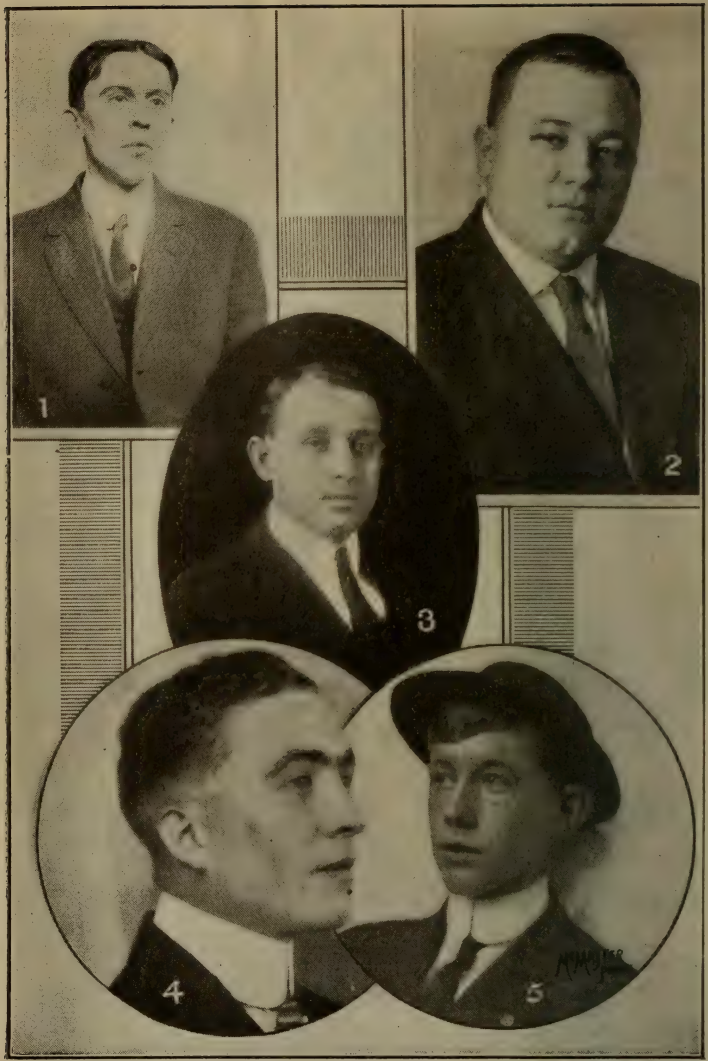
First: Desire to "cover up" the player's own blunder.
Second: General "cussedness."

There are players who make honest objection on the excitement of the moment from sheer desire to win, but their lapses from Base Ball etiquette are so few and far between that their transgressions usually may be forgiven with some grace.

The Editor of the GUIDE would offer one suggestion to league presidents and umpires; it is this: whenever two possible plays occur in conjunction, instruct the chief umpire always to turn to the spectators and inform them which player is out.

For instance, if a player is at bat and another on the bases and two are out and an attempt is made to steal second, as the chief umpire calls the batter out on strikes the public should be clearly informed that the batter is out. If the play looks close at second base the crowd frequently believes the runner has been called out and resents it accordingly. In line with the same play, when the runner is called out and the fourth ball at the same time is called on the batter, the chief umpire should turn to the spectators and to the press box and make it clearly understood that the batter has been given a base on balls. It saves a great deal of annoyance and fault finding.

By the way, although it has been said elsewhere, the Editor of the GUIDE would beg the indulgence of repetition by stating that the work of the umpires during the world's series of 1912 was one of the finest exhibitions of its kind ever seen on a ball field, and somehow it seemed as if the players, would they but deport themselves during all series as they did during the world's series might find that there are more good umpires in the world after all than bad ones.



1, Sam L. Gilbert, Sporting Editor Daily Picayune, New Orleans; 2, H. T. McDaniel, Sporting Editor Item, New Orleans; 3, Henry F. Reiter, Daily States, New Orleans; 4, Joseph Williams, Base Ball Editor Commercial-Appeal, Memphis; 5, B. R. Talley, The Democrat, Nashville, Tenn.

A GROUP OF BASE BALL WRITERS ON THE SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION CIRCUIT.

Base Ball Writers of the South

While the Base Ball writers of the cities which comprise the Southern Association have no organized membership similar to the Base Ball Writers' Association of the major leagues and the organizations which are best known as the class AA leagues, they are a clever, hard-working group of young men, who have labored in season and out of season, not only to build up Base Ball but to build it up on the right lines.

Experience of more than a quarter of a century has most abundantly proved that the standard of Base Ball has steadily been elevated. It needs no compilation of fact nor any dogmatic assertion on the part of the Editor of the GUIDE to attest that fact. It is a present condition which speaks for itself. The general tone of the players is far higher than it was and there has come into evidence a marked improvement in the spirit of the men who own Base Ball clubs. In the earlier history of the sport there was a tendency to win by any means that did not actually cross the line of dishonesty. Later there came a season when the commercial end of the game tended to encroach upon the limits of the pastime. This has been repressed in the last two seasons and to-day the morale of Base Ball is of a higher type than it ever has been in the history of the pastime.

It is a high class sport in the main, managed by high class men for high class purposes.

Going through the early stages of building up a successful league, which, by the way, is the severest of all tasks, and even now at intervals confronted with changes in the league circuit, the Southern writers have steadily been sowing the seeds of high class Base Ball and they have seen results prior to this date, for Base Ball has become popular and has been handsomely and loyally supported in sections in which fifteen years ago it would have been considered impossible to achieve such results.

It is true that business reverses and adverse conditions have had at times their effect upon Base Ball in the South and possibly may produce similar results again, but the admirable offset to this fact is that none of these conditions at any time has daunted the spirit and the resolution of the young men who have zealously been preaching the cause of clean and healthy Base Ball.

Very likely to their zeal, their courage, their tact and their ability it is possible to ascribe the increase in good ball players which is making itself manifest in the South. More high class and attractive athletes are coming from the Southern states in these days than ever was the case before. Base Ball is very glad to have them. When a representative major league team is made up of players who represent every section in the Union, engaged for their skill, it seems as if Base Ball has become nearer an ideal and a national pastime than ever before in the history of the sport.

To the Southern writers the members of the Base Ball Writers' Association and those of the organizations patterned on like lines send greeting.



1, Julian L. Murphy, Sporting Editor Journal, Atlanta, official scorer of the Atlanta Club; 2, Dick Jemison, The Constitution, Atlanta; 3, Percy H. Whiting, Base Ball writer The Georgian, Atlanta; 4, Barney Sheridan, Jr., Sporting Editor The Register, Mobile; 5, W. G. Foster, Sporting Editor Times, Chattanooga, Tenn.

A GROUP OF BASE BALL WRITERS ON THE SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION CIRCUIT.

Base Ball Worth While?

One of the foremost divines in the East who has a deep concern in Base Ball and Base Ball players is Rev. Dr. Reisner, pastor of the Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, of New York City. Throughout the season he attends the games and is greatly interested in the work of the players He knows Base Ball well, and in addition to that he knows the environment of Base Ball players and their character and endeavor as well as any person in the United States.

It is Dr. Reisner's custom each year to preach a sermon to the Base Ball players and their friends in his church in New York, and the building always is filled to listen to his discourse. In view of the interest which he takes in the national game and because of his excellent knowledge as to the general details of the sport, the Editor of the GUIDE asked him to say a few words to the ball players of the United States through the medium of this publication, and he has graciously consented to do so in the following pithy and straightforward talks:

BY THE REV. CHRISTIAN F. REISNER, NEW YORK.

The Bible is the Spalding book of rules for the game of life. James E. Sullivan, beloved by all athletes, gave me these rules for athletes: "Don't drink, use tobacco or dissipate. Go to bed early and eat wholesome food!" The boozer gets out of the game as certainly as the bonehead.

I have interviewed scores of the most noted players. Every one had a religious training. Many are church members. All avoid old-time drinking, as our fathers did smallpox.

Mathewson belongs to the high type now being generally duplicated. He is a modern masculine Christian. Base Ball demands brains as well as brawn. Minds muddled by licentiousness and liquor are too "leady" for leaders. Hotheadedness topples capable players.

I am proud to style scores of Base Ball players, I know, as gentlemen. They are optimists. Defect is unrecognized. Team work makes them brotherly. Bickerings break a Baseballist. Every member of the team gives himself wholly to the game. Jeers are as harmless as cheers.

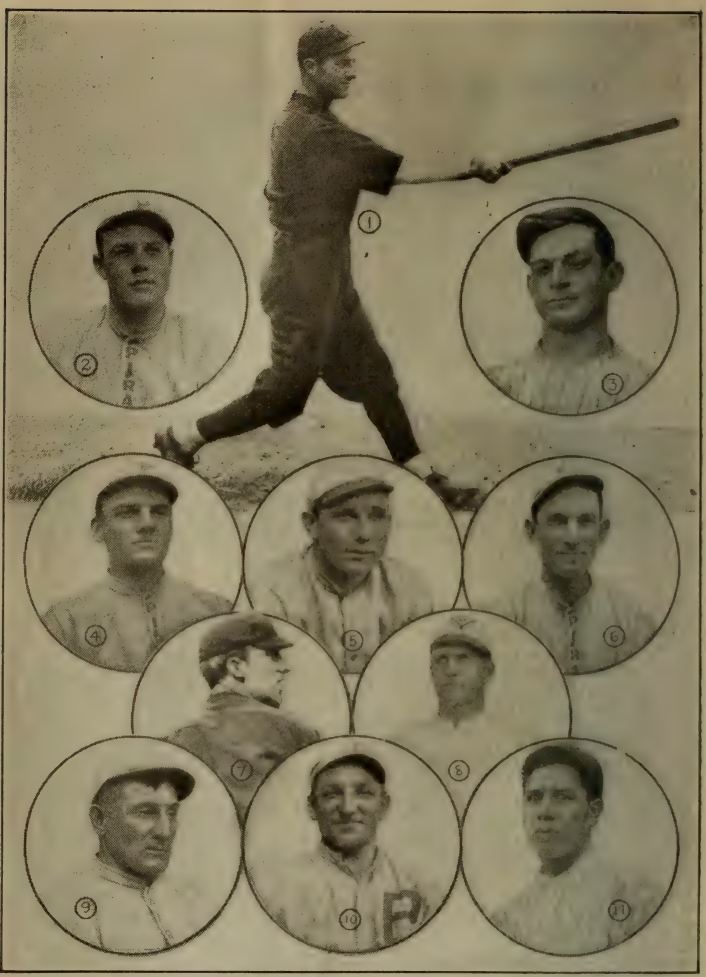
Every minute he does his best. He sleeps only at night. To do these things the player must follow Bible rules. If he keeps it up life's success is certain. Governor Tener and Senator Gorman proved it. No wonder "Billy" Sunday wrote me "I would not take a million dollars for my experience on the ball field."

It taught him how to knock the Devil out of the box.

Base Ball is invaluable to America. It thrills and so rests tired nerves. It brings the "shut-in" man into God's healing out-o'-doors. While yelling he swallows great draughts of lung-expanding, purifying air and forgets the fear of "taking cold."

He is pulled out of self-centeredness, while shouting for another. He stands crowd jostling good-naturedly or gets his cussedness squeezed out. He chums up with any one with easy comments and so gets out of his shell and melts again into a real human.

Base Ball absolutely pulls the brain away from business. It emphasizes the value of decency and gives healthy and high toned recreation to millions. If kept clean its good-doing cannot be measured. Nothing is worth while that does not do that.



1, Zimmerman, Chicago, leading batter, most home runs and two-base hits; 2, Hendrix, Pittsburgh, greatest percentage of victories; 3, Tesreau, New York, lowest average of runs earned off pitchers (a new record, see page 149); 4, Carey, Pittsburgh, most sacrifice hits and leading outfielder; 5, Bescher, Cincinnati, leader in stolen bases and most runs, 6, Wilson, Pittsburgh, leader in three-base hits; 7, Egan, Cincinnati, leading second baseman; 8, Daubert, Brooklyn, leading first baseman; 9, Wagner, Pittsburgh, leading shortstop; 10, Lobert, Philadelphia, leading third baseman; 11, Meyers, New York, leading catcher. Photos by Conlon.

NATIONAL LEAGUE PLAYERS IN THE SPALDING BASE BALL HALL OF FAME.

The Spalding Base Ball Hall of Fame

(From Spalding's Official Base Ball Record.)

New faces enter into the Spalding Base Ball "Hall of Fame" this year. The object of this "Hall of Fame" is not necessarily to portray the very top men of each department of the national game, for it frequently happens in these days, when players take part in only a few innings now and then, that they become entitled to mention in the records, although they do not bear the real brunt of the work.

In the "Hall of Fame" will be found the men who might well be termed the "regulars." Day in and day out they were on the diamond, or ready to take their place on the diamond, if they were not injured.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

First of all, Daubert has earned his place at first base for the season of 1912. Threatening in other years to become one of the group of leading players, he performed so well in the season past that there is no doubt as to his right.

There is a new player at second base. The regularity with which Egan of Cincinnati performed for the Reds earned him a place as the banner second baseman.

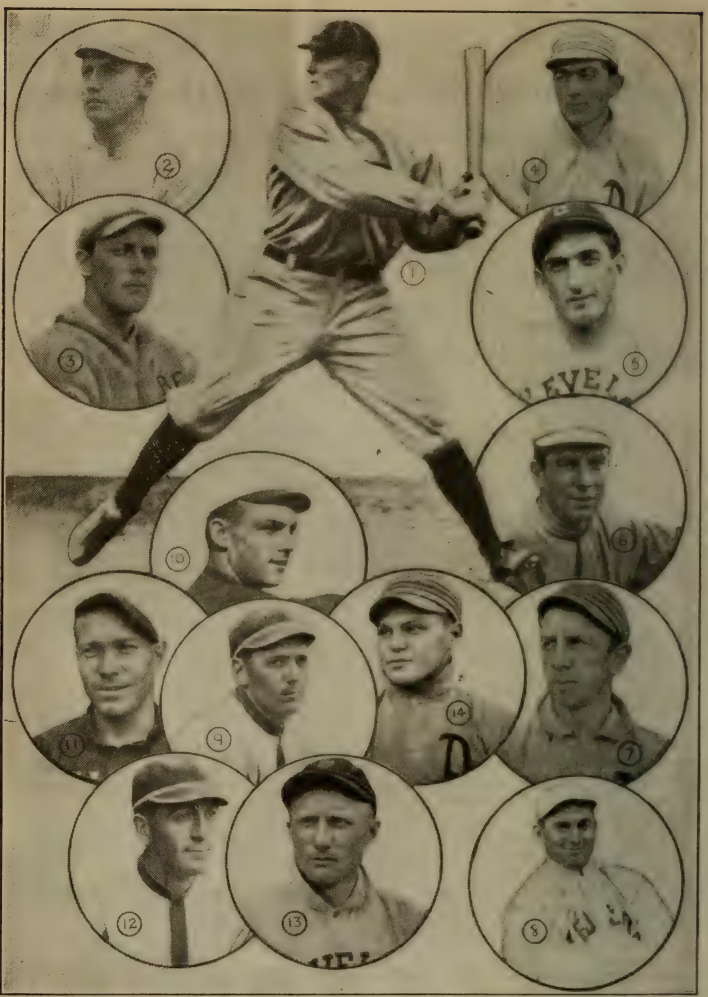
At third base the honor goes to J. R. Lobert, the third baseman of the Philadelphia club. In this particular instance Lobert was crowded, not for efficiency, but in the number of games played by Byrne, third baseman of Pittsburgh, and Herzog, third baseman of New York. In the matter of chances undertaken on the field, Herzog surpassed both Lobert and Byrne, but, in justice to Lobert, the honor seems to be fairly deserved by him.

John H. Wagner, the brilliant veteran of the Pittsburgh club, fought his way to the position of shortstop in 1912. His fielding was better than that of his rivals and at times he played the position as only a man of his sterling worth can play.

Owing to the fact that the able secretary of the National League, John A. Heydler, has compiled two methods of comparing pitchers, the "Hall of Fame" in the National League this year will include two faces. They are those of Hendrix of the Pittsburgh club and Tesreau of the New York club. The former won the greater percentage of games under the old rule in vogue of allotting percentage upon victories. Tesreau, however, under a new rule which classifies pitchers by earned runs, easily led the league. The editor of the RECORD is very much inclined toward Mr. Heydler's earned run record; in fact, has suggested a record based upon the construction of making every pitcher responsible for runs and computing his average upon the percentage of runs for which he is responsible. That places Tesreau in the front row, with Mathewson second.

There are two catchers who run a close race for the "Hall of Fame" in 1912. They are Meyers of New York and Gibson of Pittsburgh. Meyers caught by far the larger number of games, and, basing the work of catcher upon the average chances per game, seems to lead his Pittsburgh rival. Both men are sterling performers, and Meyers is an instance of the greatest improvement on the part of a catcher of any member of the major leagues.

For the position of leading outfielder, all things considered, Carey of Pittsburgh is selected for the "Hall of Fame." Not only did he play in the greatest number of games of any outfielder, but his general work in the outfield was sensational.



1, Cobb, Detroit, leading batter; 2, Wood, Boston, leading pitcher; 3, Cady, Boston, leading catcher; 4, Baker, Philadelphia, leader in home runs; 5, Jackson, Cleveland, leader in three-base hits; 6, Speaker, Boston, leader in two-base hits; 7, Collins, Philadelphia, most runs; 8, Lewis, Boston, most sacrifice hits; 9, Milan, Washington, leader in stolen bases; 10, Gandil, Washington, leading first baseman; 11, Rath, Chicago, leading second baseman; 12, McBride, Washington, leading shortstop; 13, Turner, Cleveland, leading third baseman; 14, Strunk, Philadelphia, leading outfielder. Conlon, Photos.

AMERICAN LEAGUE PLAYERS IN THE SPALDING BASE BALL HALL OF FAME.

For the position of leading batsman the "Hall of Fame honors Zimmerman, the powerful batter of the Chicago club. His work with the bat in 1912 approached in many ways that of the high class and powerful batters of old. He batted steadily, with the exception of one very slight slump, and his work as batter undoubtedly was of tremendous assistance to Chicago. Zimmerman did not shine alone as the best batter, as he was also the leading maker of home runs and the best two-base hitter of the season. That gives him a triple honor.

The best three-base hitter of the league was the quiet Wilson of Pittsburgh. Though not so high in rank as a batsman as some of his contemporaries, there was none in the organization who could equal his ability to get to third base on long hits.

Bescher, as in 1911, earned in 1912 the position of leading base runner in the National League. He stole more bases than any other player of the league, and was also the best run getter—that is to say, scored more runs than any other player.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

First of all comes Gandil for first base. His greater number of games played and his steady work at first almost all of the season, as he did not join the Washingtons at the beginning of the season, places him in the "Hall of Fame" at first base.

Rath is a newcomer to the Chicago club, but by all around good work he earned the place at second base. Not so heavy a batter as some of his rivals, he covered a great amount of ground for the Chicagos and steadied the infield throughout the year.

For the position of shortstop, McBride of Washington is the logical selection. Day in and day out he was one of the most reliable shortstops in the American League.

At third base John Turner of the Cleveland club retains the honor which he earned for himself in 1911, and he is one of the few players who is a member of the "Hall of Fame" two years in succession.

In the outfield, for all around work, the place of honor goes to Amos Strunk, the young player of the Philadelphia club. He was in center field and in left field, and he was a busy young man for most of the year.

Pitching at a standard higher than the American League had seen for years, Wood of Boston is given the "Hall of Fame" honor as pitcher. His average of winning games was very high, and he was compelled to fight hard for many of his victories.

The man who caught him seems entitled to be considered the leading catcher. He is Cady of Boston, although for hard work Carrigan, also of Boston, gives him a close race.

Once more Cobb is the leading batsman of the American League. There was none to dispute his right to the title. He was also leading batsman in 1911 and is another American League player who holds a position in the "Hall" two years in succession.

The leading home run batter of the American League was Baker of Philadelphia. He earned the same title in 1911. It is a double "Hall of Fame" distinction for him.

Jackson of Cleveland enters the "Hall of Fame" by being the leading batter for three-base hits.

Speaker of Boston becomes a member of the high honor group by being the leading batter of two-base hits.

Lewis of Boston is the leading batter of sacrifice hits.

Collins of Philadelphia was the best run getter.

Last, but by no means least, of all, Milan, the clever outfielder of Washington, is the best base stealer of the year, and, better than all the rest, earns his distinction in joining the "Hall of Fame" by establishing a new record of stolen bases.



1. H. A. Mortley, Mgr.; 2, Pratt; 3, Thomas; 4, Franks, 5, Dean; 6, Campbell; 7, J. Biggs, Scorer; 8, Granger; 9, Coomber; 10, Machado; 11, Simmonds, Capt.; 12, L. Turner; 13, H. W. Turner.

Allan, Photo.

NEW SOUTH WALES TEAM, MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA.

John Tomlinson Brush

By John B. Foster.

John Tomlinson Brush was born in Clintonville, N. Y., on June 15, 1845. He died November 26, 1912, near St. Charles, Mo., on his way to California from New York, for his health. Left an orphan at the age of four years, he went to live at the home of his grandfather, in Hopkinton, where he remained until he was seventeen years old. At this age he left school and went to Boston, where he obtained a position in a clothing establishment, a business with which he was identified up to his death. He worked as a clerk in several cities in the East, and finally went to Indianapolis in 1875 to open a clothing store. The store still occupies the same building, and Mr. Brush continued at the head of the business until his death. It was in the early '80s that he first became interested in Base Ball in Indianapolis, and he made himself both wealthy and famous as a promoter.

In 1863 Mr. Brush enlisted in the First New York Artillery, and served as a member of this body until it was discharged, at the close of the civil war. He was a charter member of George H. Thomas Post, G. A. R.; a thirty-third degree Scottish Rite Mason, and was also prominently identified with several social and commercial organizations of Indianapolis, notably the Columbia Club, Commercial Club, Board of Trade, and the Mannerchor Society. In New York Mr. Brush took up membership in the Lambs' Club and the Larchmont Club. For several years he made his headquarters at the Lambs' Club.

Mr. Brush is survived by his widow, Mrs. Elsie Lombard Brush, and two daughters, Miss Natalie Brush and Mrs. Harry N. Hempstead. His first wife, Mrs. Agnes Ewart Brush, died in 1888.

Mr. Brush's career in Base Ball, a sport to which he was devotedly attached, and for which he had the highest ideals and aims, began with the Indianapolis club of the National League.

It has been somewhat inaccurately stated that he entered Base Ball by chance. This was not, strictly speaking, the case. Prior to his first immediate association with the national game he was an ardent admirer of the sport, although not connected with it in any capacity as owner. He was what might be called, with accurate description, a Base Ball "fan" in the earlier stages of development.

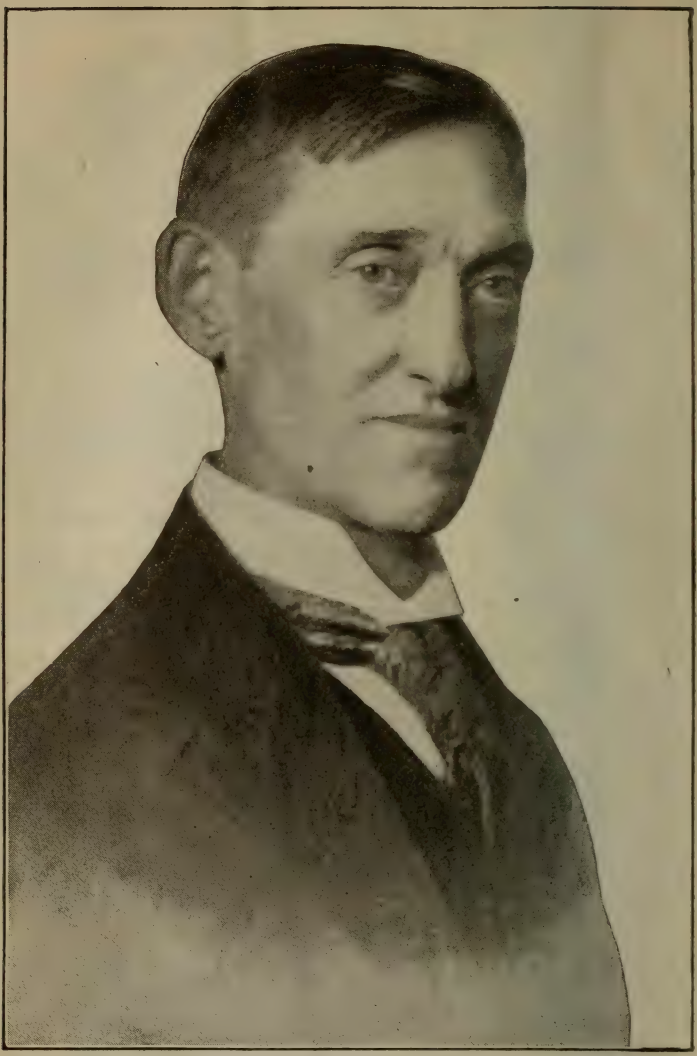
An opportunity presented itself by which it was possible to procure for the city of Indianapolils a franchise in the National League. Mr. Brush was quick to perceive the advantages which this might have in an advertising way for the city with which he had cast his lot and subscribed to the stock.

Like many such adventures in the early history of the sport there came a time when the cares and the duties of the club had to be assumed by a single individual and it was then that he became actively identified as a managing owner, as the duty of caring for the club fell upon his shoulders.

From that date, until the date of his death, he was actively interested in every detail relating to Base Ball which might pertain to the advancement of the sport, and his principal effort in his future participation in the game was to see that it advanced on the lines of the strictest integrity and in such a manner that its foundation should be laid in the rock of permanent success.

Naturally this was bound to bring him into conflict with some who looked upon Base Ball as an idle pastime, in which only the present moment was to be consulted.

The earliest environment of Base Ball was not wholly of a substantial nature. It was a game, intrinsically good of itself, in



THE LATE JOHN T. BRUSH

which the hazards had always been against the weak. There was not that consideration of equity which would have been for its best interests, but this was not entirely the fault of the separate members of the Base Ball body, but the result of conditions, in which those whose thought was only for the moment, overshadowed the best interests of the pastime.

There was an inequity in regulations governing the sport by which the clubs in the smaller cities were forced, against the will of their owners, to be the weaker organizations, and possibly this was less due to a desire upon the more fortunate and larger clubs to maintain such a state of affairs, than to the fact that the organization generally had expanded upon lines with little regard to the future.

The first general complaint arose from the players who composed the membership of the smaller clubs. They demurred at the fact that they were asked to perform equally as well as the players of the clubs in the larger cities at smaller salaries. Not that they did not try to do their best, for this they stoutly attempted under all conditions. It was the effect of a discrimination which was the result of the imperfect regulations that existed relative to the management of the game.

This attitude of the players resulted at length in the formation of a body known as the Brotherhood. To offset not the Brotherhood, but the cause which led to its formation, Mr. Brush devised the famous classification plan. Imperfectly understood in what it intended to do for the players, it was seized upon as a reason for the revolt of the players and the organization of the Brotherhood League.

At heart it was the idea of Mr. Brush so to equalize salaries that the players of all clubs should be reimbursed in an equitable manner. As always had been the case, and probably always is likely to be, the players who received the larger salaries were in no mood to share with their weaker brothers any excess margin of pay which they thought that they had justly earned, and it was not a difficult matter for them to obtain the consent of players who might really have benefited by the plan to co-operate with them on the basis of comradeship.

The motives of Mr. Brush were thoroughly misconstrued by some, and, if grasped by others, they were disregarded, because they conflicted with their immediate temporary prosperity.

The dead Base Ball organizer had looked further ahead than his time. His plan was born under the best of intentions, but it unfortunately devolved upon the theory that players would be willing to share alike for their common good. Later in life, through another and unquestionably even better method, he succeeded in bringing forth a plan which attained the very end for which he sought in the '80s, but in the second resort, by a far more efficacious method.

The Brotherhood League came into existence and rivaled the National League. The players of the National League and the American Association deserted to join the Brotherhood League, upon a platform that promised Utopia in Base Ball. Unquestionably it was the idea of the general Brotherhood organization that the National League would abandon the fight and succumb, but the National League owners were built of sterner stuff.

They fought back resolutely and hard and while for a time they were combated by a fickle opinion, based upon sentiment, it developed within two months that the public had learned thoroughly the reasons for the organization of the new league and declined to lend it that support which had been predicted and expected.

Meanwhile, Base Ball had received a setback greater than any which had befallen the sport in an organized sense from a professional standpoint.

The Brotherhood League was a pronounced and emphatic failure. This is not the verdict of personal opinion, but a record which is indelibly impressed upon Base Ball history.

It was the theory of the Brotherhood League that it, in part, should be governed by representative players, but the players would not be governed by players. Discipline relaxed, teams did pretty much as they pleased, and the public remained away from the games. It may be added with truth that the National League games were not much better patronized, but that was due to the prevalent apathy in Base Ball affairs throughout the United States.

When the Brotherhood League was formed and withdrew so many players from the National League the latter organization undertook to strengthen itself where it could and when Brooklyn and Cincinnati applied for membership in the circuit both were admitted.

The New York National League club had lost many of its players and, upon the substitution of Cincinnati for Indianapolis in the National League circuit, procured from Mr. Brush many players of note, among them Rusie, Glasscock, Buckley, Bassett and Denny.

Relative to the withdrawal of Indianapollis from the circuit it may be said that Mr. Brush flatly refused to give up his club, asserting stoutly that he was perfectly able to continue the fight, but when he felt that the exigencies of the occasion demanded that Cincinnati become a member, he agreed to give up the franchise, providing that he be permitted to retain his membership in the National League, and transfer such of his players as New York desired to the latter city. It has been alleged that he demanded an exorbitant price from New York for the transfer of the players.

This is untrue. He asked the price of his franchise, the value of his players, and the worth of giving up a Base Ball year in a city in which there was to be no conflicting club and, as he had expressed full confidence in his ability to make a winning fight for the National League, it was agreed that his rights to be considered could not be overlooked. To retain his National League membership he accepted stock in the New York club.

Toward the close of the Base Ball season the Brotherhood League dealt what it believed to be a death blow to the National League by the purchase of the Cincinnati franchise. It proved to be a boomerang, for before the first day of January, 1891, the Brotherhood League had passed out of existence. The backers of the organization, tired of the general conduct of the sport, were only too willing to come to an acceptable agreement and retire.

A. G. Spalding, John T. Brush, Frank De Hass Robison, Charles H. Byrne and A. H. Soden were prominent members of the National League in bringing this result about. Of these, Mr. Spalding and Mr. Soden survive, but have retired from active participation in Base Ball affairs.

It was through this settlement, resulting upon the Base Ball war, that Mr. Brush's activities were turned toward Cincinnati. The National League had a franchise in that city, but no one to operate it. Mr. Brush agreed to take up the franchise and attempt to operate and rebuild that club. That, however, is a detail which relates purely to the continuance of a major league circuit.

The next most noticeable achievement in Mr. Brush's Base Ball career and, to the mind of more than one, the greatest successful undertaking in the history of the game, was a complete revolution in the distribution of financial returns. By his success in effecting this Mr. Brush brought about the very purpose which he had sought to attain by his classification plan.

But the method was better, for the instruments of this readjustment of conditions were the owners and not the players. Briefly, it was the following:

There was still war in Base Ball between the American Associa-

tion and the National League. Recognizing that the best method to bring about a cessation of this war was to effect an amalgamation of the conflicting forces Mr. Brush sought, with the assistance of others, to weld both leagues into one. He was aided in this task, though indirectly, because A. G. Spalding was actively out of Base Ball, by that gentleman, Frank De Hass Robison, Christopher Von der Ahe, and Francis C. Richter, editor of "Sporting Life" of Philadelphia. The writer also essayed in the task in an advisory capacity.

The amalgamation was brought about, though not without some opposition; indeed, much opposition. It was conceded at that time that a twelve-club league, which was the object sought, was cumbersome and unwieldy, but there was no other plan of possible accomplishment which suggested itself.

But the principal consideration and the result accomplished in this consolidation of leagues was that all gate receipts should be divided, share and share alike, so far as general admissions were concerned.

That was the greatest and most far-reaching achievement in the history of Base Ball. Prior to that time the principle of a fixed guarantee for each game played had given each home club a stupendous bulk of the sums paid by the public toward the maintainance of the sport. The inevitable outcome of such an arrangement was that the clubs in the larger cities completely overshadowed the clubs in the smaller cities.

The teams in the cities of less population were expected to try to place rival organizations on the field that would equal in playing strength those of New York, Boston and Chicago, but they were unable to do so unless their owners were willing to go on year after year with large deficits staring them in the face.

When Mr. Brush and his associates succeeded in placing Base Ball upon a plane of absolute fairness, so far as the proper distribution of the returns of the sport could be made between clubs, Base Ball began to prosper, and, for the first time in all its history, the owners of so-called smaller clubs felt that they could go forward and try to rival their bigger fellows with equally strong combinations.

More than that, and which to the ball player is most important of all, it "jumped" the salaries of the players in the smaller clubs until they were on equal terms with their fellow players in the larger clubs, so that Mr. Brush helped to accomplish by this plan the very aim which he had at heart when he proposed the classification plan—a just, impartial and equal reimbursement to every player in the game, so far as the finances of each club would permit—and without that bane to all players, a salary limit.

Thus, while it is always probable that some players may receive more than others, based upon their preponderance of skill, it is now a fact that two-thirds of the major league ball players of the present day owe their handsome salaries to the system which John T. Brush so earnestly urged and for which he fought against odds which would have daunted a man with less fixity of purpose.

Having brought forth this new condition in Base Ball, which was so just that its results almost immediately began to make themselves manifest, the owner of the Cincinnati club devoted his time and his energies to the endeavor to place a championship club in Cincinnati. He never was successful in that purpose, although his ill fortune was no greater than that of his predecessors.

The time came that Mr. Brush learned that the New York Base Ball Club could be purchased. He obtained the stock necessary to make him owner of the New York organization from Mr. Andrew Freedman, but before he did so another Base Ball war had begun between the National League and the American League, a disagree-

ment starting from the simplest of causes, but which, like many another such disagreement, resulted in the most damaging of conditions to the prosperity of the pastime.

As had been the case in the prior war brought about by the organization of the Brotherhood League, Mr. Brush fought staunchly for his rights. Prominent National League players were taken by the American League clubs, and this brought retaliation.

At length the National League opened negotiations to obtain certain American League players and succeeded in doing so. Among these were the manager of the Baltimore club, John J. McGraw, who felt that he was acting perfectly within his rights in joining the New York National League club. Directly upon his acceptance of the management of the New York club Mr. Brush became its owner and the era of prosperity was inaugurated in New York, which was soon enjoyed by every club throughout the United States.

In its first year under the new management the team was not in condition to make a good fight, but the next year it was ready and since then has won four National League championships and one World's Championship.

In the spring of 1911, at the very dawn of the National League season, the grand stand of the New York National League club burned to the ground. A man less determined would have been overcome by such a blow. Nothing daunted and while the flames were not yet quenched, Mr. Brush sent for engineers to devise plans for the magnificent stadium which bears his name and which, on the Polo Grounds in New York, is one of the greatest and the most massive monument to professional Base Ball in the world.

In connection with this wonderful new edifice of steel and stone, which is one of the wonders of the new world, it is appropriate to add that two world's series have been played on the field of the Polo Grounds since it has been erected.

The rules for these world's series were formulated and adopted upon the suggestion and by the advice of Mr. Brush and since a regular world's series season has been a feature of Base Ball the national game has progressed with even greater strides than was the case in the past.

At a meeting of the National League the following resolutions were adopted:

> *Whereas*, The death of Mr. John T. Brush, president of the New York National League Base Ball Club, comes as a sad blow to organized professional Base Ball and particularly to us, his associates in the National League.
>
> As the dean of organized professional Base Ball, his wise counsel, his unerring judgment, his fighting qualities and withal his eminent fairness and integrity in all matters pertaining to the welfare of the national game will be surely missed.
>
> He was a citizen of sterling worth, of high moral standards and of correct business principles, and his death is not only a grievous loss to us, but to the community at large as well. Be it, therefore,
>
> *Resolved*, That the members of the National League of Professional Base Ball Clubs, in session to-day, express their profound grief at the loss of their friend, associate and counsellor and extend to the members of his bereaved family their sincere sympathy in the great loss which they have sustained by his death. Be it further
>
> *Resolved*, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the records of the league.

In connection with the death of Mr. Brush Ban Johnson, president of the American League, said: "Mr. Brush was a power in Base Ball. He will be missed as much in the American League as in the National League."

More than three hundred friends, relatives, business acquaintances, lodge brothers and Base Ball associates attended the funeral of Mr. Brush, on Friday, November 29, at St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Indianapolis. Fifty or more of Mr. Brush's Base Ball associates and acquaintances, principally from the East, were present.

The service was conducted by the Rev. Lewis Brown, rector of St. Paul's, and was followed by a Scottish Rite ceremony in charge of William Geake, Sr., of Fort Wayne, acting thrice potent master, and official head of the thirty-third degree in Indiana. The Scottish Rite delegation numbered more than 150. There were also in attendance fifty Knights Templars of Rapier Commandery, under the leadership of Eminent Commander E. J. Scoonover.

The Grand Army of the Republic, the Indianapolis Commercial Club and a number of local and out-of-town clubs and social organizations of which Mr. Brush was a member also were represented.

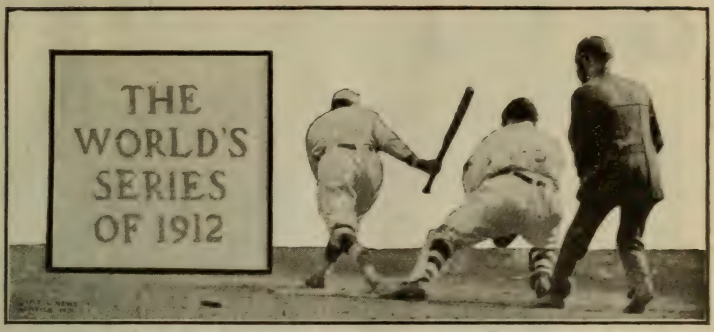
The Episcopal service was given impressively. The Rev. Dr. Brown, in reviewing the life of Mr. Brush, spoke of him as one of the remarkable men of America, who, in his youth, gave no promise of being in later life a national figure. In the course of his remarks Dr. Brown said:

> "The death of John Tomlinson Brush removes from our midst one of the most remarkable men of our generation. His life was that of a typical American. He began in the most unpretentious manner and died a figure of national importance.
>
> "He went through the Civil War so quietly that the fact was unknown to some of his most intimate friends. He was mustered out with honor and entered the business world in Indianapolis. His labors here put him at the forefront for sagacity, squareness, honorable treatment and generosity.
>
> "His love of sport made him a patron of the national game. In a perfectly natural way, he went from manager of the local team to proprietor of the New York Giants. He was a Bismarck in plan and a Napoleon in execution. His aim was pre-eminence and he won place by the consent of all. The recent spectacular outpouring of people and colossal financial exhibit in the struggle for the pennant between New York and Boston were but the legitimate outcome of his marvelous skill.
>
> "He was an early member of the Masonic fraternity. He took his Blue Lodge degree in his native town and to demonstrate his attachment he never removed his membership. Where he had been raised to the sublime degree of a master there he wished to keep his affiliation always.
>
> "He became a Knight Templar in Rapier Commandery and was one of its past eminent commanders. He was a member of the Scottish Rite bodies in the Valley of Indianapolis in the early days and performed his work with a ritual perfection unsurpassed. He received the thirty-third and last degree as a merited honor for proficiency and zeal.
>
> "The conspicuous feature of his life was its indomitable purpose."



1, Stahl, Mgr.; 2, Speaker; 3, Wood; 4, Cady; 5, Thomas; 6, O'Brien; 7, Bradley; 8, Lewis; 9, Hooper; 10, Carrigan; 11, Yerkes; 12, Henriksen; 13, Engle; 14, Nunamaker; 15, Hall; 16, Gardner; 17, Collins; 18, Wagner; 19, Bedient; 20, Pape; 21, Krug; 22, McCarthy, Mascot.

BOSTON AMERICAN LEAGUE TEAM ("RED SOX"), WORLD CHAMPIONS, 1912.



First play of the World's Series—Hooper getting a base on balls.

BY JOHN B. FOSTER.

No individual, whether player, manager, owner, critic or spectator, who went through the world's series of 1912 ever will forget it. There never was another like it. Years may elapse before there shall be a similar series and it may be that the next to come will be equally sensational, perhaps more so.

Viewed from the very strict standpoint that all Base Ball games should be played without mistake or blunder this world's series may be said to have been inartistic, but it is only the hypercritical theorist who would take such a cold-blooded view of the series.

From the lofty perch of the "bleacherite" it was a series crammed with thrills and gulps, cheers and gasps, pity and hysteria, dejection and wild exultation, recrimination and adoration, excuse and condemnation, and therefore it was what may cheerfully be called "ripping good" Base Ball.

There were plays on the field which simply lifted the spectators out of their seats in frenzy. There were others which caused them to wish to sink through the hard floor of the stand in humiliation. There were stops in which fielders seemed to stretch like india rubber and others in which they shriveled like parchment which has been dried. There were catches of fly balls which were superhuman and muffs of fly balls which were "superawful."

There were beautiful long hits, which threatened to change the outcome of games and some of them did. There were opportunities for other beautiful long hits which were not made.

No ingenuity of stage preparation, no prearranged plot of man, no cunningly devised theory of a world's series could have originated a finale equal to that of the eighth and decisive contest. Apparently on the verge of losing the series after the Saturday game in Boston the Giants had gamely fought their way to a tie with Boston, and it was one of the pluckiest and gamest fights ever seen in a similar series, and just as the golden apple seemed about to drop into the hands of the New York players they missed it because Dame Fortune rudely jostled them aside.

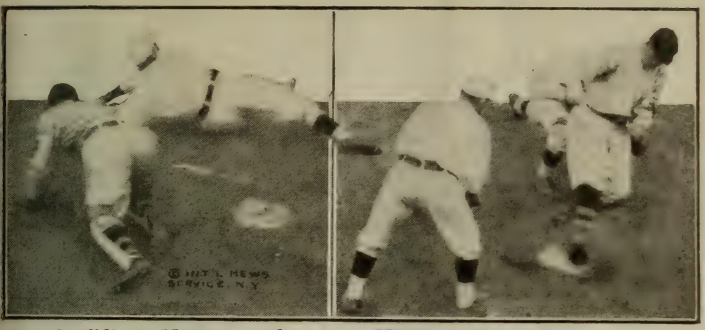
As a matter of fact the New York players were champions of the world for nine and one half innings, for they led Boston when the first half of the extra inning of the final game was played. Within the next six minutes they had lost all the advantage which they had gained.

It was a combination of bad fielding and lack of fielding which cost the New York team its title. And if only Mathewson had not



1, Fletcher; 2, Thompson; 3, Meyers; 4, Demaree; 5, Bader; 6, Snodgrass; 7, Crandall; 8, Mathewson; 9, Herzog; 10, Groh; 11, Goulait; 12, Burns; 13, Merkle; 14, Hartley; 15, Wiltse; 16, McGraw, Mgr.; 17, Tesreau; 18, Murray; 19, Shafer; 20, Kirby; 21, Doyle, Capt.; 22, Marquard; 23, Robinson; 24, Wilson; 25, Ames; 26, Devore; 27, McCormick; 28, Becker; 29, Hennessey, Mascot.

NEW YORK "GIANTS," CHAMPIONS OF THE NATIONAL LEAGUE, 1912.



Lewis sliding; Meyers, catcher. Murray making a three-bagger.

given Yerkes a base on balls in the tenth inning the game might not have been won, even with the fielding blunders, but Mathewson was pitching with all the desperation and the cunning which he could muster to fool the batter and failed to do so.

Such sudden and complete reversal on the part of the mental demeanor of spectators was never before seen on a ball field in a world's series. The Boston enthusiasts had given up and were willing to concede the championship to New York. In the twinkling of an eye there was a muffed fly, a wonderful catch by the same player who muffed the ball—Snodgrass—a base on balls to Yerkes, a missed chance to retire Speaker easily on a foul fly, then a base hit by Speaker to right field, on which Engel scored, another base on balls to Lewis and then the long sacrifice fly to right field by Gardner, which sent Yerkes over the plate with the winning run.

Before entering upon a description of the games it is appropriate to say that the umpiring in this series was as near perfection as it could be. It was by far the best of any since the series had been inaugurated. The umpires were William Klem and Charles Rigler of the National League and Frank O'Loughlin and William Evans of the American League.

□□□

FIRST GAME

New York, Oct. 8, 1912.

Boston 4; New York 3.

Hits—Off Wood 8; off Tesreau 5, Crandall 1.

Struck out—Wood 11; Tesreau 4, Crandall 2.

Bases on balls—Wood 2; Tesreau 4.

Attendance 35,722

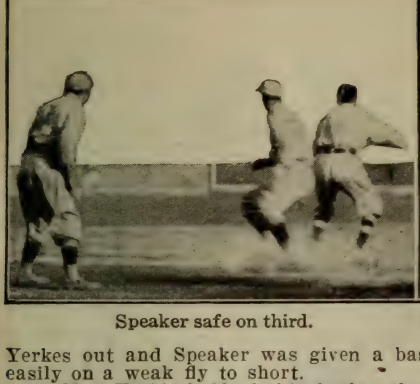
In the description of the games of the world's series only those innings will be touched upon in which there were men on bases. Tesreau pitched the opening game for New York and the first man to bat for Boston was Hooper. Tesreau gave him a base on balls. The next three batters were retired in succession. Devore and Doyle, the first two batters for New York, were retired and Snodgrass hit cleanly to center field, the first base hit in the series. Murray was given a base on balls, but Merkle flied to short. In the second inning the Bostons started as bravely as they had in the first, as Gardner, the first batter, was safe on Fletcher's fumble. Stahl batted to Tesreau and Gardner was forced out. Wagner was given a base on balls, after Stahl had been thrown out trying to steal second, and Cady flied to Murray.

The Bostons started with a man on base in the third. Wood was given a base on balls by Tesreau and Hooper sacrificed. Doyle threw

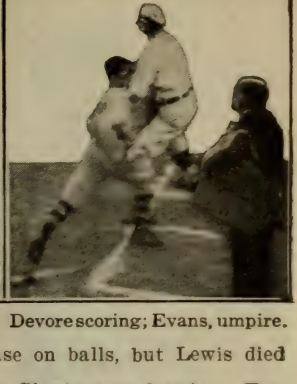


Gov. Foss, of Massachusetts; Mayor Gaynor, of New York City; Mayor Fitzgerald, of Boston; Treasurer John Whalen, of the New York Club; R. A. C. Smith, of New York. President McAleer, of the Boston Americans and Mrs. McAleer. A. G. Spalding, who never misses a world series. The official reporters—F. C. Richter, of Sporting Life, Philadelphia, and J. T. G. Spink, of the Sporting News, St. Louis.

SCENES AT THE WORLD SERIES, 1912.



Speaker safe on third.



Devore scoring; Evans, umpire.

Yerkes out and Speaker was given a base on balls, but Lewis died easily on a weak fly to short.

In New York's half of this inning the Giants scored twice. Tesreau, first at bat, struck out. Devore was given a base on balls and Doyle batted wickedly to left field for two bases. Snodgrass was fooled into striking out, but Murray smashed the ball to center field for a single, and sent two men over the rubber. Murray was caught at second trying to get around the bases while Doyle was going home.

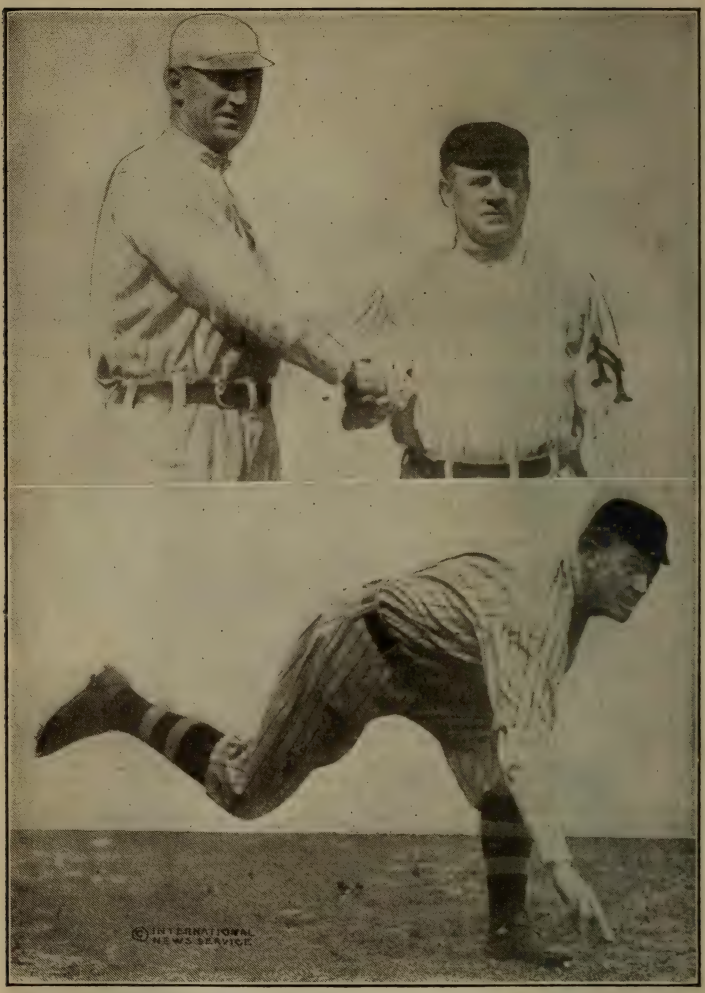
With one out Herzog hit safely in the fourth inning, but did not score. In the fifth, with two out, Doyle batted safely, but failed to score. In the sixth the Bostons made their first runs on Speaker's triple to left field and Lewis' out. If Snodgrass, in making a desperate effort to catch the fly, had permitted the ball to go to Devore the chances are that Speaker's hit would have resulted in an out, so that New York lost on the play.

Snodgrass was safe in the sixth on Wagner's fumble, but was doubled off first when Murray drove a line hit straight to Stahl. The seventh was the undoing of the Giants. With one out Wagner batted safely to center field. Cady followed with another hit to the same place. Wood batted to Doyle, who made a beautiful stop, but with a double play in hand, was overbalanced and unable to complete it. That cost New York three runs, although it was unavoidable. Cady was forced out, but Hooper hit to right field for two bases sending Wagner and Wood home. Yerkes followed with a clean hit to left field for a base and won the first game for Boston with that hit.

In New York's half of the inning, with one out, Meyers was hit by a pitched ball, but no damage was done other than to Meyers' feelings. In the ninth Wagner batted Crandall for a two-base hit, Crandall having been substituted for Tesreau in the eighth inning, as McCormick had batted for Tesreau in the seventh. Cady made a sacrifice, but the next two batters were easily retired.

Then began the exciting finish, and if the Giants had made but a single more they probably would have begun the series with a victory instead of a defeat. With one out Merkle batted the ball over second base for a single and the spectators, who had started toward the exits, halted. Herzog followed with a slow low fly to right field, which fell safely. Meyers crashed into the ball for a two-bagger that struck the wall in right field and the crowd began to believe that Wood had gone up in "smoke."

The Boston players encouraged him with all their best vocal



1, Managers Stahl and McGraw.
2, Christy Mathewson "pitching in a pinch."

SCENES IN THE WORLD'S SERIES, 1912.
Photos by International News Service and Conlon.



Rigler making an infield decision.



Yerkes safe on triple in fifth game.

efforts, and when Fletcher came to the plate Wood was using all the speed with which he was possessed. It was evident that Fletcher's sole desire was to bat the ball safely to right field, for if he did so, both of the runners could cross the plate and the Giants would win. Twice he met the ball, and both times it sailed in the right direction, but with no result, as it was foul. Then he struck out. Crandall, perhaps one of the best pinch hitters in the major leagues, also struck out, and the Boston enthusiasts who were present fell back in their chairs from sheer exhaustion, but when they had recovered, with their band leading them, marched across the field and cheered Mayor Fitzgerald of Boston, who was present as a spectator of the contest in company with Mayor Gaynor of New York. Governor Foss of Massachusetts was also present at the opening of the game. Klem umpired behind the bat in this game.

□□□

SECOND GAME
Boston, Oct. 9, 1912.
NewYork 6; Boston 6. (eleven innings).
Hits—Off Collins 9, off Hall 2; Mathewson 10.
Struck out—Collins 5, Bedient 1; Mathewson 4
Bases on balls—Hall 4, Bedient 1.
Attendance 30,148

In the second game of the series, which was played October 9 at Boston, Mathewson pitched for the New York team and Collins, Hall and Bedient for Boston. The game resulted in a tie, 6 to 6, at the end of the eleventh inning, being called on account of darkness by Umpire O'Loughlin, who was acting behind the plate. This contest was remarkable more for the misplays of the New York players, which gave the Bostons a chance to save themselves from defeat, than for any undue familiarity with the pitching of Mathewson. It was the universal opinion of partisans of both teams that Mathewson deserved to win because he outpitched his opponents.

The weather was fair and the ground in excellent condition. In the first inning Snodgrass began with a clean two-base hit into the left field seats, but neither Doyle, Becker nor Murray was able to help him across the plate. A run scored in that inning, with such a fine start, would probably have won the game for the Giants.

In Boston's half Hooper hit safely to center field and stole second base. Yerkes batted a line drive to Fletcher, and had the New York shortstop held the ball, which was not difficult to catch, Hooper could easily have been doubled at second, but Fletcher



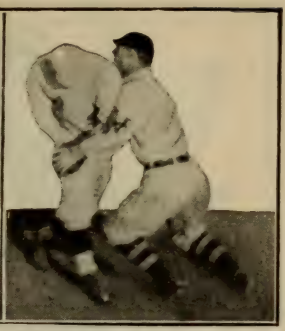
1, Mayor Gaynor, of New York, tossing out the ball for the start of the first game of the world's series between the New York Giants and the Boston Red Sox. 2, Mayor Fitzgerald, of Boston, presenting Wagner, of the Red Sox, with a silver bat. 3, Joe Wood and Christy Mathewson. 4, Tesreau, Meyers and Mathewson in a little secret conference.

Photos, Copyrig t, 1912, by International News Service and Van Oeyen.

SCENES AT THE WORLD SERIES, 1912.



Speaker safe on second.



Fletcher making a put-out.

muffed it. Speaker hit safely toward third base, filling the bases. Lewis batted to Herzog, who made a fine play on the ball and caught Hooper at the plate. This should have been the third out and would have retired Boston without a run. Gardner was put out by a combination play on the part of Mathewson, Doyle and Merkle, scoring Yerkes, and Stahl came through with a hard line hit for a base, which scored Speaker and Lewis. The inning netted Boston three runs, which were not earned.

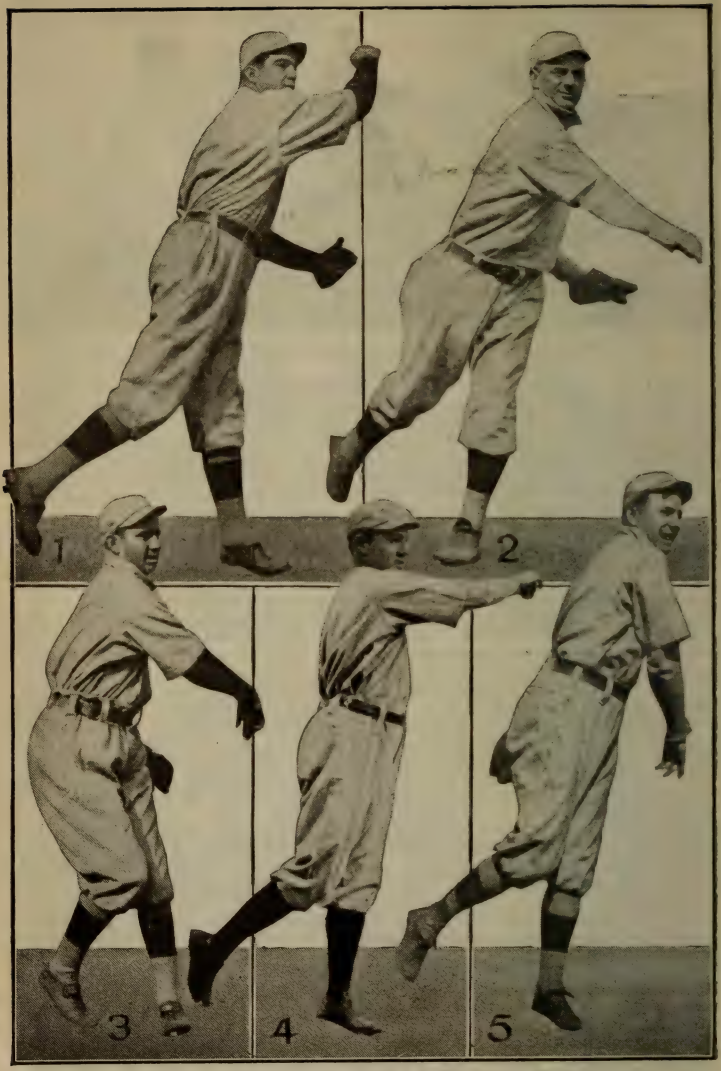
With one out in the second inning Herzog batted for three bases to center field and scored on Meyers' single. Fletcher flied out and Mathewson forced Meyers out. Hooper got a two-base hit in the same inning, but two were out at the time and Fletcher easily threw out Yerkes, who was the next batter.

In the fourth inning Murray began with a clean three-base hit to center field. Merkle fouled out to the third baseman, but Herzog's long fly to Speaker was an excellent sacrifice and Murray scored. Meyers again hit for a single, but was left on the bases.

The Bostons got this run back in the last half of the fifth. With one out Hooper hit to center field for a base, his third hit in succession against Mathewson. Yerkes batted a three-bagger out of the reach of Snodgrass and Hooper scored. Murray batted safely in the sixth, with one out, but died trying to steal second, Carrigan catching for Boston. In the Boston's half of the sixth Lewis began with a single and got as far as third base, but could not score.

The Giants started bravely in the seventh when Herzog hit the ball for a base and stole second. There were three chances to get him home, but Meyers, who had been hitting Collins hard, failed to make a single and Fletcher and Mathewson were both retired.

In the eighth the New York players made one of the game rallies for which they became famed all through the series and went ahead of their rivals. Snodgrass was the first batter and lifted an easy fly to Lewis. The Boston player got directly under the ball and made a square muff of it. Doyle followed along with a sharp hit to center field for a base and although he was forced out by Becker, the latter drove the ball hard. Murray came through with a long two-bagger to left center and Snodgrass and Becker scored. That tied the score and also put an end to Collins' work in the box; Stahl took him out and substituted Hall. Merkle fouled weakly to the catcher, but Herzog caught the ball on the nose and hit sharp and clean to center field for two bases,



1, Hall; 2, Wagner; 3, Lewis; 4, Gardner; Yerkes.

A GROUP OF BOSTON AMERICANS—WORLD'S CHAMPIONS.

Conlon, Photos.



Hooper at bat.



Murray out at second.

sending Murray home with the run which put the Giants in the lead. Another base hit would have won for New York, but Meyers perished on a hard hit to Wagner, which was fielded to first ahead of the batter.

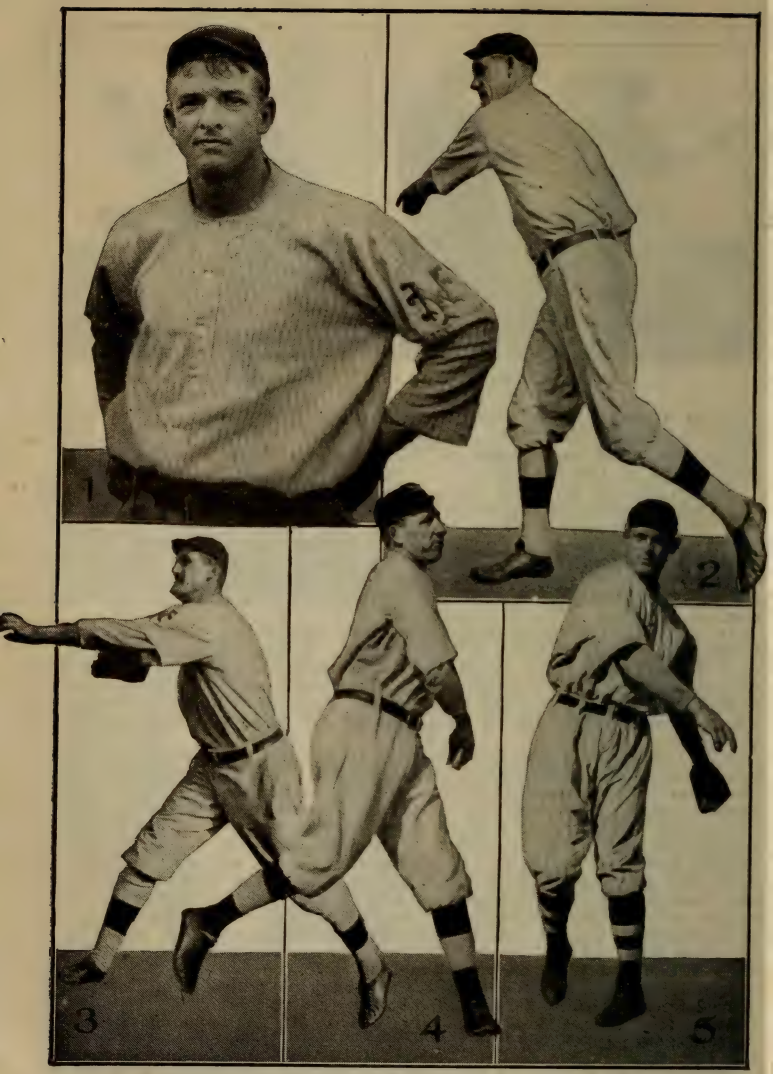
Unfortunately for New York, with two out in the last half of the inning Lewis batted the ball to left field for two bases. Murray made a desperate effort to get it. He tumbled backward over the fence into the bleachers and for a few moments there were some who thought that he had been seriously injured. Gardner followed with a single to center and Stahl hit to right for a base, but Wagner struck out and the Bostons were down with only a run.

In the ninth Hall gave a remarkable exhibition. Fletcher and Mathewson were retired in succession. Then Snodgrass, Doyle and Becker were given bases on balls, filling the bags. It seemed certain that a run might score, and perhaps one would have scored had it not been for an excellent stop by Wagner. Murray hit the ball at him like a shot, but he got it and retired Becker at second.

The Giants took the lead in the tenth and once more it appeared as if the game would be theirs. Merkle began with a long three-base hit to center field. Herzog batted to Wagner and Merkle played safe, refusing to try to score while the batter was being put out at first. Meyers was given a base on balls and Shafer ran for him. Fletcher lifted a long fly to left field and Merkle scored from third. Mathewson could not advance the runners and died on an infield fly. Yerkes was the first batter for the Bostons and was retired at first base. Speaker hit to deep center field. There were some scorers who gave the batter but three bases on the hit, insisting that Wilson, who was then catching for New York, should have got the throw to the plate and retired the batter. In any event Wilson missed the ball and Speaker scored. Lewis followed with a two-bagger, which would have scored Speaker if the latter had not tried to run home, so Wilson's failure to retrieve the throw became more conspicuous. Other scorers gave Speaker a clean home run and it is not far out of the way to say that he deserved the benefit of the doubt.

Neither team scored in the eleventh inning, although Snodgrass was hit by a pitched ball. He was the first batter. He tried to steal second, but failed to make it.

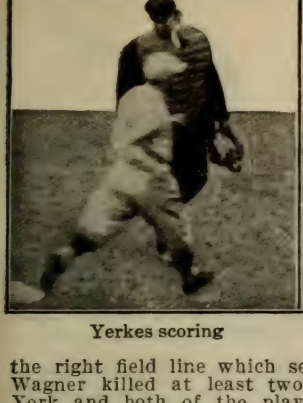
This contest was conspicuous because of the wonderfully good fielding of Doyle and Wagner. The former made two stops along



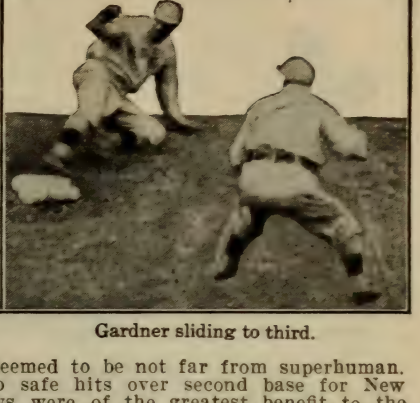
1, Mathewson; 2, Marquard; 3, Wiltse; 4, Ames; 5, Tesreau.

A GROUP OF NEW YORK GIANTS—NATIONAL LEAGUE CHAMPIONS.

Conlon, Photos.



Yerkes scoring



Gardner sliding to third.

the right field line which seemed to be not far from superhuman. Wagner killed at least two safe hits over second base for New York and both of the plays were of the greatest benefit to the Boston team.

□□□

THIRD GAME

Boston, Oct. 10, 1912.
New York 2; Boston 1.
Hits—Off Marquard 7; O'Brien 6, Bedient 1.
Struck out—Marquard 6, O'Brien 3.
Bases on balls—Marquard 1; O'Brien 3.
Attendance 34,624

Because of the tie game the teams remained over in Boston and played on the following day, October 10. The pitchers were Marquard for New York and O'Brien and Bedient for Boston. Marquard pitched one of the best games of his career and not a run was made against him until the ninth inning. By far the most notable play of the game on the field was made by Devore in the ninth inning, when he ran for more than thirty feet and caught an almost impossible fly ball which had been batted by Cady. Had he missed it the Bostons might have scored two runs and won. Devore began the first inning with a base hit, but was out trying to steal second. The next two batters were retired. In the second inning Murray batted the ball to center field for two bases. Merkle's clever sacrifice put him on third and Herzog's sacrifice fly sent him over the rubber. Lewis began the inning for Boston with a safe hit, but could not advance further than second.

In the third Fletcher started with a base on balls and was sacrificed to second, but was unable to score. In the fourth, with one out, Speaker batted safely, but was forced out at second. Gardner flied to Murray.

In the fifth Herzog began with a two-base hit to left field. Meyers died at first, but Fletcher hit safely to right field and Herzog scored. Fletcher stole second and Marquard was given a base on balls. Devore forced him out and stole second and Doyle followed with another base on balls. A long hit would have made the game easy for New York and Snodgrass tried to get the ball into the bleachers, but Lewis caught it. Stahl began the Bostons' half of the fifth with a hit, but was out by ten feet trying to steal second.

In the sixth, with two out, Yerkes hit safely, but Speaker fouled out. In the seventh, with two out, Stahl batted the ball to left field for two bases, but Wagner flied to Devore.



Stahl scoring; Meyers catching.



Hooper out stealing second.

In the eighth the Giants looked dangerous again. Devore began with a base-hit to left field. Doyle flied to Lewis. Snodgrass hit safely to left field and Murray flied to Lewis. Merkle batted the ball very hard, but Wagner made a good stop and caught Snodgrass at second. With two out Hooper got a base on balls for Boston, but it did Boston no good.

In the ninth Herzog was hit by a pitched ball and Meyers swung solidly to center for a single, after Herzog had died trying to steal. Fletcher lined to Speaker and Meyers was doubled. In Boston's half, with one out, Lewis batted to right field for a base. Gardner hit to the same place for two bases and Lewis scored Boston's only run. Stahl rapped a grounder to Marquard, who threw Gardner out at third. Wagner should have been an easy out, and the game would have been over if Merkle had not dropped a throw to first base. Wagner stole second, no attention being paid to him, and then Devore made his wonderfully good catch of Cady's hard drive and the Giants had won their first game in the series.

Marquard outpitched both of his Boston rivals and in only two innings were the Bostons able to get the first man on the bases.

□□□

FOURTH GAME
NewYork, Oct. 11, 1912
Boston 3, New York 1.
Hits—Off Wood 9; off Tesreau 5, Ames 3.
Struck out—Wood 8; Tesreau 5.
Bases on balls—Ames 1, Tesreau 2.
Attendance 36,502

The fourth game of the series was played in New York on the following day. For most of the forenoon it looked as if there would be no game because of rain. Toward noon it cleared up slightly and although the ground was a little soft it was decided to play, in view of the fact that so many spectators had come a long distance to witness the contest. The soft ground was in favor of the Boston players, for the ball was batted very hard by New York most of the afternoon, but the diamond held and the infielders were able to get a good grasp on grounders which would ordinarily have been very difficult to handle. Tesreau pitched for New York and Wood for Boston, as was the case in the opening game of the series. Hooper, who batted with much success on the Polo Grounds, began with a single to center and although Yerkes was safe on Meyers' wild throw the Giants got out of a bad predicament handily because of the excellent stops which were made by Fletcher of hits



Snodgrass sliding safely to second.

by Speaker and Lewis. With one out in New York's half of the inning Doyle batted safely, but Snodgrass forced him out.

Gardner began the second inning with a three-base hit to right field and scored on a wild pitch. The next three batters were retired in order. With one out for New York, Merkle singled and stole second, but was not helped to get home.

The third was started by a single by Wood and Hooper was given a base on balls. Yerkes bunted and Tesreau whipped the ball to third base ahead of Wood. Doyle and Fletcher made two fine stops and Speaker and Lewis were retired.

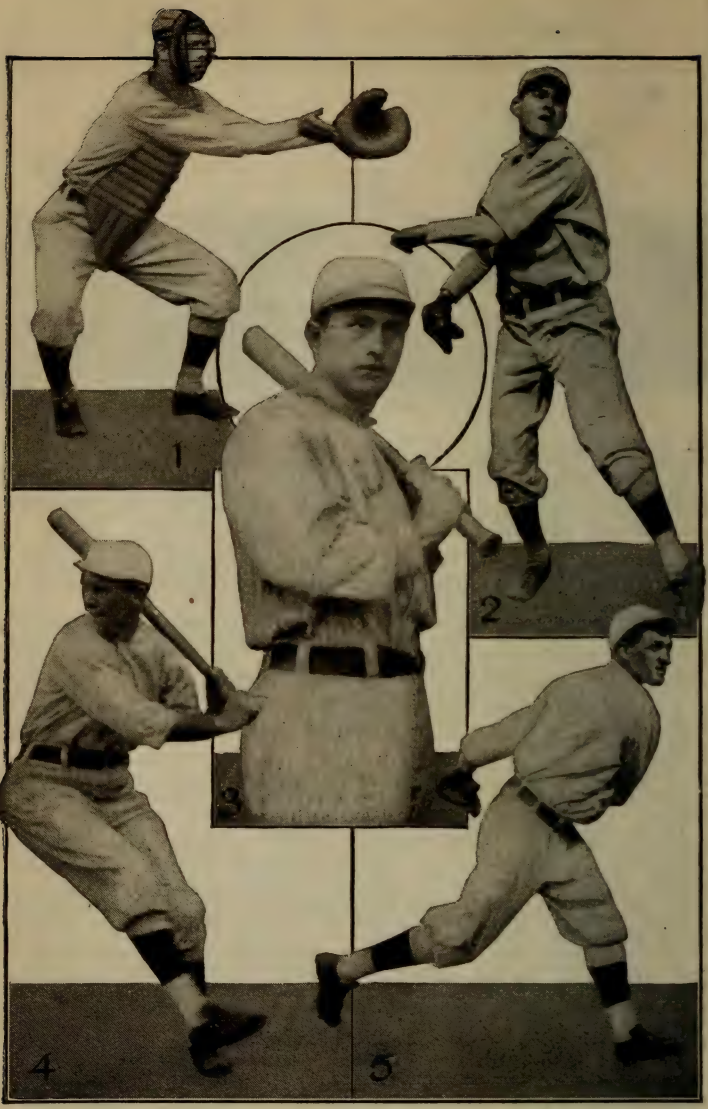
Boston added another run in the fourth inning, being assisted by Tesreau's wildness. Gardner, who batted first, was given a base on balls. Stahl forced him out at second. Then Stahl stole second, to the immediate surprise of the Boston players and the chagrin of the New York catcher. Wagner's out at first helped him along and when Cady pushed a weak single to center field, just out of the reach of the players, Stahl scored. Wood was retired by Murray.

With one out in the fifth Yerkes batted for a base, but was thrown out at second on Speaker's grounder and Speaker died trying to steal. New York had one out in the same inning, when Herzog hit safely, but neither Meyers nor Fletcher could help him.

In the sixth the New York players began with a rush. Tesreau, the first batter, hit for a base. Devore followed with another single. Doyle with a "clean up" could have won for the Giants, but he lifted a high fly to Yerkes. Snodgrass batted to Yerkes, who made an extraordinarily good stop and threw Devore out at second. Murray forced Snodgrass at second and all New York's early advantage went for naught.

In the seventh the Giants scored their only run. After Merkle had struck out, Herzog batted for a base. Meyers lifted a terrific line drive to center field, but Speaker got under the ball. Fletcher hit hard and safe to right field for two bases and Herzog scored. McCormick batted for a base, but Fletcher, trying to score on the ball, was thrown out at the plate by Yerkes.

In the eighth, with two out, Snodgrass was safe on Wagner's fumble. Murray rapped a single to left field but Merkle struck out. With two out for Boston Speaker batted a double to left field and was left. Ames pitched in the eighth for New York. In the ninth the Giants were scored upon again when Gardner hit for a single to center field. Stahl sacrificed, Wagner was given a base on balls and Cady forced Wagner, while Gardner was scoring.



1, Cady; 2, Collins; 3, Hooper; 4, Speaker; 5, O'Brien.

A GROUP OF BOSTON AMERICANS—WORLD'S CHAMPIONS.

Conlon, Photos.



Doyle scoring. Herzog safe at home.

FIFTH GAME
Boston, Oct. 12, 1912.
Boston 2; New York 1.
Hits—Off Mathewson 5; Bedient 3.
Struck out—Mathewson 2; Bedient 4.
Bases on balls—Bedient 3.
Attendance 34,683

The fifth game was played on Saturday at Boston with Mathewson in the box for New York and Bedient for Boston. As was the case in the former game pitched by Mathewson in Boston, the verdict was general that perfect support would have won the contest for him, even though the score was but 2 to 1 in favor of Boston. Devore received a base on balls in the first inning and after Doyle was out on a long fly to right was forced out by Snodgrass in a double play. By the way this game was played under very adverse conditions so far as the weather was concerned. It was cold and gloomy. Hooper, the first Boston batter, as usual, began with his single to center field. Yerkes flied out to shortstop. Speaker hit safely and Lewis batted to Herzog, who made a beautiful stop on third, and touched the base ahead of Hooper. Gardner struck out.

In the second inning Murray started off with a base on balls and the next three batters were retired in succession. With one out for Boston, Wagner batted safely to right field. The next two men were retired without reaching first.

With one out in the third, Mathewson batted a single to center field and Devore followed with a base on balls, but Bedient got the next two batters.

The third was the inning which broke the backs of the Giants. Hooper batted the ball to left center for three bases. Yerkes followed with a triple to center and Hooper scored. Speaker contributed with a ground hit, which Doyle should have got, but fumbled. Had he recovered the ball Boston would have made but one run in the inning. As it was, Yerkes scored on the misplay and that run lost the game for the Giants. The next two batters were retired and for the remainder of the contest Boston never had a man on first base, Mathewson pitching marvelous ball, by far the best game of the series, as it should easily have been a one run contest with not a base on balls nor a wild pitch.

In the seventh inning Merkle began with a two-base hit to left field. Herzog flied out to Wagner. Meyers flied out, but McCormick, who batted for Fletcher, made a hit and Merkle scored. That spurt gave the Giants their sole run and they returned to New York that night with the series three to one against them.



Snodgrass making a long hit.

SIXTH GAME
NewYork,Oct.14,1912
New York 5; Boston 2.
Hits—Qff Marquard 7; O'Brien 6, Collins 5.
Struck out—Marquard 3; O'Brien 1, Collins1.
Bases on balls—Marquard 1.
Attendance 30,622

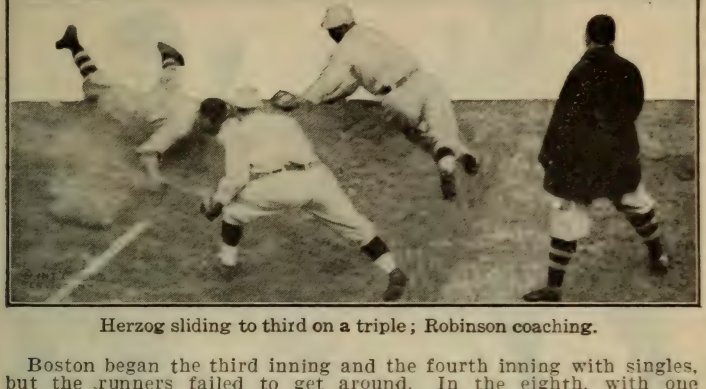
With a Sunday in which to rest the series was resumed in New York on Monday, October 14. Marquard pitched for the Giants and O'Brien for the Bostons. Rest seemed to have recuperated the New York players more than their opponents. In the first inning of the game the Giants scored five runs and the contest was never in doubt after that. O'Brien made a costly balk in the first inning and the Boston players generally seemed to be less energetic and less confident than would have been expected from a team which had but one game to win to make the championship assured.

The first inning really settled the outcome of the contest. After the Giants had made five runs Boston played through the other eight innings perfunctorily. The crowd of Boston enthusiasts, which had come to New York to see the finishing touches put on the Giants, was bitterly disappointed, while the New York enthusiasts, not over hopeful on account of the disposition of the Giants to blunder badly at vital moments, were at least in a much better frame of mind because of the rally by their team.

Hooper was first at bat and as usual hit for a base. He was caught napping off first. Yerkes was easily retired. Speaker was given a base on balls and Lewis flied out.

In New York's half Devore was retired at first. Doyle hit safely to center field. He stole second after Snodgrass struck out. Murray batted a single to left field and Doyle went to third. O'Brien made a palpable balk and Doyle scored from third, Murray going to second. Merkle banged a hard double to right field, Herzog followed with a double to left field, Meyers singled to left field, and actually stole second under the noses of the Boston players. Fletcher singled to right field and Meyers scored the fifth run of the inning; the other men who had crossed the plate being Doyle, Murray, Merkle and Herzog.

In Boston's half of the second inning the Boston players scored twice and that was all they made in the game. Gardner was safe at first on Marquard's wild throw; Stahl singled to center. The next two batters were easily retired, but Engle, who batted for O'Brien, hit to left field for two bases, Devore missing the ball by pushing it away from him as he was running into it, and Gardner and Stahl scored.



Herzog sliding to third on a triple; Robinson coaching.

Boston began the third inning and the fourth inning with singles, but the runners failed to get around. In the eighth, with one out, Yerkes made a single, but was unable to score.

With one out in the third for New York, Murray singled to right field, but was out trying to stretch the hit. Merkle hit for a base to left field and was out trying to steal.

In the fourth, with one out, Meyers batted to left field for three bases, but was unable to score. These latter hits were made against Collins, who had taken O'Brien's place in the box.

Devore began the fifth with a hit, but Doyle flied to short, and Devore was doubled off first in a play from right field. Collins continued to be effective in the next three innings, but the mischief had been done, so far as Boston was concerned, and the Red Sox simply did not have a rally in them.

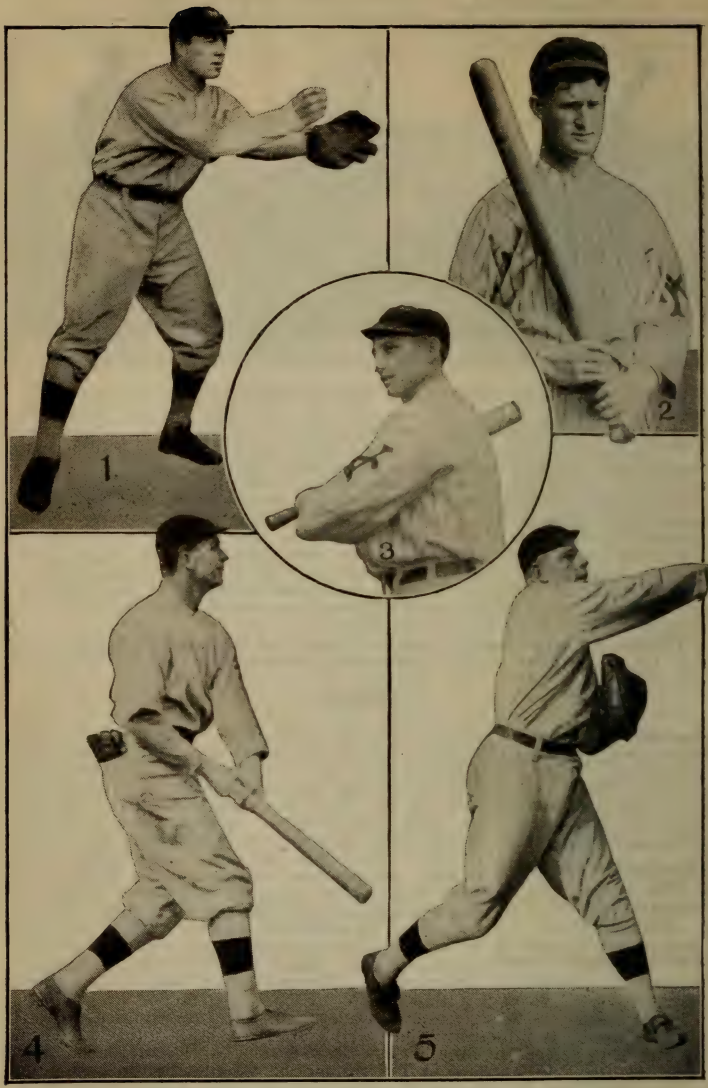
The teams again took a special train for Boston after the game and the remainder of the cavalcade followed over at midnight.

□□□

SEVENTH GAME
Boston, Oct. 15, 1912.
New York 11; Boston 4.
Hits—Off Tesreau 9; Wood 7, Hall 9.
Struck out—Tesreau 6; Hall 1.
Bases on balls—Hall 5; Tesreau 5.
Attendance 32,630.

The seventh game was played on Fenway Park, with Wood pitching for Boston and Tesreau for the Giants. Wood pitched for one inning and was hammered in every direction by the New York players, who ran riot on the field. They simply overwhelmed Boston and this contest, more than any other in the series, was so "one sided" as to be devoid of interest, except to the New York fans, who were eager to see the Giants win the championship. Devore, the first batter, hit safely to left field. Doyle rapped a single to center. Devore and Doyle made a double steal and that began the fireworks. Snodgrass pushed a double to right field. Murray's hit was a sacrifice. Merkle singled to center field. Herzog batted to Wood and Merkle was run down between second and third. Meyers singled to left field, Fletcher doubled to right field, and Tesreau made his first hit of the series, a single to left field. That counted all told six runs for the Giants and Tesreau added cruelty to the sufferings of the Red Sox by trying to steal second base and almost making it.

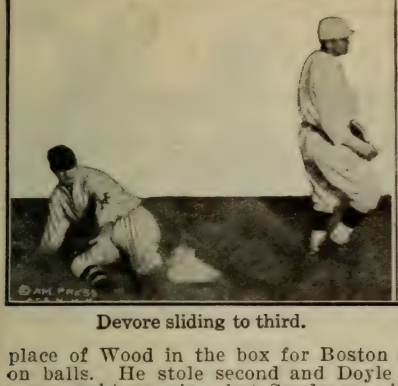
In the second inning Gardner made a home run. Hall took the



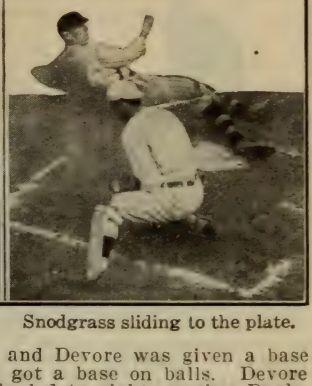
1, Burns; 2, Murray; 3, Groh; 4, Shafer; 5, Wilson.

A GROUP OF NEW YORK GIANTS—NATIONAL LEAGUE CHAMPIONS.

Conlon, Photos.



Devore sliding to third.



Snodgrass sliding to the plate.

place of Wood in the box for Boston and Devore was given a base on balls. He stole second and Doyle got a base on balls. Devore was caught napping, but Snodgrass singled to right, scoring Doyle. The two next batters were retired.

In the third Hall was safe on Fletcher's wild throw and Hooper singled but neither scored. Herzog and Meyers began with singles for New York, but neither of them got home. With one out in the fourth, Gardner was hit by a pitched ball and Stahl singled to left field. Neither of these players scored.

In the fifth Hall began with a two-bagger to left. Hooper was given a base on balls and was forced out by Yerkes. Speaker was given a base on balls. The next two batters were retired, leaving Hall on third. There were two out for New York when Meyers made his third single, but he failed to get home.

With one out in the sixth for Boston Wagner hit safely, but Cady was easily retired. Hall was given a base on balls, but Hooper struck out, ending the inning. In New York's half, with one out, Devore was given a base on balls. Doyle batted the ball over the fence in right field for a home run and Devore scored ahead of him.

In Boston's half of the seventh, with one out, Speaker singled to center. Lewis batted to left field for two bases. That put Speaker on third. While Fletcher was getting Gardner out of the way, Speaker scored and Lewis reached home on Doyle's fumble of Stahl's grounder. In New York's half of this inning Merkle began with a single to center. Herzog flied to left field. Meyers made his fourth single of the afternoon, but Fletcher flied to right field. Tesreau hit to right for a base and Merkle scored.

In the eighth Doyle muffed Cady's fly. Hall singled to right. Hooper's sacrifice fly gave Cady a run. Doyle began for New York with a single, but the next three batters were retired in order.

In the ninth Herzog began with a base on balls. Wilson, who was catching, singled to center. He was doubled up with Fletcher on a long fly hit. Herzog, however, eventually scored his run, which was the seventh of the game for New York.

In this contest the Giants ran bases with such daring that they had the Boston players confused and uncertain. Cady did not know whether to throw the ball or hold it, and the general exhibition of speed on the bases which was made by New York was characteristic of the team's dash in the race for the championship of the National League, and a system which the Boston players could not fathom.



Cady putting out Fletcher.



Murray safe at home.

EIGHTH GAME
Boston, Oct. 16, 1912.
Boston 3; New York 2 (ten innings.)
Hits—Off Bedient 6, Wood 3; Mathewson 8.
Struck out—Bedient 2, Wood 2; Mathewson 4.
Bases on balls—Bedient 3, Wood 1; Mathewson 5.
Attendance 16,970

On the following day, before the smallest crowd of the series, the final game was played in Boston. Many Boston fans, disgruntled at the manner in which some of them had been seated, deliberately remained away. The air was cold and bleak and in addition to all the rest the enthusiasts of Boston had given up the fight. Which merely goes to show the uncertainty of Base Ball. The New York players unquestionably had the championship won for nine and one half innings of the final game and then, by the simplest of errors, overturned all of the good which they had accomplished in their wonderful rally of the two days preceding. After outplaying the Bostons in a manner which showed some thing of the caliber of the teams when both were going at top speed, the New York team stopped short. As one wit dryly put it: "Boston did not win the championship, but New York lost it."

Mathewson pitched for New York and Bedient for Boston until the end of the seventh inning.

With two out for the Giants in the first Snodgrass was given a base on balls, but Murray was retired. Two were out for Boston when Speaker hit for a single to right field, but Lewis struck out.

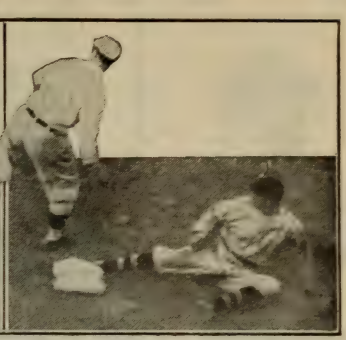
Again in the second two were out for New York when Meyers was safe on Speaker's muff. Fletcher singled over second, but Mathewson flied out.

Hooper began the third with a base hit, but was left. Devore started for New York with a base on balls. Doyle and Snodgrass were out in succession, Devore advancing, and then Murray doubled to center field and Devore scored. In the fourth Herzog started with a two-bagger and if the ground rule had not been changed he would have had an easy triple, and ultimately a run, which would have changed all the outcome of the game. As it was, he did not score. In the fifth Devore began with a single and was out stealing second after Doyle had flied out and Hooper had made the most wonderful catch of the series, reaching over the right field fence to get the ball with his bare hand. Snodgrass singled and Murray fouled out.

In the sixth Meyers received a base on balls with two out but did not score. With one out Yerkes singled to right field and Speaker got a base on balls but no run followed.



Snodgrass sliding home.



Doyle safe at second.

In the seventh Mathewson began with a single and was forced out by Devore, who was left on bases while two batters were retired. For Boston, with one out, Stahl hit safely to center field. It was a pop fly, which fell between three men, Fletcher, Murray and Snodgrass. Wagner was given a base on balls and Cady was an easy out. Henriksen, batting for Bedient, with two strikes against him, drove the ball on a line toward third base. In fact, it hit third base. It bounded so far back that Stahl scored the tieing run of the game.

No runs were scored by either team in the eighth or the ninth innings. In the tenth, with one out, Murray lined a double to left field and scored on Merkle's hard single over second. That put the Giants in the lead, with Merkle on second. Herzog struck out and Wood threw out Meyers. The ball had been batted so hard by Meyers to Wood that it crippled the pitcher's hand and compelled him to cease playing. It was fortunate for Boston that the hit kept low. So much speed had been put into it by the stalwart Indian catcher that had the ball got into the outfield it would have gone to the fence. It was the undoing of Wood, but it really led to the victory of Boston.

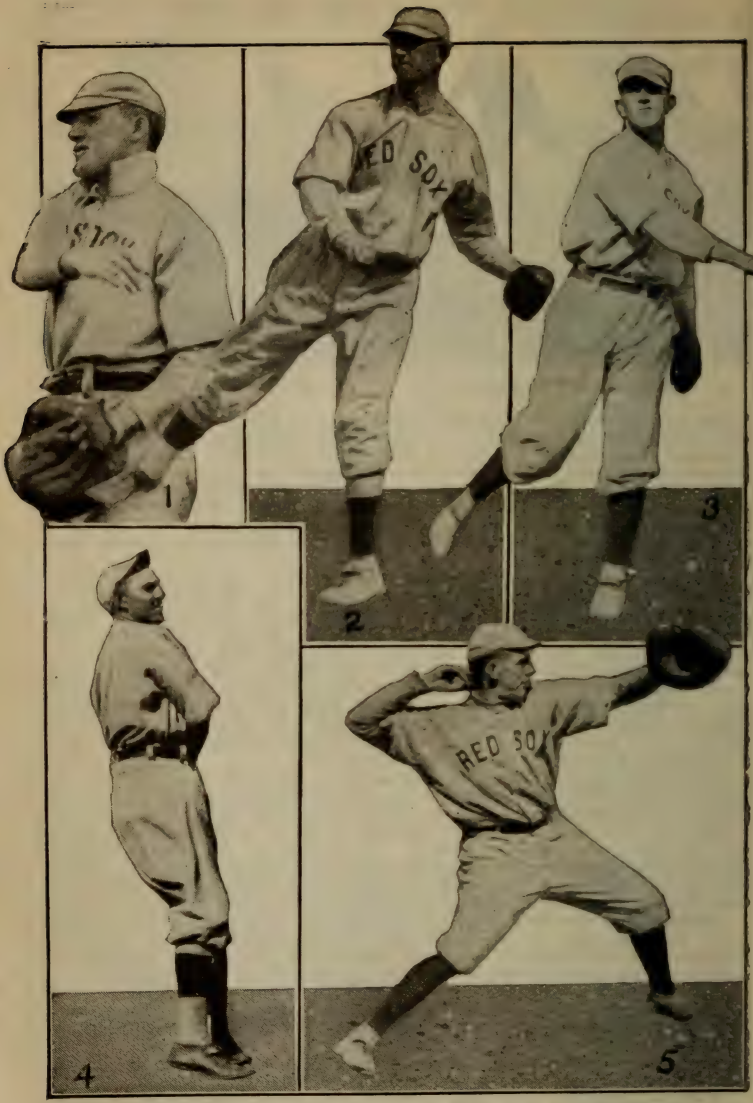
Engle batted for Wood in the tenth. He rapped a long fly to center field which was perfectly played by Snodgrass, but the center fielder dropped the ball. Engle went to second base.

On top of his simple muff Snodgrass made a magnificent catch of Hooper's fly, which seemed to be good for three bases. Mathewson bent every energy to strike out Yerkes, but the batter would not go after the wide curves which were being served to him by the New York pitcher and finally was given a base on balls.

Speaker hit the first ball pitched for an easy foul which should have been caught by Merkle. The ball dropped between Merkle, Meyers and Mathewson. As was afterward proved the capture of this foul would have saved the championship for the Giants.

Speaker, with another life, singled to right and Engle scored the tieing run. The Giants still had a chance, but a feeble one, for Yerkes was on third, with but one out. Gardner flied to Devore. The New York outfielder caught the ball and made a game effort to stop the flying Yerkes at the plate, but failed to do so, and the game was over and the series belonged to Boston.

Yet so keen had been the struggle, so great the excitement, so wonderful the rally of the New York club after having once given the series away, that it was the opinion generally that the defeated were as great in defeat as the victors were great in victory.



1, Carrigan; 2, Stahl; 3, Bedient; 4, Engle; 5, Nunamaker.

A GROUP OF BOSTON AMERICANS—WORLD'S CHAMPIONS.

Conlon, Photo.

The scores of the games are as follows:

FIRST GAME.

BOSTON.	AB.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Hooper, r. f.	3	1	1	1	0	0
Yerkes, 2b.	4	0	1	0	1	0
Speaker, c. f.	3	1	1	0	1	0
Lewis, l. f.	4	0	0	2	0	0
Gardner, 3b.	4	0	0	1	1	0
Stahl, 1b.	4	0	0	6	1	0
Wagner, ss.	3	1	2	5	3	1
Cady, c.	3	0	1	11	1	0
Wood, p.	3	1	0	1	1	0
Totals	31	4	6	27	9	1

NEW YORK.	AB.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Devore, l. f.	3	1	0	0	0	0
Doyle, 2b.	4	1	2	2	7	0
Snodgrass, c. f.	4	0	1	2	0	0
Murray, r. f.	3	0	1	1	0	0
Merkle, 1b.	4	1	1	12	0	0
Herzog, 3b.	4	0	2	1	1	0
Meyers, c.	3	0	1	6	1	0
Fletcher, ss.	4	0	0	3	1	1
Tesreau, p.	2	0	0	0	2	0
*McCormick	1	0	0	0	0	0
Crandall, p.	1	0	0	0	1	0
†Becker	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	33	3	8	27	13	1

* McCormick batted for Tesreau in seventh inning. † Becker ran for Meyers in ninth inning.

Boston	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0—4
New York	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1—3

Sacrifice hits—Hooper, Cady. Two-base hits—Hooper, Wagner, Doyle. Three-base hit—Speaker. Double play—Stahl and Wood. Pitching record—Off Tesreau, 5 hits and 4 runs in 25 times at bat in 7 innings; off Crandall, 1 hit, 0 runs in 6 times at bat in 2 innings. Struck out—By Wood 11, Devore, Snodgrass, Merkle, Herzog, Meyers, Fletcher 3, Tesreau 2, Crandall; by Tesreau 4, Hooper, Speaker, Stahl, Gardner; by Crandall 2, Stahl, Gardner. Bases on balls—By Wood 2, Devore, Murray; by Tesreau 4, Hooper, Speaker, Wagner, Wood. First base on errors—Boston 1, New York 1. Fumbles—Wagner, Fletcher. Hit by pitched ball—By Wood, Meyers. Left on bases—Boston 6, New York 6. Umpires—Klem and Evans; field umpires—Rigler and O'Loughlin. Scorers—Richter and Spink. Time of game—2.10. Weather—Clear and warm.

SECOND GAME.

NEW YORK.	AB.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Snodgrass, l. f.-r. f.	4	1	1	0	0	0
Doyle, 2b.	5	0	1	2	5	0
Becker, c. f.	4	1	0	0	1	0
Murray, r. f.-l. f.	5	2	3	3	0	0
Merkle, 1b.	5	1	1	19	0	1
Herzog, 3b.	4	1	3	2	4	0
Meyers, c.	4	0	2	5	0	0
Fletcher, ss.	4	0	0	1	3	3
*McCormick	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mathewson, p.	5	0	0	1	6	0
†Shafer, ss.	0	0	0	0	3	0
‡Wilson, c.	0	0	0	0	1	1
Totals	40	6	11	33	23	5

BOSTON.	AB.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E
Hooper, r. f.	5	1	3	3	0	0
Yerkes, 2b.	5	1	1	3	4	0
Speaker, c. f.	5	2	2	2	0	0
Lewis, l. f.	5	2	2	2	0	1
Gardner, 3b.	4	0	0	2	0	0
Stahl, 1b.	5	0	2	10	0	0
Wagner, ss.	5	0	0	5	5	0
Carrigan, c.	5	0	0	6	4	0
Collins, p.	3	0	0	0	1	0
Hall, p.	1	0	0	0	0	0
Bedient, p.	1	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	44	6	10	33	14	1

* McCormick batted for Fletcher in tenth inning. † Shafer ran for Meyers in tenth inning and succeeded Fletcher as shortstop in same inning. ‡ Wilson succeeded Meyers as catcher in tenth inning.

New York	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	1	0—6
Boston	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0—6

Left on bases—New York 9, Boston 6. First base on errors—New York 1, Boston 3. Two-base hits—Snodgrass, Murray, Herzog, Lewis 2, Hooper. Three-base hits—Murray, Merkle, Herzog, Yerkes, Speaker. Stolen bases—Snodgrass, Herzog, Hooper 2, Stahl. Sacrifice hit—Gardner. Sacrifice flies—Herzog, McCormick. Double play—Fletcher and Herzog. Pitching record—Off Collins, 9 hits and 3 runs in 30 times at bat in 7 1-3 innings; off Hall, 2 hits and 3 runs in 9 times at bat in 2 2-3 innings; off Bedient, no hits or runs in 1 time at bat in 1 inning. Struck out—By Mathewson 4, Stahl, Collins 2, Wagner; by Collins 5, Doyle, Merkle, Mathewson 2, Snod-

grass; by Bedient 1, Doyle. Bases on balls—By Hall 4, Snodgrass, Doyle, Becker, Meyers; by Bedient 1, Becker. Fumbles—Fletcher 2. Muffed flies—Fletcher, Lewis. Muffed foul fly—Merkle. Muffed thrown ball—Wilson. Hit by pitcher—By Bedient, Snodgrass. Umpires—O'Loughlin and Rigler; field umpires—Klem and Evans. Scorers—Richter and Spink. Time of game—2.38. Weather—Cool and cloudy.

THIRD GAME.

NEW YORK.	AB.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Devore, l. f.	4	0	2	2	0	0
Doyle, 2b.	3	0	0	3	1	0
Snodgrass, c. f.	4	0	1	0	0	0
Murray, l. f.	4	1	1	5	0	0
Merkle, 1b.	3	0	0	5	0	1
Herzog, 3b.	2	1	1	1	3	0
Meyers, c.	4	0	1	8	1	0
Fletcher, ss.	3	0	1	3	2	0
Marquard, p.	1	0	0	0	2	0
Totals	28	2	7	27	9	1

BOSTON.	AB.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Hooper, r. f.	3	0	0	1	0	0
Yerkes, 2b.	4	0	1	3	1	0
Speaker, c. f.	4	0	1	3	1	0
Lewis, l. f.	4	1	2	4	0	0
Gardner, 3b.	3	0	1	0	2	0
Stahl, 1b.	4	0	2	11	1	0
Wagner, ss.	4	0	0	1	3	0
Carrigan, c.	2	0	0	3	1	0
*Engle	1	0	0	0	0	0
O'Brien, p.	2	0	0	1	5	0
†Ball	1	0	0	0	0	0
Cady, c.	1	0	0	0	1	0
Bedient, p.	0	0	0	0	0	0
‡Henriksen	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	31	1	7	27	15	0

* Engle batted for Carrigan in eighth inning. † Ball batted for O'Brien in eighth inning. ‡ Henriksen ran for Stahl in ninth inning.

New York	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0—2
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—1

Left on bases—New York 6, Boston 7. First base on errors—Boston 1. Two-base hits—Murray, Herzog, Stahl, Gardner. Stolen bases—Devore, Fletcher, Wagner. Sacrifice hits—Merkle, Marquard, Gardner. Sacrifice fly—Herzog. Double play—Speaker and Stahl. Pitching record—Off O'Brien, 6 hits and 2 runs in 26 times at bat in 8 innings; off Bedient, 1 hit and 0 runs in 2 times at bat in 1 inning. Struck out—By Marquard 6, Hooper, Yerkes, Wagner, O'Brien 2, Ball; by O'Brien 3, Devore, Merkle, Meyers. Bases on balls—By O'Brien 3, Fletcher, Doyle, Marquard; by Marquard 1, Hooper. Muffed thrown ball—Merkle. Hit by pitcher—By Bedient, Herzog. Umpires—Evans and Klem; field umpires—O'Loughlin and Rigler. Scorers—Richter and Spink. Time of game—2.16. Weather—Clear and cool.

FOURTH GAME.

BOSTON.	AB.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Hooper, r. f.	4	0	1	1	0	0
Yerkes, 2b.	3	0	1	2	5	0
Speaker, c. f.	4	0	1	2	0	0
Lewis, l. f.	4	0	0	1	0	0
Gardner, 3b.	3	2	2	0	2	0
Stahl, 1b.	3	1	0	9	0	0
Wagner, ss.	3	0	0	2	3	1
Cady, c.	4	0	1	10	0	0
Wood, p.	4	0	2	0	2	0
Totals	32	3	8	27	12	1

NEW YORK.	AB.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Devore, l. f.	4	0	1	0	0	0
Doyle, 2b.	4	0	1	4	1	0
Snodgrass, c. f.	4	0	0	2	0	0
Murray, r. f.	4	0	1	3	0	0
Merkle, 1b.	4	0	1	8	0	0
Herzog, 3b.	4	1	2	2	1	0
Meyers, c.	4	0	0	5	1	1
Fletcher, ss.	4	0	1	3	6	0
Tesreau, p.	2	0	1	0	2	0
*McCormick	1	0	1	0	0	0
Ames, p.	0	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	35	1	9	27	12	1

* McCormick batted for Tesreau in seventh inning.

Boston	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1—3
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—1

Left on bases—Boston 7, New York 7. First base on errors—Boston 1, New York 1. Two-base hits—Speaker, Fletcher. Three-base hit—Gardner. Stolen bases—Stahl, Merkle. Sacrifice hits—Yerkes, Stahl. Double play—Fletcher and Merkle. Pitching record—Off Tesreau, 5 hits and 2 runs in

24 times at bat in 7 innings; off Ames, 3 hits and 1 run in 8 times at bat in 2 innings. Struck out—By Wood 8, Devore, Snodgrass, Murray 2, Merkle 2, Meyers, Tesreau; by Tesreau 5, Lewis, Stahl, Wagner, Cady 2. Bases on balls—By Tesreau 2, Hooper, Gardner; by Ames 1, Wagner. Fumble—Wagner. Wild throw—Meyers. Wild pitch—Tesreau. Umpires—Rigler and O'Loughlin; field umpires—Evans and Klem. Scorers—Richter and Spink. Time of game—2.06. Weather—Cool and cloudy, and ground heavy.

FIFTH GAME.

BOSTON.	AB.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Hooper, r. f.	4	1	2	4	0	0
Yerkes, 2b.	4	1	1	3	3	0
Speaker, c. f.	3	0	1	3	0	0
Lewis, l. f.	3	0	0	1	0	0
Gardner, 3b.	3	0	0	3	2	1
Stahl, 1b.	3	0	0	7	0	0
Wagner, ss.	3	0	1	1	1	0
Cady, c.	3	0	0	5	0	0
Bedient, p.	3	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	29	2	5	27	6	1

NEW YORK.	AB.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Devore, l. f.	2	0	0	0	0	0
Doyle, 2b.	4	0	0	0	3	1
Snodgrass, c. f.	4	0	0	2	0	0
Murray, r. f.	3	0	0	0	1	0
Merkle, 1b.	4	1	1	15	0	0
Herzog, 3b.	4	0	0	2	3	0
Meyers, c.	3	0	1	2	0	0
Fletcher, ss.	2	0	0	2	2	0
*McCormick	1	0	0	0	0	0
†Shafer, ss.	0	0	0	1	1	0
Mathewson, p.	3	0	1	0	3	0
Totals	30	1	3	24	13	1

* McCormick batted for Fletcher in seventh inning. † Shafer ran for McCormick in seventh inning and then played shortstop.

Boston	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	x—2
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—1

Left on bases—New York 5, Boston 3. First base on errors—New York 1. Boston 1. Two-base hit—Merkle. Three-base hits—Hooper. Yerkes. Double play—Wagner, Yerkes and Stahl. Struck out—By Mathewson 2, Gardner, Wagner; by Bedient 4, Devore, Snodgrass, Merkle, Mathewson. Bases on balls—By Bedient 3, Devore 2, Murray. Fumbles—Doyle, Gardner. Umpires—O'Loughlin and Rigler; field umpires—Klem and Evans. Scorers—Richter and Spink. Time of game—1.43. Weather—Warm and cloudy.

SIXTH GAME.

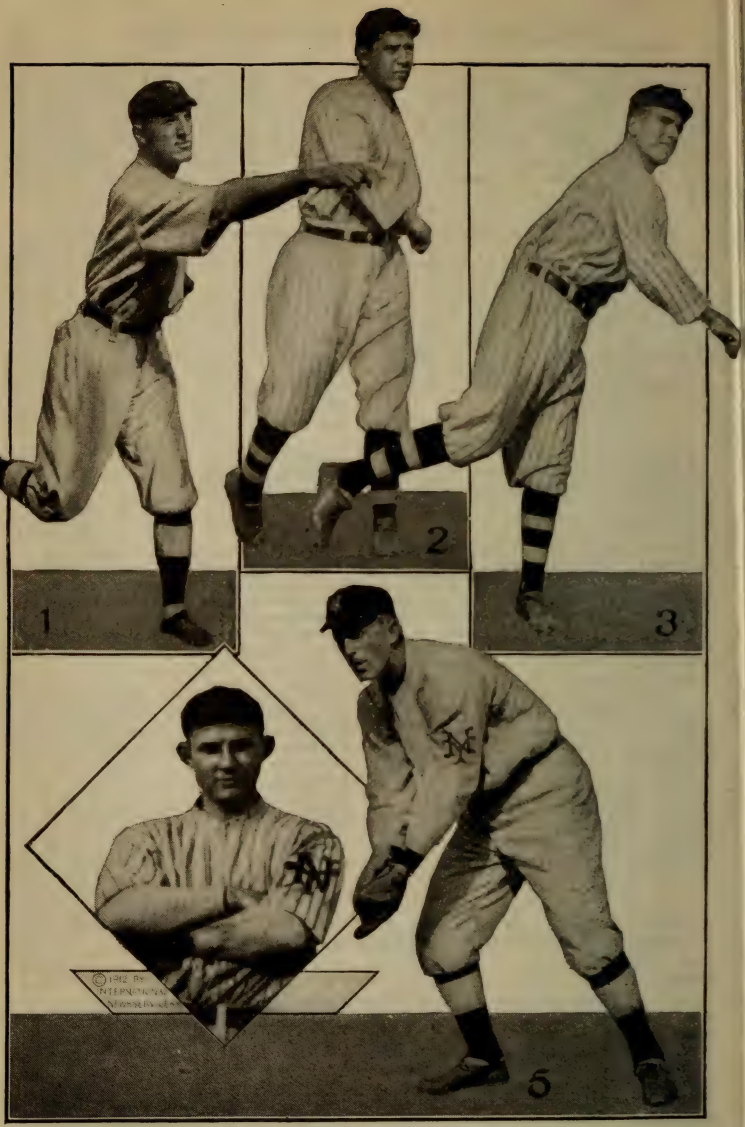
NEW YORK.	AB.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Devore, l. f.	4	0	1	2	0	1
Doyle, 2b.	4	1	1	1	1	0
Snodgrass, c. f.	4	0	1	6	0	0
Murray, r. f.	3	1	2	7	0	0
Merkle, 1b.	3	1	2	4	1	0
Herzog, 3b.	3	1	1	1	1	0
Meyers, c.	3	1	2	6	0	0
Fletcher, ss.	3	0	1	0	2	0
Marquard, p.	3	0	0	0	2	1
Totals	30	5	11	27	7	2

BOSTON.	AB.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Hooper, r. f.	4	0	1	2	2	0
Yerkes, 2b.	4	0	2	3	1	1
Speaker, c. f.	3	0	0	5	0	0
Lewis, l. f.	4	0	0	0	0	0
Gardner, 3b.	4	1	0	0	1	0
Stahl, 1b.	4	1	2	8	0	0
Wagner, 3b.	4	0	0	3	0	0
Cady, c.	3	0	1	3	2	1
O'Brien, p.	0	0	0	0	1	0
*Engle	1	0	1	0	0	0
Collins, p.	2	0	0	0	2	0
Totals	33	2	7	24	9	2

* Engle batted for O'Brien in second inning.

New York	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	x—5
Boston	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—2

Left on bases—Boston 5, New York 1. First base on errors—Boston 1. Two-base hits—Engle, Merkle, Herzog. Three-base hit—Meyers. Stolen bases—Speaker, Doyle, Herzog, Meyers. Double plays—Fletcher, Doyle and Merkle; Hooper and Stahl. Pitching record—Off O'Brien, 6 hits and 5 runs in 8 times at bat in 1 inning; off Collins, 5 hits and 0 runs in 22 times at bat in 7 innings. Struck out—By Marquard 3, Wagner, Gardner, Stahl; by O'Brien 1, Snodgrass; by Collins 1, Devore. Base on balls—By Marquard, Speaker. Fumble—Devore. Wild throw—Marquard. Muffed foul fly—Cady. Balk—O'Brien. Wild throw—Yerkes. Time of game—1.58. Umpires—Klem and Evans; field umpires—O'Loughlin and Rigler. Scorers—Richter and Spink. Weather—Warm and cloudy.



1, Herzog; 2, Meyers; 3, Snodgrass; 4, Crandall; 5, Merkle.

A GROUP OF NEW YORK GIANTS—NATIONAL LEAGUE CHAMPIONS.

Conlon, Photos.

SEVENTH GAME.

NEW YORK.	AB.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Devore, r. f.	4	2	1	3	1	1
Doyle, 2b.	4	3	3	2	3	2
Snodgrass, c. f.	5	1	2	1	0	0
Murray, l. f.	4	0	0	1	0	0
Merkle, 1b.	5	1	2	10	0	1
Herzog, 3b.	4	2	1	0	2	0
Meyers, c.	4	1	3	6	0	0
*Wilson, c.	1	0	1	2	0	0
Fletcher, ss.	5	1	1	2	4	0
Tesreau, p.	4	0	2	0	6	0
Totals	40	11	16	27	16	4

BOSTON.	AB.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Hooper, r. f.	3	0	1	1	1	0
Yerkes, 2b.	4	0	0	1	4	0
Speaker, c. f.	4	1	1	4	0	1
Lewis, l. f.	4	1	1	3	0	0
Gardner, 3b.	4	1	1	2	0	1
Stahl, 1b.	5	0	1	11	1	0
Wagner, ss.	5	0	1	4	4	0
Cady, c.	4	1	0	1	2	0
Wood, p.	0	0	0	0	1	0
Hall, p.	3	0	3	0	5	1
Totals	36	4	9	27	18	3

* Wilson relieved Meyers in eighth inning.

New York	6	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	1—11
Boston	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	0— 4

Left on bases—New York 8, Boston 12. First base on errors—Boston 1. Stolen bases—Devore 2, Doyle. Sacrifice hit—Murray. Sacrifice fly—Hooper. Two-base hits—Snodgrass, Hall, Lewis. Home runs—Doyle, Gardner. Double plays—Devore and Meyers; Speaker, unassisted. Pitching record—Off Wood, 7 hits and 6 runs in 8 times at bat in 1 inning; off Hall, 9 hits and 5 runs in 32 times at bat in 8 innings. Struck out—By Tesreau 6, Hooper 2, Yerkes, Gardner, Wagner, Cady; by Hall 1, Herzog. Bases on balls—By Tesreau 5, Hooper, Yerkes, Speaker, Lewis, Hall; by Hall 5, Devore 2, Doyle, Herzog, Tesreau. Fumbles—Doyle, Devore. Muffed thrown ball—Gardner. Wild throws—Merkle, Hall, Speaker. Muffed fly—Doyle. Wild pitches—Tesreau 2. Hit by pitched ball—By Tesreau, Gardner. Time of game—2.21. Umpires—Evans and Klem; field umpires—O'Loughlin and Rigler. Scorers—Richter and Spink. Weather—Cold and windy.

EIGHTH GAME.

BOSTON.	AB.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Hooper, r. f.	5	0	0	3	0	0
Yerkes, 2b.	4	1	1	0	3	0
Speaker, c. f.	4	0	2	2	0	1
Lewis, l. f.	4	0	0	1	0	0
Gardner, 3b.	3	0	1	1	4	2
Stahl, 1b.	4	1	2	15	0	1
Wagner, ss.	3	0	1	3	5	1
Cady, c.	4	0	0	5	3	0
Bedient, p.	2	0	0	0	1	0
§Henriksen	1	0	1	0	0	0
Wood, p.	0	0	0	0	2	0
¶Engle	1	1	0	0	0	0
Totals	35	3	8	30	18	5

NEW YORK.	AB.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Devore, r. f.	3	1	1	3	1	0
Doyle, 2b.	5	0	0	1	5	1
Snodgrass, c. f.	4	0	1	4	1	1
Murray, l. f.	5	1	2	3	0	0
Merkle, 1b.	5	0	1	10	0	0
Herzog, 3b.	5	0	2	2	1	0
Meyers, c.	3	0	0	4	1	0
Fletcher, ss.	3	0	1	2	3	0
†McCormick	1	0	0	0	0	0
Mathewson, p.	4	0	1	0	3	0
‡Shafer, ss.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	38	2	9*	29	15	2

* Two out in tenth inning when winning run was scored. † McCormick batted for Fletcher in ninth inning. ‡ Shafer played shortstop in tenth inning. § Henriksen batted for Bedient in seventh inning. ¶ Engle batted for Wood in tenth inning.

Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2—3
New York	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—2

Left on bases—New York 11, Boston 9. First base on errors—New York 1, Boston 1. Two-base hits—Murray 2, Herzog, Gardner, Stahl, Henriksen. Sacrifice hit—Meyers. Sacrifice fly—Gardner. Stolen base—Devore. Pitching record—Off Bedient, 6 hits and 1 run in 26 times at bat in 7 innings; off Wood, 3 hits and 1 run in 12 times at bat in 3 innings. Struck out—By Mathewson 4, Yerkes, Speaker, Lewis, Stahl; by Bedient 2, Merkle, Fletcher; by Wood 2, Mathewson, Herzog. Bases on balls—By Mathewson 5, Yerkes, Speaker, Lewis, Gardner, Wagner; by Bedient 3, Devore, Snodgrass, Meyers; by Wood 1, Devore. Muffed fly—Snodgrass. Muffed foul fly—Stahl. Muffed thrown balls—Doyle, Wagner, Gardner. Fumbles—Speaker,

Gardner. Time of game—2.39. Umpires—O'Loughlin and Rigler; field umpires—Klem and Evans. Scorers—Richter and Spink. Weather—Clear and cold.

THE COMPOSITE SCORE.

Following is a composite score of the eight games played, thus arranged to show at a glance the total work in every department:

BOSTON.

	G.	AB.	R.	H.	SB.	SH.	PO.	A.	E.
Hooper	8	31	3	9	2	2	16	3	..
Yerkes	8	32	3	8	..	1	15	22	1
Speaker	8	30	4	9	1	..	21	2	2
Lewis	8	32	4	5	..	..	14	..	1
Gardner	8	28	4	5	..	3	9	12	4
Stahl	8	32	3	9	2	1	77	3	1
Wagner	8	30	1	5	1	..	24	24	3
Cady	7	22	1	3	..	1	35	9	1
Wood	4	7	1	2	..	..	1	6	..
Carrigan	2	7	..	..	..	..	9	5	..
Collins	2	5	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
Hall	2	4	..	3	..	..	..	5	1
Bedient	4	6	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
*Engle	3	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
O'Brien	2	2	..	..	..	..	1	6	..
†Ball	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
‡Henriksen	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		273	25	60	6	8	222	101	14

NEW YORK.

	G.	AB.	R.	H.	SB.	SH.	PO.	A.	E.
Devore	7	24	4	6	4	..	10	2	2
Doyle	8	33	5	8	2	..	15	26	4
Snodgrass	8	33	2	7	1	..	17	1	1
Murray	8	31	5	10	..	1	23	1	..
Merkle	8	33	5	9	1	1	53	1	3
Herzog	8	30	6	12	2	2	11	16	..
‖Becker	2	4	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Meyers	8	28	2	10	1	1	42	4	1
Fletcher	8	28	1	5	1	..	16	23	4
Wilson	3	1	..	1	..	..	2	1	1
Shafer	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	..
Tesreau	3	8	..	3	..	..	..	10	..
§McCormick	5	4	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
Crandall	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Mathewson	3	12	..	2	..	..	2	12	..
Marquard	2	4	..	..	..	1	..	4	1
Ames	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
		274	31	74	12	7	¶221	108	17

* Engle batted for Carrigan in eighth inning of third game; for O'Brien in second inning of sixth game, and for Wood in tenth inning of eighth game.

† Ball batted for O'Brien in eighth inning of third game.

‡ Henriksen ran for Stahl in ninth inning of third game; and batted for Bedient in seventh inning of eigth game.

§ McCormick batted for Tesreau in seventh inning of first game; for Fletcher in tenth inning of second game; for Tesreau in seventh inning of fourth game; for Fletcher in seventh inning of fifth game; and for Fletcher in ninth inning of eighth game.

‖ Becker ran for Meyers in ninth inning of first game.

¶ Two out in tenth inning of eighth game when winning run scored.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Tl.
Boston	3	4	2	1	1	1	6	2	2	3		0—25
New York	11	3	3	1	1	2	3	3	2	2		0—31

Left on bases—Boston 55, New York 53.

Two-base hits—Boston: Lewis 3, Gardner 2, Stahl 2, Hooper 2, Henriksen 1, Hall 1, Engle 1, Speaker 1, Wagner 1; total 14. New York: Murray 4, Herzog 4, Snodgrass 2, Merkle 2, Fletcher 1, Doyle 1; total 14.

Three-base hits—Boston: Speaker 2, Yerkes 2, Gardner 1, Hooper 1; total 6. New York: Murray 1, Merkle 1, Herzog 1, Meyers 1; total 4.

Home runs—Boston: Gardner 1. New York: Doyle 1.

Double plays—For Boston: Stahl and Wood 1; Speaker and Stahl 1; Wagner, Yerkes and Stahl 1; Hooper and Stahl 1; Speaker 1 (unassisted). For New York: Fletcher and Herzog 1; Fletcher and Merkle 1; Fletcher, Doyle and Merkle 1; Devore and Meyers 1.

Struck out by Boston pitchers—By Wood: Merkle 3, Tesreau 3, Fletcher 3, Devore 2, Snodgrass 2, Herzog 2, Meyers 2, Murray 2, Crandall 1, Mathewson 1, total 21. By Collins: Doyle 1, Merkle 1, Snodgrass 1, Devore 1, Mathewson 2; total 6. By Bedient: Doyle 1, Devore 1, Snodgrass 1, Mathewson 1, Fletcher 1, Merkle 2; total 7. By O'Brien: Devore 1, Merkle 1, Meyers 1, Snodgrass 1; total 4. By Hall—Herzog 1; total 1. Grand total 39.

Struck out by New York pitchers—By Tesreau: Hooper 3, Cady 3, Stahl 2, Gardner 2, Wagner 2, Speaker 1, Yerkes 1, Lewis 1; total 15. By Mathewson: Stahl 2, Collins 2, Wagner 2, Gardner 1, Yerkes 1, Speaker 1, Lewis 1; total 10. By Marquard: Wagner 2, O'Brien 2, Hooper 1, Yerkes 1, Ball 1, Gardner 1, Stahl 1; total 9. By Crandall: Stahl 1, Gardner 1; total 2. Grand total 36.

Bases on balls off Boston pitchers—Off Wood: Devore 2, Murray 1; total 3. Off Hall: Doyle 2, Devore 2, Snodgrass 1, Becker 1, Meyers 1, Tesreau 1, Herzog 1; total 9. Off Bedient: Devore 3, Becker 1, Murray 1, Snodgrass 1, Meyers 1; total 7. Off O'Brien: Fletcher 1, Doyle 1, Marquard 1; total 3. Grand total 22.

Bases on balls off New York pitchers—Off Tesreau: Hooper 3, Speaker 2, Wagner 1, Wood 1, Gardner 1, Yerkes 1, Lewis 1, Hall 1; total 11. Off Marquard: Hooper 1, Speaker 1; total 2. Off Ames: Wagner 1; total 1. Off Mathewson: Yerkes 1, Speaker 1, Lewis 1, Gardner 1, Wagner 1; total 5. Grand total 19.

Relief pitchers' records—Off Tesreau, 5 hits, 4 runs, in 25 times at bat in 7 innings; off Crandall, 1 hit, 0 runs, in 6 times at bat in 2 innings in game of October 8. Off Collins, 9 hits, 3 runs, in 30 times at bat in 7 1-3 innings; off Hall, 2 hits, 3 runs, in 9 times at bat in 2 2-3 innings; off Bedient, 0 hits, 0 runs, in 1 time at bat in 1 inning, in game of October 9; off O'Brien, 6 hits, 2 runs, in 26 times at bat in 8 innings; off Bedient, 1 hit, 0 runs, in 2 times at bat in 1 inning, in game of October 10. Off Tesreau, 5 hits, 2 runs, in 24 times at bat in 7 innings; off Ames, 3 hits, 1 run, in 8 times at bat in 2 innings, in game of October 11. Off O'Brien, 6 hits, 5 runs, in 8 times at bat in 1 inning; off Collins, 5 hits, 0 runs, in 22 times at bat in 7 innings, in game of October 14. Off Wood, 7 hits, 6 runs, in 8 times at bat in 1 inning; off Hall, 9 hits, 5 runs, in 32 times at bat in 8 innings, in game of October 15. Off Bedient, 6 hits, 1 run, in 26 times at bat in 7 innings; off Wood, 3 hits, 1 runs, in 12 times at bat in 3 innings, in game of October 16.

Wild pitches—Tesreau 3.

Balk—O'Brien 1.

Muffed fly Balls—Fletcher 1, Lewis 1, Doyle 1, Snodgrass 1; total 4.

Muffed foul fly—Merkle 1, Cady 1, Stahl 1; total 3.

Muffed thrown balls—Wilson 1, Merkle 1, Gardner 2, Doyle 1, Wagner 1; total 6.

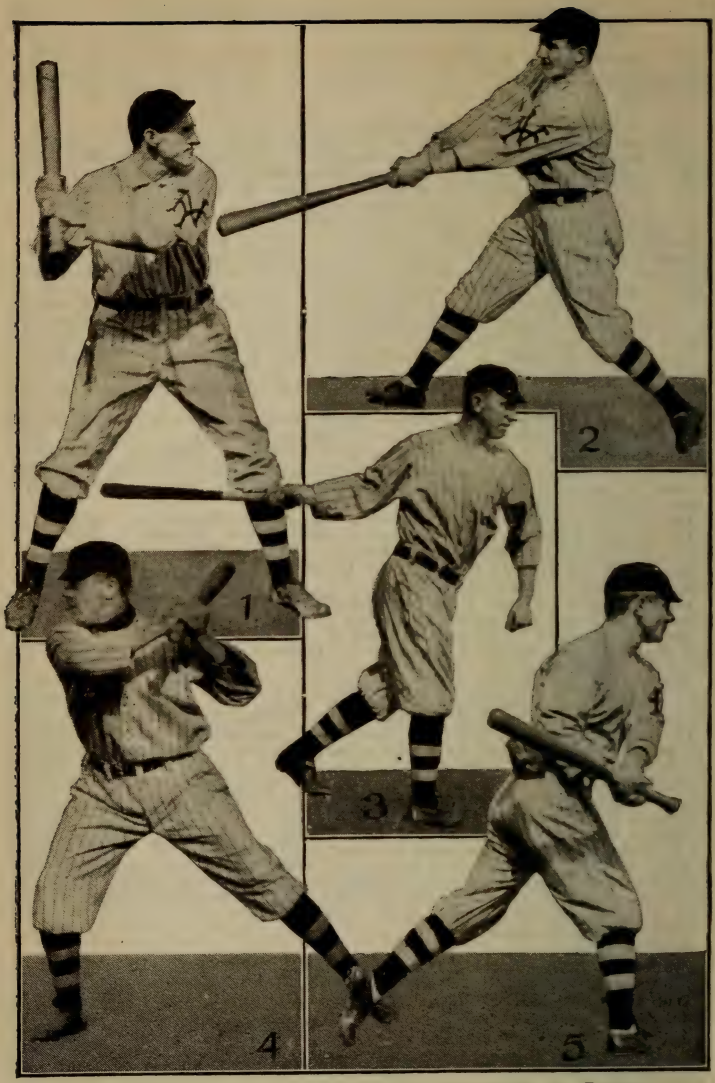
Wild throws—Meyers 1, Marquard 1, Yerkes 1, Merkle 1, Hall 1, Speaker 1; total 6.

Fumbles—Wagner 2, Fletcher 3, Doyle 2, Gardner 2, Devore 2, Speaker 1; total 12.

First base on errors—Boston 11, New York 5.

Sacrifice flies—Herzog 2, McCormick 1, Hooper 1, Gardner 1; total 5.

Hit by pitcher—By Bedient: Snodgrass 1, Herzog 1. By Wood: Meyers. By Tesreau: Gardner.



1, Fletcher; 2, Doyle; 3, Becker; 4, McCormick; 5, Devore.

A GROUP OF NEW YORK GIANTS—NATIONAL LEAGUE CHAMPIONS.

Conlon, Photos.

Umpires—Evans and O'Loughlin, of the American League; Klem and Rigler, of the National League.
Official scorers—Francis C. Richter of Philadelphia, and J. Taylor Spink of St. Louis, all games.
Average time—2.13 7-8.
Average attendance—31,505
Weather—Clear and cool.

INDIVIDUAL BATTING AVERAGES.

Following are the official batting averages of all players participating in the World's Championship Series of 1912. They show that New York clearly outhit Boston. The team average of the Giants was 50 points higher than that of Boston. The Boston team had only four batters in the .300 class, while New York had five. Of the men who played all through the series, Herzog was high with .400. The figures are:

INDIVIDUAL BOSTON BATTING.

	G.	AB.	R.	H.	SB.	SH.	PC.
Henriksen	2	1	..	1	..	..	1000
Hall	2	4	..	3	..	..	.750
Engle	3	3	1	1	..	..	.333
Speaker	8	30	4	9	1	..	.300
Hooper	8	31	3	9	2	2	.290
Wood	4	7	1	2	..	..	.286
Stahl	8	32	3	9	2	1	.281
Yerkes	8	32	3	8	..	1	.250
Gardner	8	28	4	5	..	3	.179
Wagner	8	30	1	5	1	..	.167
Lewis	8	32	4	5	..	..	.156
Cady	7	22	1	3	..	1	.136
Carrigan	2	7	..	..	..	..	.000
Collins	2	5	..	..	..	..	.000
Bedient	4	6	..	..	..	..	.000
O'Brien	2	2	..	..	..	..	.000
Ball	1	1	..	..	..	..	.000

INDIVIDUAL NEW YORK BATTING.

	G.	AB.	R.	H.	SB.	SH.	PC.
Wilson	2	1	..	1	..	..	1000
Herzog	8	30	6	12	2	2	.400
Tesreau	3	8	..	3	..	..	.375
Meyers	8	28	2	10	1	1	.357
Murray	8	31	5	10	..	1	.323
Merkle	8	33	5	9	1	1	.273
Devore	7	24	4	6	4	..	.250
McCormick	5	4	..	1	..	1	.250
Doyle	8	33	5	8	2	..	.242
Snodgrass	8	33	2	7	1	..	.212
Fletcher	8	28	1	5	1	..	.179
Mathewson	3	12	..	2	..	..	.167
Becker	2	4	1	..	..	..	.000
Shafer	3	..	..	..	..	..	.000
Crandall	1	1	..	..	..	..	.000
Marquard	2	4	..	..	..	1	.000
Ames	1	..	..	..	..	..	.000

Team batting average: New York, .270; Boston, .220.

INDIVIDUAL FIELDING AVERAGES.

The individual and team fielding averages show Boston leading by a slight margin of .958 to .951. The figures follow:

CATCHERS.

	G.	PO.	A.	PB.	E.	PC.		G.	PO.	A.	PB.	E.	PC.
Carrigan	2	9	5	..	..	1000	Cady	7	35	9	..	1	.978
Meyers	8	42	4	..	1	.979	Wilson	2	2	1	..	1	.750

PITCHERS.

	G.	PO.	A.	E.	PC.		G.	PO.	A.	E.	PC.
Tesreau	3	..	10	..	1000	Collins	2	..	3	..	1000
Crandall	1	..	1	..	1000	Bedient	4	..	1	..	1000
Mathewson	3	1	12	..	1000	O'Brien	2	1	6	..	1000
Wood	4	1	6	..	1000	Hall	2	..	5	1	.833
Ames	1	..	1	..	1000	Marquard	2	..	4	1	.800

FIRST BASEMEN.

Stahl	8	77	3	1	.988	Merkle	8	53	1	3	.966

SECOND BASEMEN.

Yerkes	8	15	22	1	.974	Doyle	8	15	26	4	.911

SHORTSTOPS.

Shafer	3	1	4	..	1000	Fletcher	8	16	23	4	.907
Wagner	8	24	24	3	.941							

THIRD BASEMEN.

Herzog	8	11	16	..	1000	Gardner	8	9	12	4	.840

OUTFIELDERS.

Murray	8	23	1	..	1000	Lewis	8	14	..	1	.933
Becker	1	..	1	..	1000	Speaker	8	21	2	2	.920
Hooper	8	16	3	..	1000	Devore	7	10	2	2	.857
Snodgrass	8	17	1	1	.947							

Team fielding average: Boston, .958; New York, .951.

THE PITCHERS' RECORDS.

The pitching averages show Marquad and Bedient the only pitchers with clean records. Marquad won two games and did not meet defeat, and Bedient won one without a defeat. Wood won three and lost one. Following are the figures:

	G.	W.	L.	T.	TO.	PC.	H.	BB.	HB.	SO.	IP.	AB.
Bedient	4	1	..	1	1	1000	10	7	2	7	17	59
Marquard	2	2	..	..	..	1000	14	2	..	9	18	66
Wood	4	3	1	..	1	.750	27	3	1	21	22	88
*Tesreau	3	1	2	..	2	.333	19	11	1	15	23	85
Collins	2	..	..	1	1	.000	14	..	..	6	14 1-3	52
Hall	2	..	..	1	1	.000	11	9	..	1	10 2-3	41
Mathewson	3	..	2	1	..	.000	23	5	..	10	29 2-3	108
Ames	1	..	..	..	..	.000	3	1	..	..	2	8
Crandall	1	..	..	..	..	.000	1	..	..	2	2	6
O'Brien	2	..	2	..	2	.000	12	3	..	4	9	34

Wild pitches—Tesreau 3.

Wiltse, Ames, Hall and Crandall did not pitch a full game and are charged with neither defeat nor victory. Tesreau pitched first 7 innings of first game and is charged with defeat. Crandall finished game. Collins pitched first 7 1-3 innings of second game, Hall followed for 2 2-3 innings and Bedient for 1 inning, but as game was tie no one has defeat or victory charged against him. O'Brien pitched 8 innings of third game and is charged with defeat.

Bedient pitched in the last inning. In fourth game Tesreau pitched first 7 innings and is marked with defeat. Ames finished the game. In sixth game O'Brien pitched only 1 inning, but lost the game. Collins completed the game. Wood pitched only one inning of seventh game and is charged with a defeat. Hall pitched the last 8 innings. Bedient pitched first 7 innings of eighth game and retired to permit Henriksen to bat for him with New York leading. Boston then tied score and Wood, who succeeded Bedient, finally won out in the tenth inning, Wood getting credit for game.

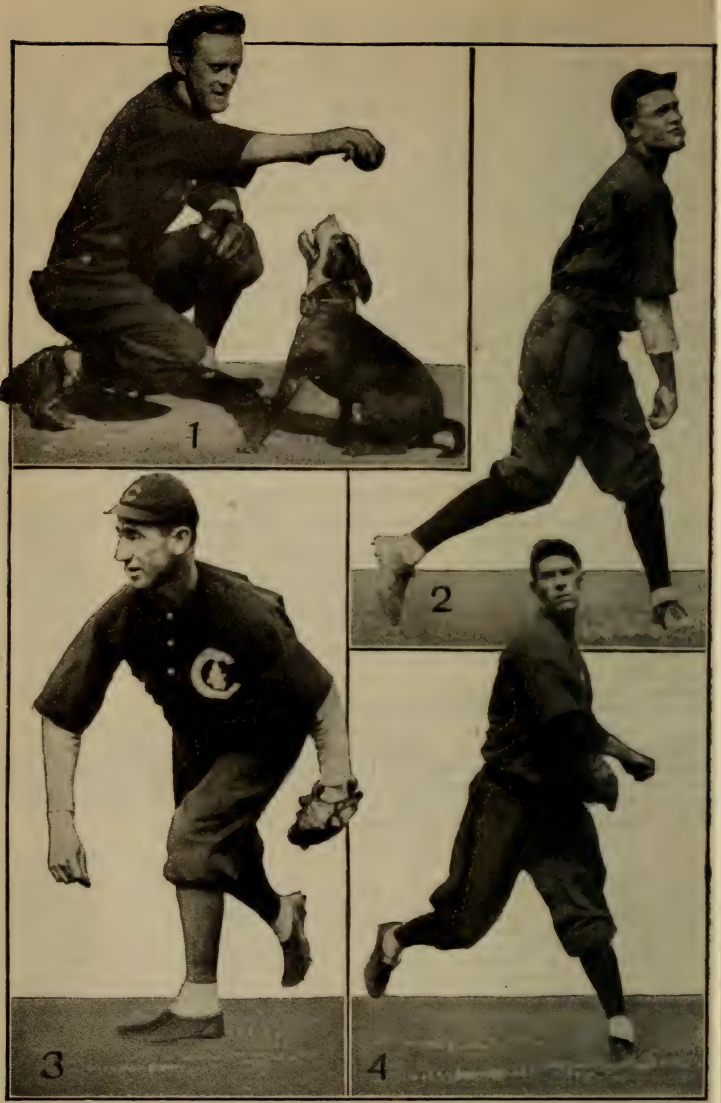
FINANCIAL RESULT.

The attendance and receipts of the 1912 World's Championship Series were the highest of any series ever played, excelling even the receipts of the 1911 Athletic-Giant series, which reached proportions of such magnitude that it was thought they would not soon be exceeded, or even equaled. In the 1911 Athletic-Giant series the total attendance was 179,851 paid; the receipts, $342,364; each club's share, $90,108.72; National Commission's share, $34,236.25; the players' share for four days, $127,910.61; each player's share on the Athletic team, $3,654.58; and each player's share on the New York team, $2,436.30. For purposes of comparison we give the official statement of the 1911 World's Series:

	Attendance.	Receipts.
First game, New York	38,281	$77,359.00
Second game, Philadelphia	26,286	42,962.50
Third game, New York	37,216	75,593.00
Fourth game, Philadelphia	24,355	40,957.00
Fifth game, New York	33,228	69,384.00
Sixth game, Philadelphia	20,485	36,109.00
Totals	179,851	$342,364.50
Each club's share		$90,108.72
National Commission's share		34,236.25
Players' share for four games		127,910.61

Herewith is given the official attendance and receipts of the Giant-Red Sox World's Series of 1912, together with the division of the receipts, as announced by the National Commission. The players shared only in the first four games, divided 60 per cent. to the winning team and 40 per cent. to the losing team.

	Attendance.	Receipts.
First game, New York	35,722	$75,127.00
Second game, Boston	30,148	58,369.00
Third game, Boston	34,624	63,142.00
Fourth game, New York	36,502	76,644.00
Fifth game, Boston	34,683	63,201.00
Sixth game, New York	30,622	66,654.00
Seventh game, Boston	32,630	57,004.00
Eighth game, Boston	16,970	30,308.00
Totals	251,901	$490,449.00
Each club's share		$146,915.91
National Commission's share		49,044.90
Players' share for four games		147,572.28



1, Manager Evers and John J. McGraw's dog; 2, Cheney; 3, Richie; 4, Lavender.

A GROUP OF CHICAGO NATIONALS.

Conlon, Photos.



Philadelphia vs. Giants—Lobert safe on third.

National League Season of 1912

By John B. Foster.

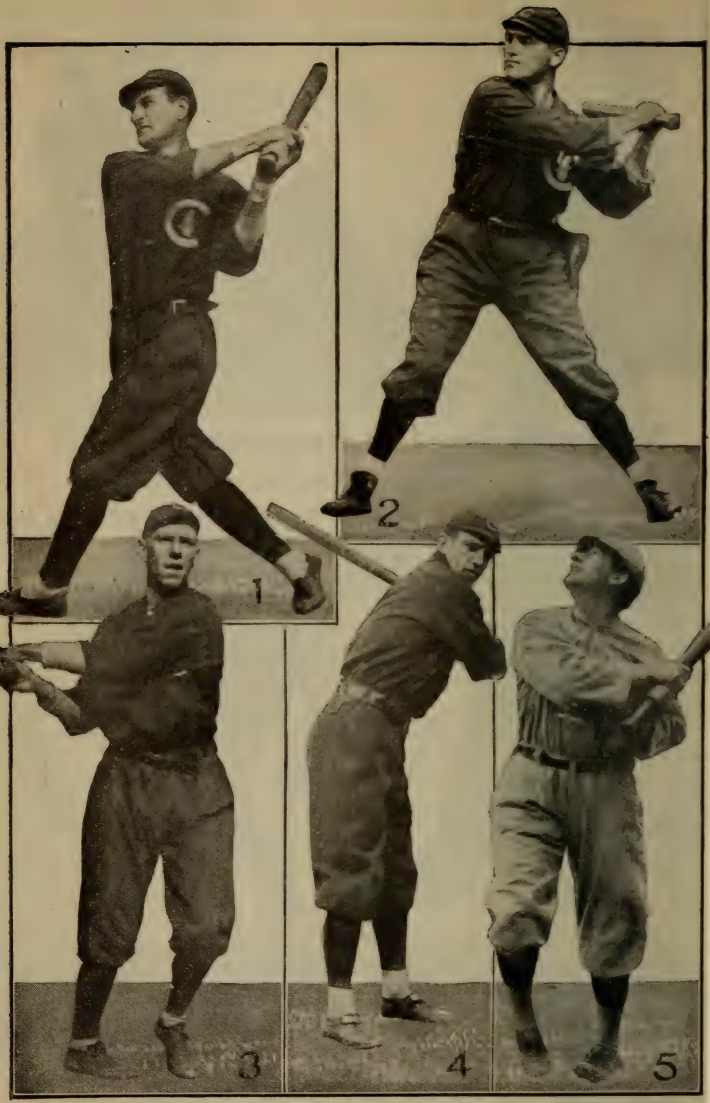
Spurts of energy on the part of different clubs, unexpected ill fortune on the part of others, and marked variations of form, which ranged from the leaders almost to the lowliest teams of the second division, injected spasmodic moments of excited interest into the National League race for 1912 and marked it by more vicissitudes than any of its immediate predecessors.

By careful analysis it is not a difficult matter to ascertain why the New Yorks won. Their speed as a run-getting machine was much superior to that of any of their opponents. Every factor of Base Ball which can be studied demonstrates that fact. They led the National League in batting and they led it in base running. They were keenly alive to the opportunities which were offered to them to win games. Indeed, their fall from the high standard which they had set prior to the Fourth of July was quite wholly due to the fact that they failed to take advantage of the situations daily, as they had earlier in the season, and their return to that winning form later in the season, which assured them of the championship, was equally due to the fact that they had regained their ability to make the one run which was necessary to win. That, after all, is the vital essential of Base Ball. To earn the winning run, not by hook or crook, but to earn it by excelling opponents through superior play in a department where the opponents are weak, is the story of capturing a pennant.

They were dangerous men to be permitted to get on bases, and their dearest and most bitter enemies on the ball field, with marked candor, confessed that such was the case. Opposing leaders admitted that when two or three of the New York players were started toward home plate one or two of them were likely to cross the plate and that, too, when one run might tie the score and two runs might win the game.

While there were some who were quite sanguine before the beginning of the season that the Giants would win the championship, there were others who were convinced that they would have a hard time to hold their title, and after the season was over both factions were fairly well satisfied with their preliminary forecast.

The runaway race which New York made up to the Fourth of



1, Archer; 2, Sheckard; 3, Saier; 4, Schulte; 5, Bresnahan.

A GROUP OF CHICAGO NATIONALS.

Conlon, Photos.



Cincinnati vs. Giants—Third baseman Grant puts Devore out.

July gave abundant satisfaction to those who said they would win, and the setback which the team received after the Fourth of July until the latter part of August afforded solace to those who were certain in their own minds that the New Yorks would have much trouble to repeat their victory of 1911.

It must not be forgotten, too, that the New York team had the benefit of excellent pitching throughout the year. In the new record for pitchers, which has been established this season by Secretary Heydler of the National League, and which in part was the outcome of the agitation in the GUIDE for a new method of records, in which the various Base Ball critics of the major league cities so ably contributed their opinions. Tesreau leads all the pitchers in the matter of runs which were earned from his delivery. Mathewson is second, Ames is fifth, Marquard seventh and Wiltse and Crandall lower, and while both the latter were hit freely in games in which they were occasionally substituted for others, they pitched admirably in games which they won on their own account.

In the opinion of the writer this new method, which has been put into usage by Secretary Heydler, is far superior to anything which has been offered in years as a valuable record of the actual work of pitchers. It holds the pitcher responsible for every run which is made from his delivery. It does not hold him responsible for any runs which may have been made after the opportunity has been offered to retire the side, nor does it hold him responsible for runs which are the result of the fielding errors of his fellow players. On the other hand, if he gives bases on balls, if he is batted for base hits, if he makes balks, and if he makes wild pitches, he must stand for his blunders and have all such runs charged against him as earned runs.

Nothing proves more conclusively the strength of this manner of compiling pitchers' records than that Rucker, by the old system, dropped to twenty-eighth place in the list of National League pitchers, finished third in the earned run computation, showing that if he had been given proper support he probably would have been one of the topmost pitchers of the league, even on the basis of percentage of games won, which is more vainglorious than absolutely truthful.

The Giants are to be commended for playing clean, sportsmanlike Base Ball. There were less than a half dozen instances in which they came into conflict with the umpires. The president of the National League complimented Manager McGraw in public



1, Carey; 2, Wagner; 3, Miller; 4, Wilson.

A GROUP OF PITTSBURGH NATIONALS.

Conlon, Photos.



Pirates—Kelly, Wagner, McCarthy, Hendrix, Mensor, Miller, Adams, Wilson.

upon the excellent conduct of his team upon the field and the players deserved the approbation of the league's chief executive.

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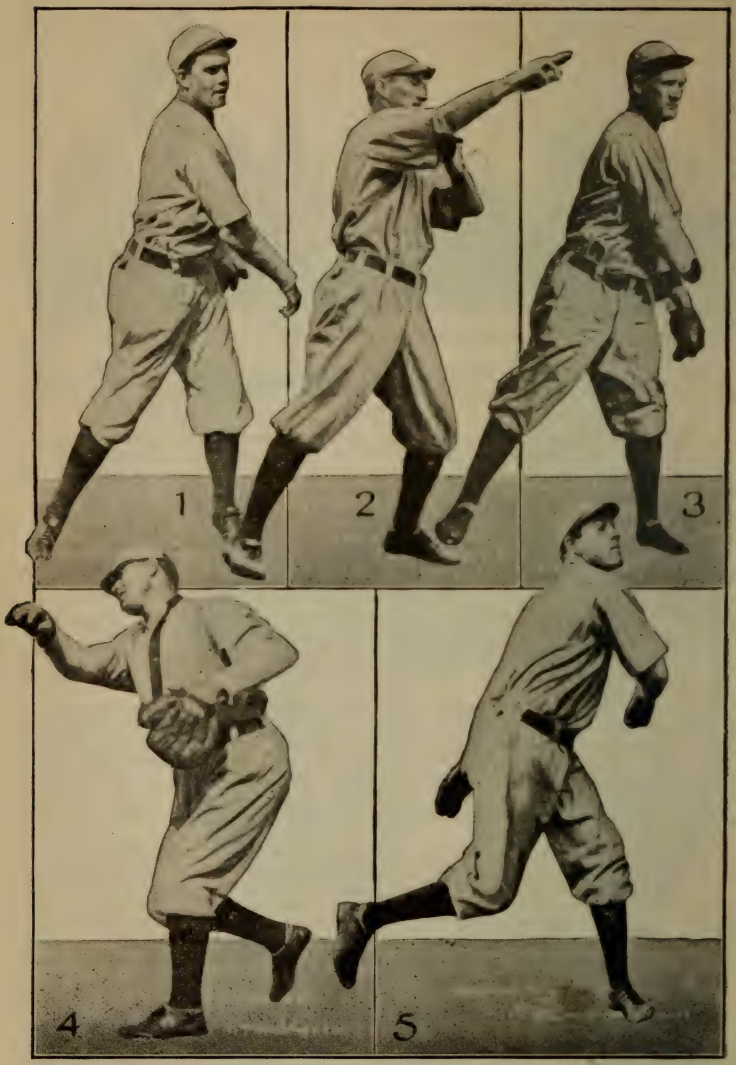
The general work of the Pittsburgh team throughout the year was good. It must have been good to have enabled the players to finish second in the championship contest, but the team, speaking in the broadest sense, seemed to be just good enough not to win the championship. As one man dryly but graphically put it: "Pittsburgh makes me think of a wedding cake without the frosting."

Fred. Clarke, manager of the team, adhered resolutely to his determination not to play. It was not for the reason that the impulse to play did not seize upon him more than once, but he had formed a conviction, or, at least, he seemed to have formed one, that it would be better for the organization if the younger blood were permitted to make the fight. It was the opinion of more than one that Clarke incorrectly estimated his own ball playing ability, in other words, that he was a better ball player than he credited himself with being.

As batters the Pittsburghs were successful. As fielders they were superior to the team that won the championship. As run-getters they were not the equal of the Giants. In brief, fewer opportunities were accepted to make runs by a much larger percentage than was the case with the New York club, which can easily be verified by a careful study of the scores of the two teams as they opposed one another, and as they played against the other clubs of the league.

It took more driving power to get the Pittsburgh players around the bases than it did those of New York. In tight games, where the advantage of a single run meant victory, the greater speed of the New York players could actually be measured by yards in the difference of results. Naturally it was not always easy for the Pittsburgh enthusiasts to see why a team, which assuredly fielded better than the champions and batted almost equally as well, could not gain an advantage over its rivals, but the inability of Pittsburgh Base Ball patrons to comprehend the lack of success on the part of their team existed in the fact that they had but few opportunities, comparatively speaking, to watch the New York players and found it difficult to grasp the true import of that one great factor of speed, which had been so insistently demanded by the New York manager of the men who were under his guidance.

Pittsburgh had an excellent pitching staff. Even better results



1, Adams; 2, O'Toole; 3, Camnitz; 4, Gibson; 5, Hendrix.

A GROUP OF PITTSBURGH PLAYERS.

Conlon, Photos.



St. Louis vs. Giants—Mowrey out at third.

would have been obtained from it if Adams had been in better physical condition. An ailing arm bothered him. While he fell below the standard of other years, one splendid young pitcher rapidly developed in Hendrix, and Robinson, a left-hander, with practically no major league experience, pushed his way to a commanding position in the work which he did.

Until the Giants made their last visit to Pittsburgh in the month of August the western team threatened to come through with a finish, which would give them a chance to swing into first place during the month of September, but the series between New York and Pittsburgh turned the scale against the latter.

Fired with the knowledge that they were at the turning point in the race the New York players battled desperately with their rivals on Pittsburgh's home field and won. Even the Pittsburgh players were filled with admiration for the foe whom they had met, and while they were not in the mood to accept defeat with equanimity, they did accept it graciously and congratulated the victors as they left Pittsburgh after playing the last game of the season which had been scheduled between them on Forbes Field.

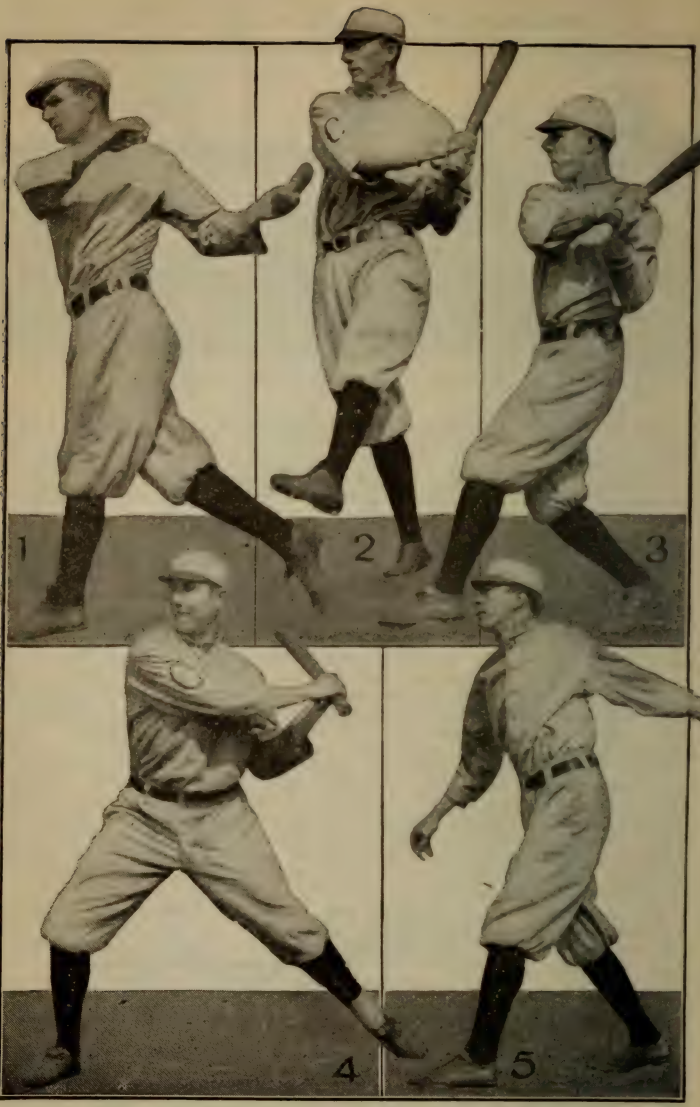
First base had long bothered Clarke. Frequent experiments had been made to obtain a first baseman, who could play with accuracy on the field and bat to the standard of the team generally. Clarke transferred Miller from second base to first and the change worked well. More graceful and more accurate first basemen have been developed than Miller, but in his first year of play at the bag he steadied the team perceptibly and unquestionably gave confidence to the other men.

But making a first baseman out of Miller took away a second baseman and second base gave Clarke more or less concern all of the season. At that, Pittsburgh was not so poorly off in second base play as some other of the teams of the senior circuit.

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Two important factors contributed to the success of the Chicagos in 1912. For a few days they threatened to assume the leadership of the National League. With the opportunity almost within their grasp the machine, which had been patched for the moment, fell to pieces, and the Cubs, brought to a climax in their work by all the personal magnetism and the driving power of which Chance was capable, were exhausted by their strongest effort. The courage and the wish were there, but the team lacked the playing strength.

To return to the factors which contributed to the club's success.



1, Clarke; 2, Mitchell; 3, Phelan; 4, Bescher; 5, Marsans.

A GROUP OF CINCINNATI NATIONALS.

Conlon, Photos.



Brooklyn vs. Giants—Moran safe on third.

They were the restoration to health of Evers, and a complete change in the manner of playing second base, added to the consistent and powerful batting of Zimmerman. The latter led the league in batting and repeatedly pulled his club through close contests by the forceful manner in which he met the ball with men on bases.

A third contributing force, though less continuous, was the brief spurt which was made by the Chicago pitchers in the middle of the season. They were strongest at the moment that the New York team was playing its poorest game, and their temporary success assisted in pushing the Chicagos somewhat rapidly toward the top of the league. They were not resourceful enough nor strong enough to maintain their average of victories and finished the season somewhat as they had begun.

The most of Chicago's success began to date from the early part of July, when Lavender, pitching for the Cubs, won from Marquard of the Giants, who, to that time, had nineteen successive victories to his credit. Chicago continued to win, and the New York team made a very poor trip through the west.

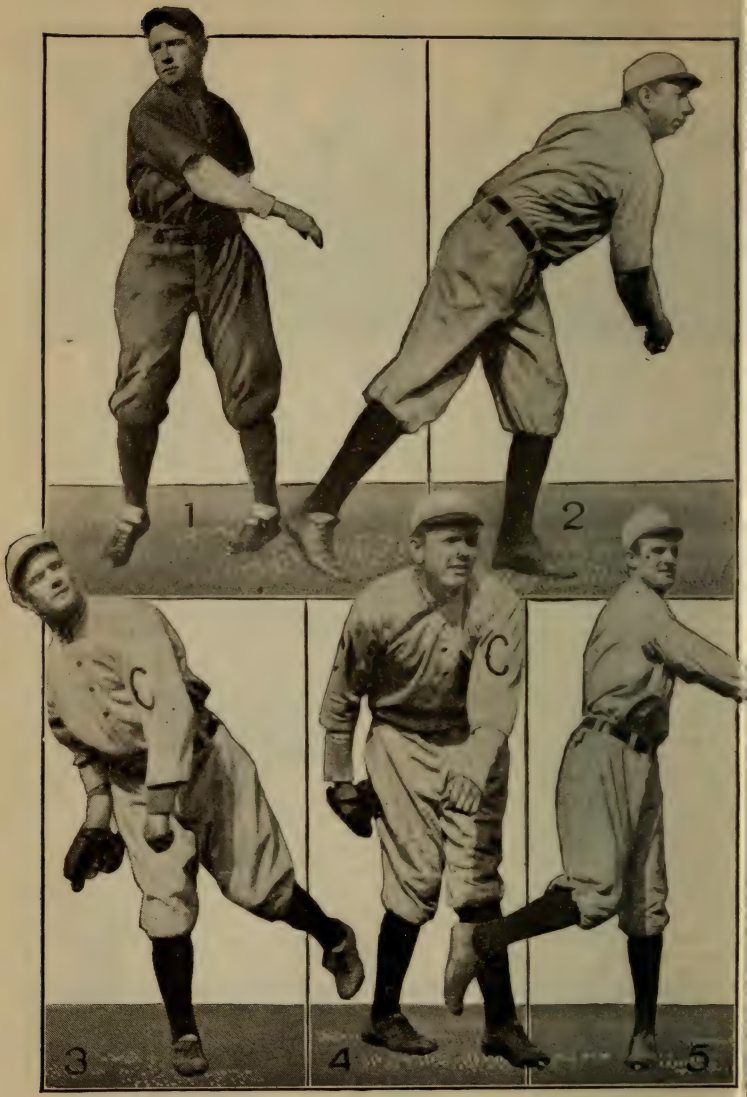
Lavender's physical strength held up well for a month and then it became quite evident that he had pitched himself out. Then was the time that the Chicagos could have used to good advantage two and certainly one steady and reliable pitcher, who had been through the fire of winning pennants and would not be disturbed by the importance which attached to games in which his club was for one moment the runner-up in the championship race.

Chicago managed to hold its own fairly well against the New York team. Indeed, the Cubs beat the New Yorks on the series for the season, but there were other clubs, Pittsburgh, St. Louis and Cincinnati, which won from Chicago when victories were most needed by the Cubs, and their hope to capture the pennant deserted them as they were making their last trip through the east.

The race was not without its bright side for Chicago. Even if the Cubs did finish third for the first time since Chance had been manager of the organization, it was a welcome sight to see Evers apparently in as good form as ever and Zimmerman so strong with the bat that the leadership of the batters finally returned to Chicago after it had been absent for years.

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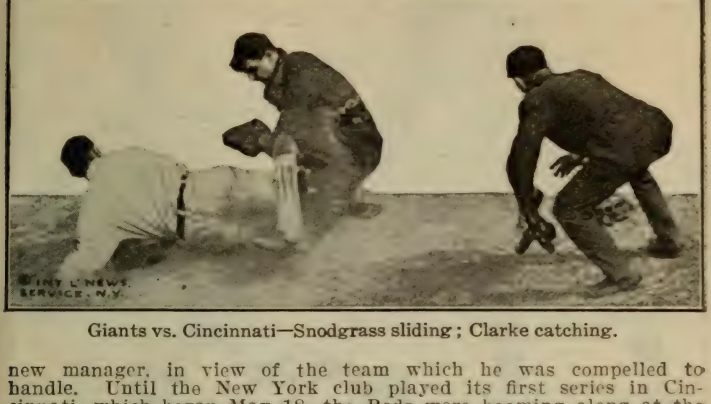
Cincinnati, under the management of Henry O'Day, finished fourth in the race. It was by no means a weak showing for the



1, Tinker; 2, Fromme; 3, Bates; 4, Benton; 5, Hoblitzell.

A GROUP OF CINCINNATI NATIONALS.

Conlon, Photos.



Giants vs. Cincinnati—Snodgrass sliding; Clarke catching.

new manager, in view of the team which he was compelled to handle. Until the New York club played its first series in Cincinnati, which began May 18, the Reds were booming along at the top of the league, apparently with no intention that they might ever drop back. It was New York that won three out of the five games played and took the lead in the race, and when that happened Cincinnati never was in front again.

To the other managers, who had been watching the work of the Cincinnatis it was apparent that sooner or later the break would have to come for the reason that, as the season progressed, better pitching would have to be faced by the Cincinnati club, while it was doubtful whether the Cincinnati pitchers could do any better than they were doing. The manager seemed to have known this, for when the break did come and the Reds began to totter, he said in reference to their downfall that no team could be expected to win with only ordinary pitching to assist it.

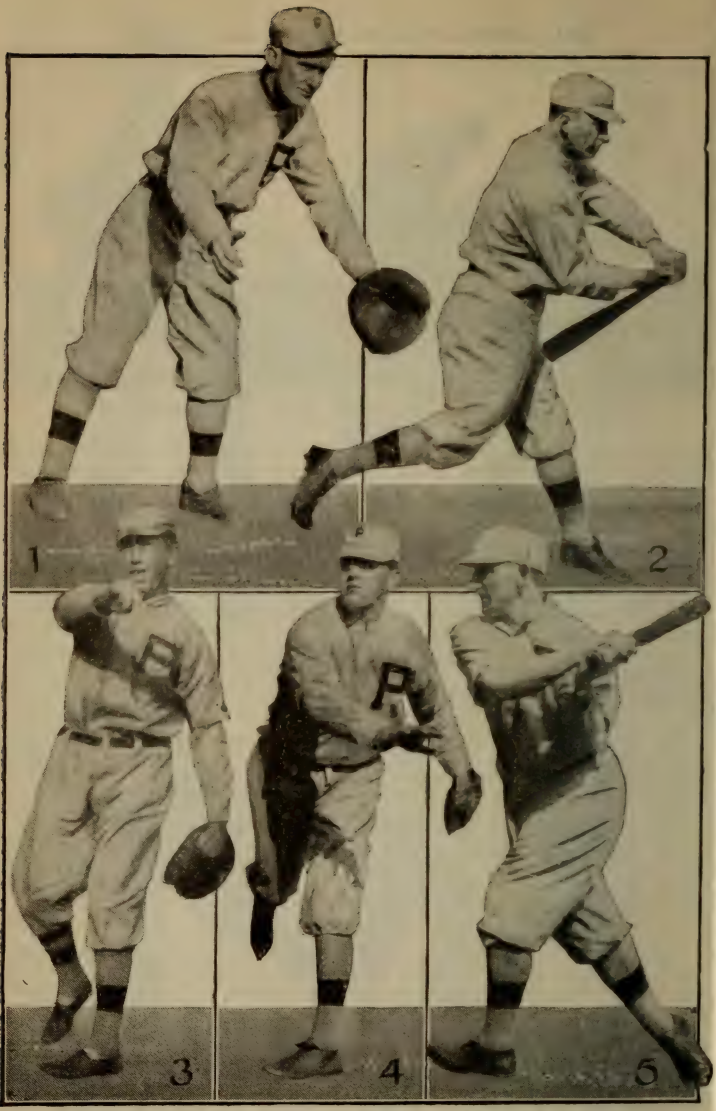
In this manner Cincinnati played through the middle of the season always just a little behind most of its opponents. As the latter days of the year began to dawn the Reds began to improve and not the least of which was in the better work of the pitchers.

They did well enough to beat Philadelphia for fourth place, and while O'Day did not have the satisfaction of finding his first year as a manager generous enough to him to make him the runner-up for the championship team, he actually put his club in the first division, which is something in which many managers have failed and some of them managers of long experience.

□□□

Misfortune and ill luck always attaches itself in a minor degree to every team which engages in a championship contest, but most assuredly Philadelphia had more of its share of reverses through accidents to players and illness than any team of the National League. Yet the Philadelphias were courageous players from whom little complaint was heard. They took their misfortunes with what grace they could and played ball with what success they could achieve, whether they had their best team in the field or their poorest.

Strangely enough they played an important part in the results of the race. Frequently they defeated the Chicagos, all too frequently for the comfort of the Chicago Base Ball enthusiasts, and when the loss of a game or two by the Philadelphias to the



1, Dooin, Mgr.; 2, Magee; 3, Moran; 4, Moore; 5, Lobert.

A GROUP OF PHILADELPHIA NATIONALS.

Conlon, Photos.



Boston vs. Giants—Spratt out at home plate.

Chicagos might have turned the race temporarily one way or the other, the Philadelphias, with decided conviction, refused to lose.

It may not be necessary to call attention to the fact of absolute fairness in the contests for championships in the various leagues which comprise Base Ball in its organized form. The day has passed when the Base Ball enthusiast permits his mind to dwell much upon that sort of thing, if ever he did. But if it were necessary to advance an argument as to the integrity of the sport and the high class of the men who are engaged in the summer season in playing professional Base Ball, there could be nothing better to prove that the price of victory is the one great consideration, greater than the fact of Philadelphia's success against a team which was a strong contender against that which finally won the championship.

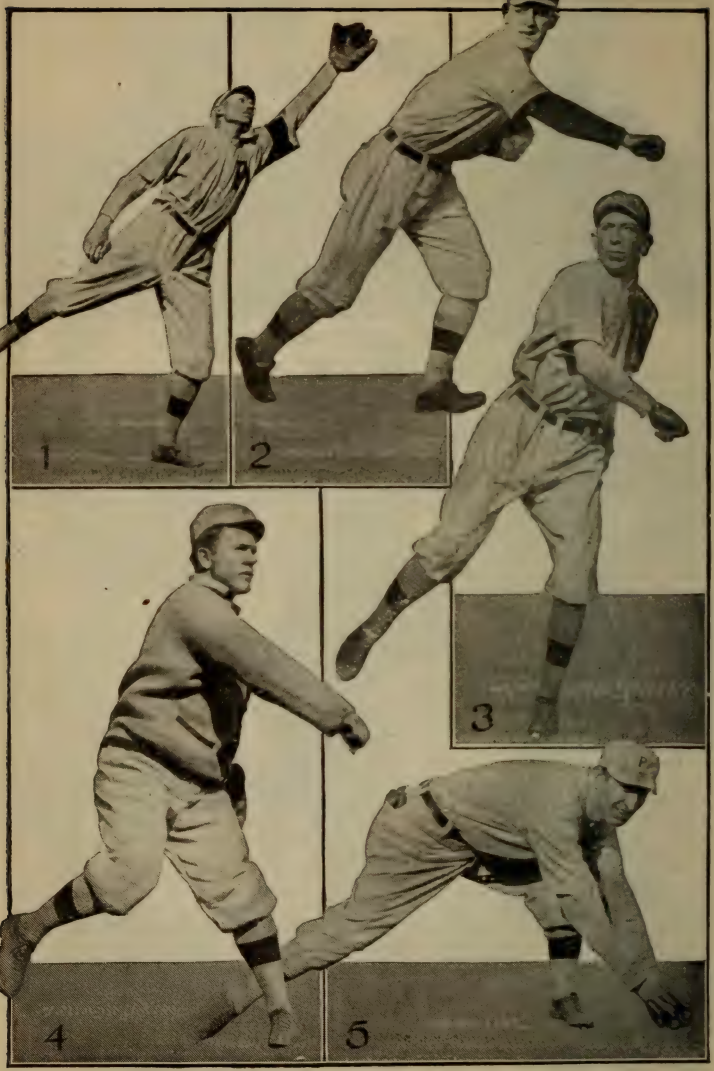
As much as Philadelphia desired that New York should be beaten, for there was no love lost between the teams in a ball playing way, the fighting spirit and the predominant desire to add to the column of victories as many games as possible brought forth the best efforts of the team of ill fortune against Chicago and struck telling blows against Chicago's success at the most timely moments.

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As a whole the St. Louis team did not play as well in 1912 as it did in the preceding year. There was some bad luck for St. Louis as well as Philadelphia. The players did not get started as well as they had in the previous two years. Their spring training was more or less disastrous, for they were one of the clubs to run into the most contrary of spring weather.

Perhaps the worst trouble which the St. Louis team had, take the season through from beginning to finish, was in regard to the pitchers. There were two or three young men on the team who seemed at the close of the season of 1911 to be likely to develop into high class pitchers in 1912. They pitched well in 1912 at intervals. One day it seemed as if they at last had struck their stride and the next they faltered and their unsteadiness gave their opponents the advantage which they sought.

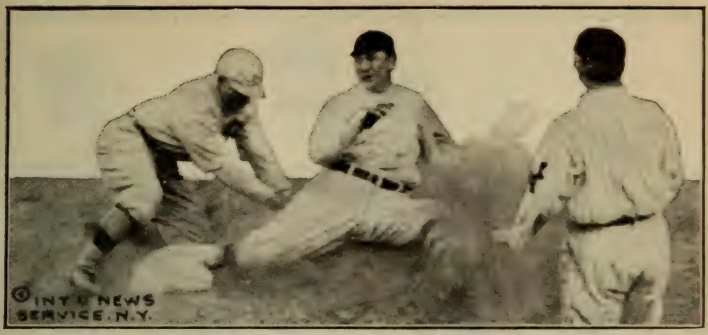
Perhaps, if the St. Louis team had been a little stronger in batting it would have rated higher among the organization of the National League. Several games were lost which would have been taken into camp by a better display at bat. In fielding the team was much stronger and the success of the infield, combined with some excellent outfield work now and then, frequently held the



1, Paskert; 2, Chalmers; 3, Seaton: 4, Knabe; 5, Doolan.

A GROUP OF PHILADELPHIA NATIONALS.

Conlon, Photos.



Giants vs. Philadelphia—Doyle safe at third ; McGraw coaching.

team up in close battles, but when the pitchers faltered on the path the fielders were not able to bear the force of the attack.

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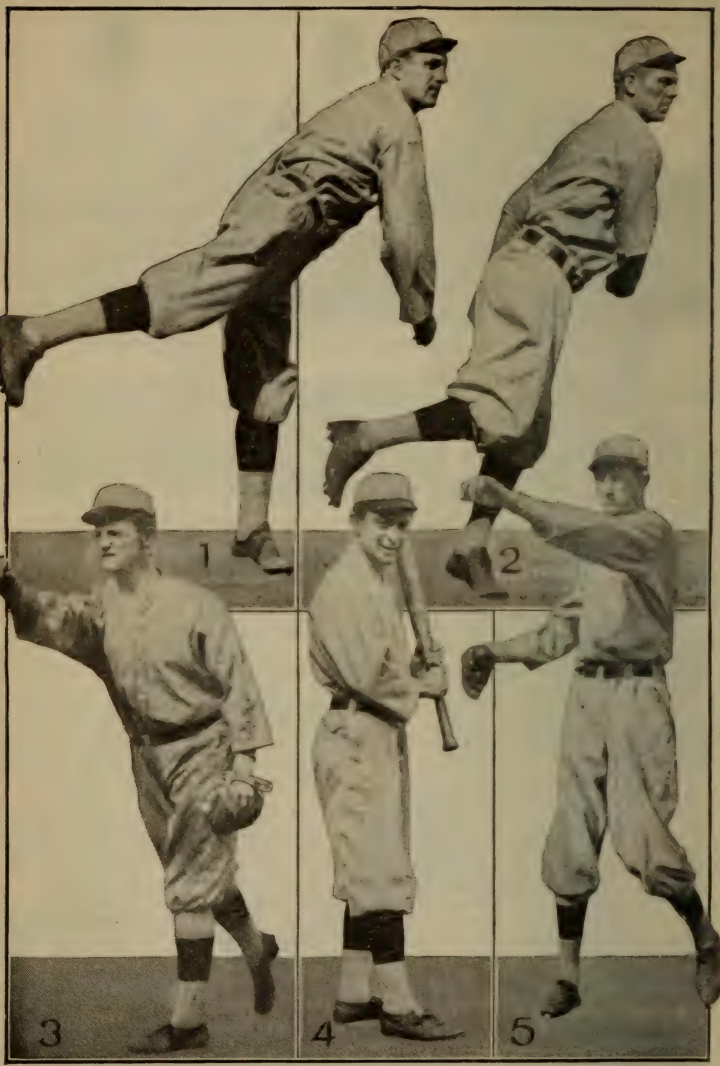
For three seasons in succession Brooklyn seems to have been fated to start the season with bad luck and misfortune. The spring training trip did not bring to Brooklyn all that had been expected owing to the inclement weather.

When the team began the season at Washington Park a tremendous crowd filled the stands. Long before it was time for the game to begin the spectators became unruly and swarmed over the field. It was impossible for the ground police to do anything with the excited enthusiasts and at last the city police were asked to assist. They tried to clear the field, but only succeeded in driving the crowd from the infield. Spectators were so thick in the outfield that they crowded upon the bases and prevented the players from doing their best. For that matter the outfielders could not do much of anything.

A ground-rule of two bases into the crowd was established, and the New York players, who were the opponents of Brooklyn, took advantage of it to drive the ball with all their force, trusting that it would sail over the heads of the fielders and drop into the crowd. They were so successful that they made a record for two-base hits and Brooklyn was overwhelmed.

This unfortunate beginning appeared to depress the Brooklyn team. The players recovered slightly, but had barely got into their stride again when accidents to the men began to happen. Some of them became ill, and the manager was put to his wits' end to get a team on the field which should make a good showing.

Fighting against these odds Brooklyn made the best record that it could. As the season warmed into the hotter months the infield had to be rearranged. There was disappointment in the playing of some of the infielders. It was also necessary to reconstruct the outfield. Unable to get all of the men whom he would have desired the manager continued to experiment and his experiments brought forth good fruit, for unquestionably the excellent work of Moran, who played both right field and center field for Brooklyn, was a great help to the pitchers. By the time that the Base Ball playing year was almost concluded Brooklyn had so far recovered that it was able to place a better nine on the diamond than had been the case all of the year.



1, Geyer; 2, Harmon; 3, Mowrey; 4, Huggins; 5, Sallee.

A GROUP OF ST. LOUIS NATIONALS.

Conlon, Photos.



Giants vs. Brooklyn—Herzog holding Daubert on third.

Boston never was expected to be a championship organization. The material was not there for a championship organization, but Boston did play better ball than in 1911 and that is to the credit of players, manager and owner. The club had changed hands, but the new owner had not been able to readjust all of the positions to suit him. He put the best nine possible in the field with what he had. Never threatening to become a championship winning team Boston played steadily with what strength it possessed and always a little better than in 1911, so that the year could not fairly be considered unsuccessful at its finish.

□□□

Going back to the beginning of the year and looking over the contest for the National League championship of 1912, it is not uninteresting, indeed it is of much interest to call attention to the remarkably odd record which was made by New York to win the pennant. In that record stands the story of the fight, with striking shifts from week to week.

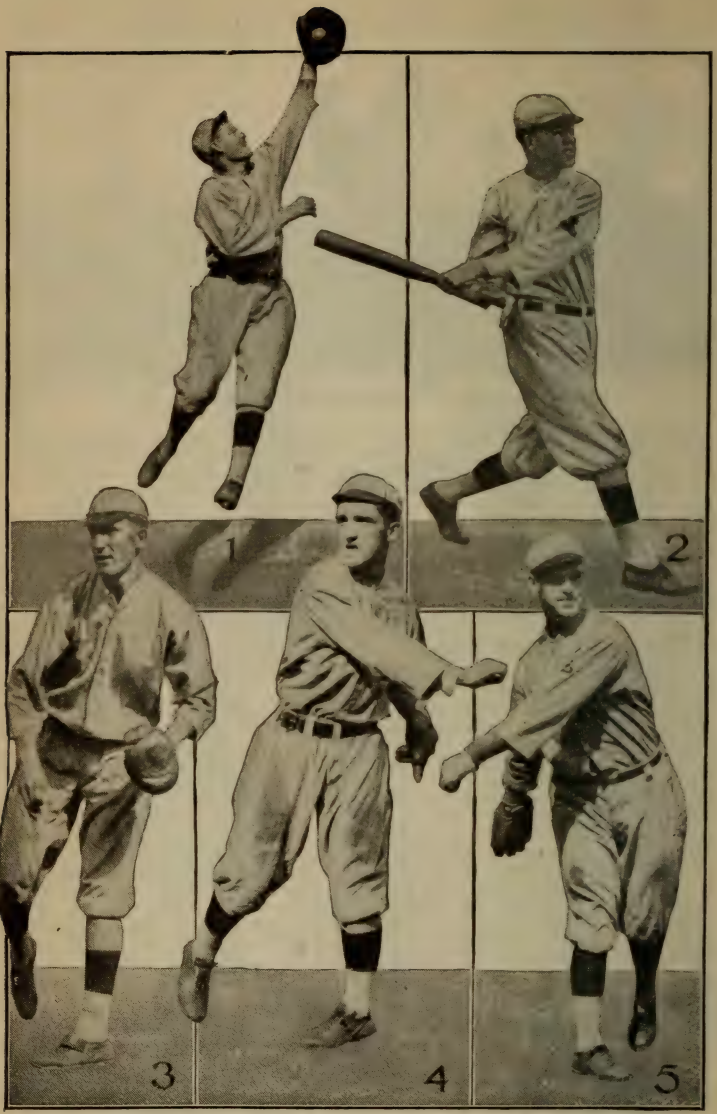
The first game played by the Giants was against Brooklyn, as has been related, and it was won by New York and that, by the way, was the game in which Marquard began his admirable record as a pitcher for the season.

The Giants lost the next three games. Two of them were to Brooklyn and one to Boston, and the players of the New York team began to wonder a little as to what had happened to them.

Then New York won nine straight games from the eastern clubs, being stopped finally by Philadelphia on the Polo Grounds. But that defeat did not check them. They started on another winning spurt and played throughout the west without a defeat until they arrived in Cincinnati. This total of victories was nine. All of the games on the schedule were not played because of inclement weather.

Cincinnati won twice from New York and then the Giants turned the tables on the Reds, who had been leading the league. They threw them out of the lead, which they never regained, and won another succession of nine victories. That made three times consecutively that they had won a total of twenty-seven games in groups of nine, assuredly an unusual result.

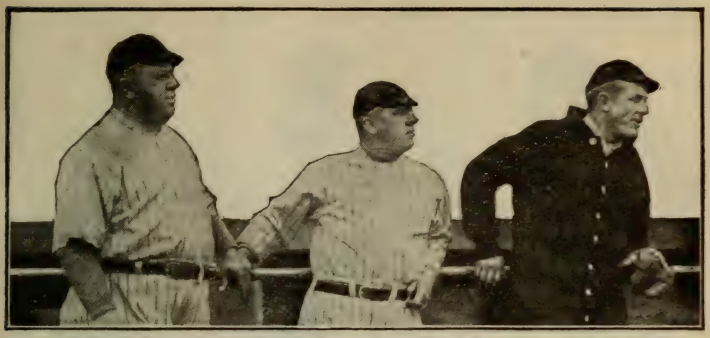
Losing one game they again entered the winning class. This time they won six games in succession. Then they lost a game. After this single defeat they won but three games. Their charm



1, Wingo; 2, Ellis; 3, Konetchy; 4, Hauser; 5, Evans.

A GROUP OF ST. LOUIS NATIONALS.

Conlon, Photos.



The Giants' "Board of Strategy"—Robinson, McGraw and Mathewson.

of games in blocks of nine had deserted them. They were beaten twice after winning three, and Pittsburgh was the team.

Then they won another single game and immediately after that victory lost to Brooklyn. But that was the last defeat for a long time. Well into the race, with their condition excellent, and playing better ball than they had played since their wonderful spurt of the month of September in 1911, they won sixteen games in succession.

The morning of the Fourth of July dawned hot and sultry. The air was thick and muggy and without life. The Giants were scheduled to play two games that day with Brooklyn, the first in the morning and the second in the afternoon. If they won both of them they would tie a former record, which had been made by the New York team, for consecutive victories.

Perhaps it may have been reaction after the long strain of winning or it may have been an uncommonly good streak of batting on the part of Brooklyn. Surely Brooklyn batted well enough, as the morning game went to the latter team by the score of 10 to 4. In the afternoon Brooklyn again beat the Giants by the score of 5 to 2. Wiltse pitched for New York and Stack for Brooklyn.

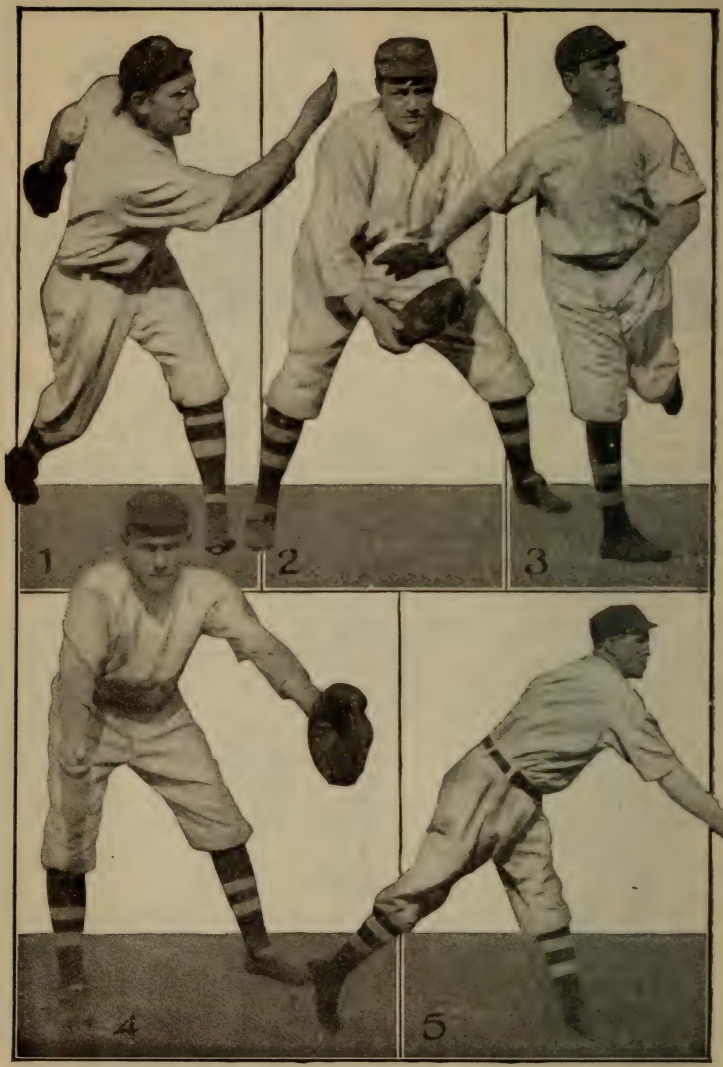
The New York team went to Chicago and won twice. Then it lost. The fourth game was won from Chicago and then the Giants lost two in succession.

They won one game and immediately after that lost four in succession. Chicago began to have visions of winning the pennant.

From Chicago the Giants went to Pittsburgh, stood firm in a series of three games, winning two and losing one. Their next call was at Cincinnati and beginning with that series they got back to form a trifle and won five games in succession.

Returning home they were beaten on the Polo Grounds three games in succession by Chicago. After that New York settled into a winning stride again and won six games in succession. Pittsburgh came to the Polo Grounds and stopped the winning streak of the champions by defeating them three times in succession. That was a hard jolt for any team to stand. Yet the Giants rallied and won the last game of the Pittsburgh series.

It was but a momentary pause, for after another victory St. Louis beat New York. The Giants won another game and the next day lost to St. Louis. That finished the home games for New York and the team started west, facing a desperate fight. They lost the first game to Chicago, won the next and lost the third.



1, Ragan; 2, Erwin; 3, Rucker; 4, Miller; 5, Knetzer.

A GROUP OF BROOKLYN NATIONALS.

Conlon, Photos.

Going from Chicago to St. Louis they won three games in succession, returning to Chicago, lost a postponed game with the Cubs.

From Chicago their path led them to Pittsburgh where they lost the first contest. Then they made the stand of the season when they beat the Pittsburghs four games in succession.

Cincinnati turned the tables on the Giants to the consternation of the New York fans and won twice, when it seemed as if the Giants were about to start on a career which would safely land the championship. The Giants returned home and beat Brooklyn in the first game and lost the second. They won the next two and then lost again. The championship was still in abeyance. Again they won and then lost to Philadelphia.

Here came another test in a Philadelphia series at Philadelphia which contained postponed games, and once more rallying with all their might, won four games and lost the last of this series of five.

Following that they won three games and then lost to St. Louis. They won three times in succession and then lost four games to Chicago and Cincinnati, but all of this time Chicago was gradually falling away because it was necessary that the Cubs should continue to win successive victories if they were to beat New York for the championship.

The Giants atoned for the four defeats at the hands of Chicago and Cincinnati by winning the next four games in succession, and while this did not actually settle the championship, that is, the definite championship game had not been played, the race was practically over and all that was left to fight for in the National League was second place, in which Chicago and Pittsburgh were most interested. The pitching staff of the Chicagos had worn out under the strain and the Cubs were beaten out by Pittsburgh.

The semi-monthly standing of the race by percentages follows:

STANDING OF CLUBS ON APRIL 30.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.
Cincinnati	10	3	.769	Pittsburgh	5	7	.417
New York	8	3	.727	Philadelphia	4	6	.400
Boston	6	6	.500	St. Louis	5	8	.385
Chicago	5	7	.417	Brooklyn	4	7	.364

STANDING OF CLUBS ON MAY 15.

New York	18	4	.810	St. Louis	10	16	.385
Cincinnati	19	5	.792	Boston	9	15	.375
Chicago	12	12	.500	Philadelphia	7	13	.350
Pittsburgh	9	12	.429	Brooklyn	7	14	.333

STANDING OF CLUBS ON MAY 31.

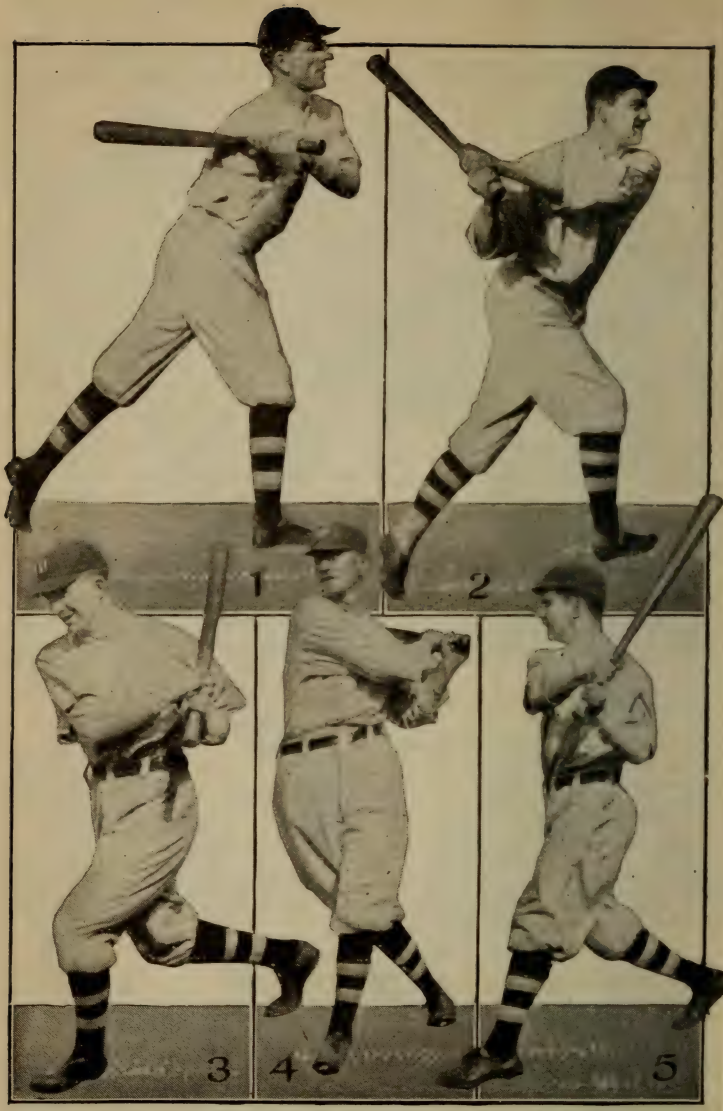
New York	28	7	.800	St. Louis	20	22	.476
Cincinnati	23	17	.575	Philadelphia	14	19	.424
Chicago	19	17	.528	Brooklyn	12	22	.353
Pittsburgh	18	17	.514	Boston	13	26	.333

STANDING OF CLUBS ON JUNE 15.

New York	37	10	.787	Philadelphia	20	24	.455
Pittsburgh	27	20	.574	St. Louis	23	31	.426
Chicago	26	21	.553	Brooklyn	16	30	.348
Cincinnati	29	23	.553	Boston	16	35	.314

STANDING OF CLUBS ON JUNE 30.

New York	50	11	.820	Philadelphia	24	33	.421
Pittsburgh	37	25	.597	Brooklyn	24	36	.400
Chicago	34	26	.567	St. Louis	27	42	.391
Cincinnati	35	32	.522	Boston	20	46	.303



1, Daubert; 2, Wheat; 3, J. C. Smith; 4, Hummel; 5, Fisher.

A GROUP OF BROOKLYN NATIONALS.

Conlon, Photos.

STANDING OF CLUBS ON JULY 15.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.
New York	58	19	.753	Philadelphia	34	38	.472
Chicago	47	28	.627	St. Louis	34	49	.410
Pittsburgh	45	31	.592	Brooklyn	30	48	.385
Cincinnati	41	39	.513	Boston	22	59	.272

STANDING OF CLUBS ON JULY 31.

New York	67	24	.736	Cincinnati	45	49	.479
Chicago	57	34	.626	St. Louis	41	55	.427
Pittsburgh	52	37	.584	Brooklyn	35	59	.372
Philadelphia	45	43	.511	Boston	25	66	.275

STANDING OF CLUBS ON AUGUST 15.

New York	73	30	.709	Cincinnati	50	58	.463
Chicago	69	36	.657	St. Louis	47	60	.439
Pittsburgh	65	40	.619	Brooklyn	39	69	.361
Philadelphia	50	54	.481	Boston	28	76	.269

STANDING OF CLUBS ON AUGUST 31.

New York	82	36	.695	Cincinnati	57	65	.467
Chicago	79	42	.653	St. Louis	53	59	.434
Pittsburgh	71	50	.587	Brooklyn	44	76	.367
Philadelphia	59	60	.496	Boston	37	84	.306

STANDING OF CLUBS ON SEPTEMBER 15.

New York	95	40	.704	Philadelphia	63	70	.474
Chicago	83	51	.619	St. Louis	57	80	.416
Pittsburgh	82	53	.607	Brooklyn	50	85	.370
Cincinnati	68	68	.500	Boston	42	93	.311

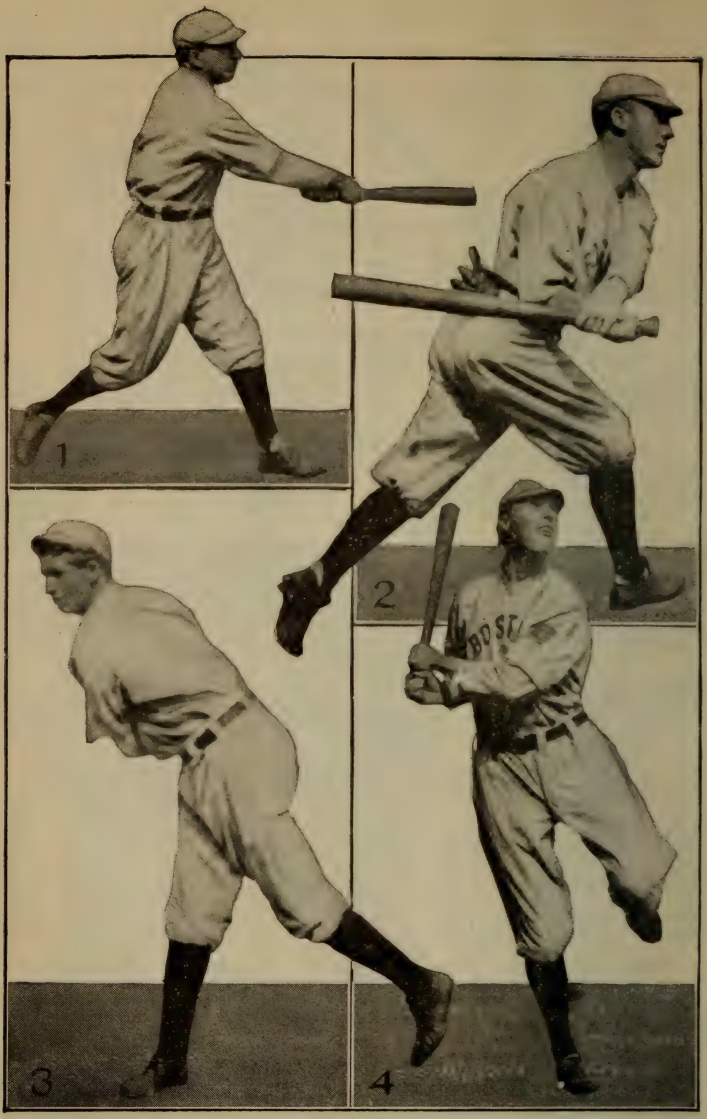
STANDING OF CLUBS ON SEPTEMBER 30.

New York	101	45	.692	Philadelphia	70	77	.476
Pittsburgh	91	57	.615	St. Louis	62	88	.413
Chicago	89	58	.605	Brooklyn	57	91	.385
Cincinnati	74	76	.493	Boston	42	100	.324

STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

Club.	N.Y.	Pitts.	Chi.	Cin.	Phil.	St.L.	Bkln.	Bos.	Won.	PC.
New York	..	12	9	16	17	15	16	18	103	.682
Pittsburgh	8	..	13	11	14	15	14	18	93	.616
Chicago	13	8	..	11	10	15	17	17	91	.607
Cincinnati	6	11	10	..	8	13	16	11	75	.490
Philadelphia	5	8	10	14	..	11	13	12	73	.480
St. Louis	7	7	7	9	11	..	10	12	63	.412
Brooklyn	6	8	5	6	9	11	..	13	58	.379
Boston	3	4	5	11	10	10	9	..	52	.340
Lost	48	58	59	78	79	90	95	101		

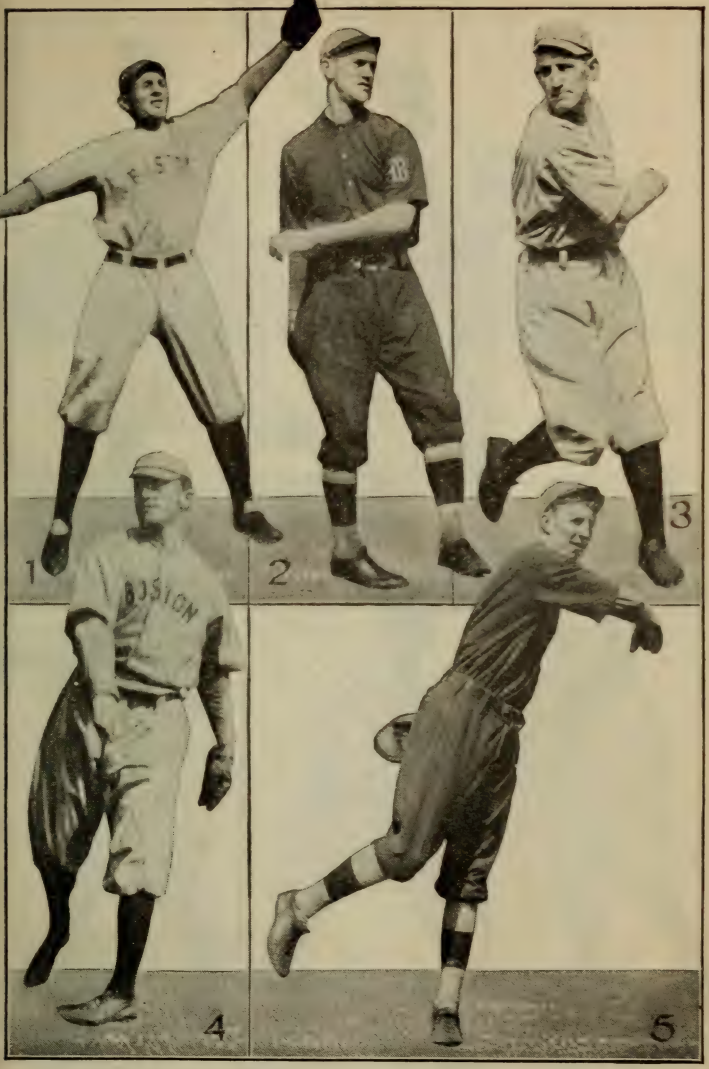
The Chicago-Pittsburgh game at Chicago, October 2, was protested by the Pittsburgh club and thrown out of the records, taking a victory from the Chicago club and a defeat from the Pittsburgh club.



1, Kling; 2, Titus; 3, Hess; 4, Hauser.

A GROUP OF BOSTON NATIONALS.

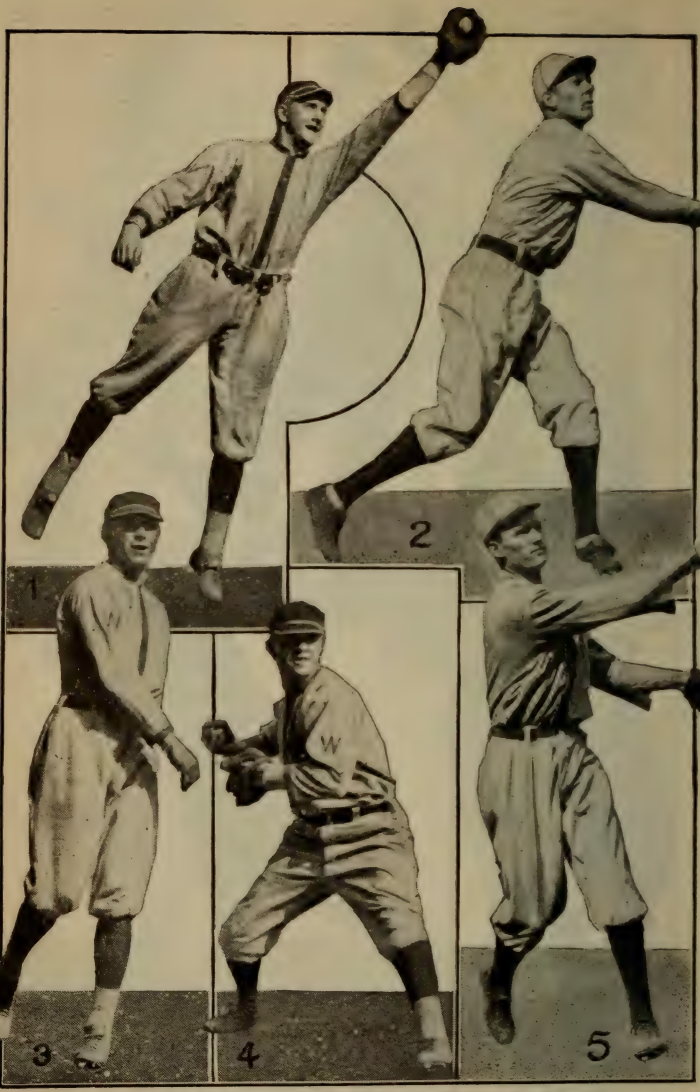
Conlon, Photos.



1, Campbell; 2, Tyler; 3, Sweeney; 4, Perdue; 5, Gowdy.

A GROUP OF BOSTON NATIONALS.

Conlon, Photos.



1, Morgan; 2, Groom; 3, Moeller; 4, Foster; 5, Johnson.

A GROUP OF WASHINGTON AMERICANS.

Van Oeyen, Photos.



Cleveland vs. New York—Easterly putting out Daniels.

American League Season of 1912

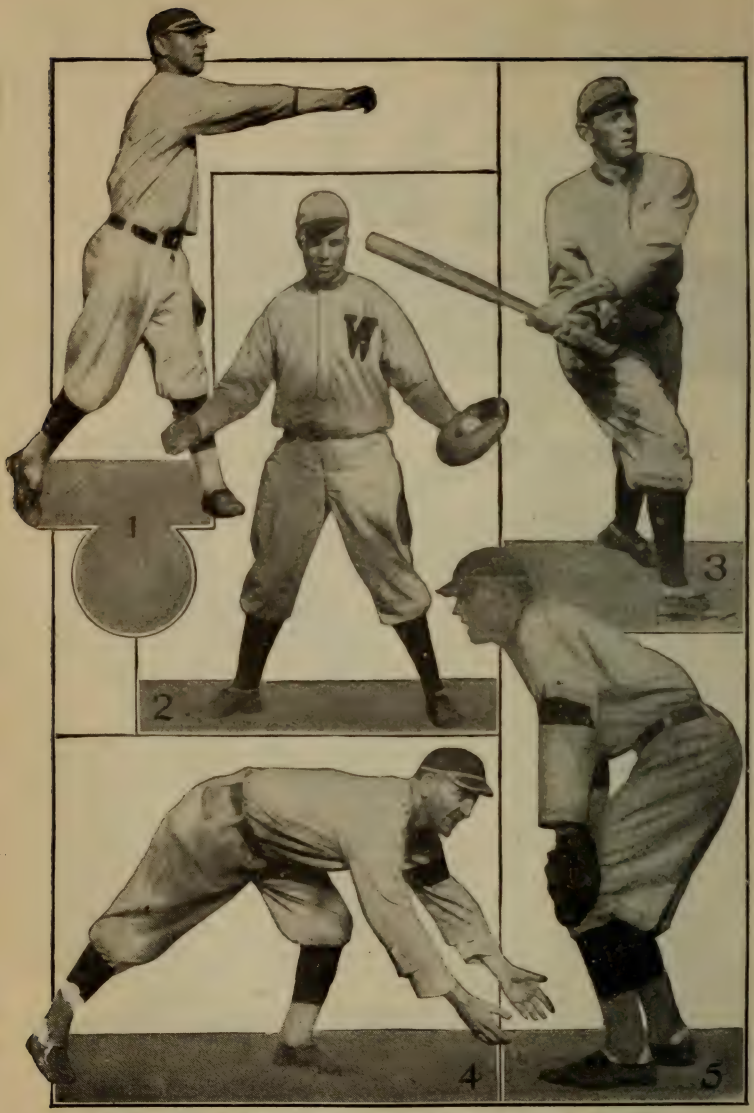
By Irving E. Sanborn, Chicago.

Pre-season predictions in Base Ball do not carry much weight individually, but when many minds, looking at the game from different angles, agree on the main points there usually is good reason behind such near unanimity. Outside of Boston it is doubtful if any experienced critic of Base Ball in the country expected the Red Sox to be converted from a second division team into pennant winners in one short season. If such expectancy existed in Boston it was partially a case of the wish fathering the thought. The majority of men believed the machine with which Connie Mack had achieved two league and two world's championships was good for at least one more American League pennant. That expectation was based on the comparative youth of the important cogs in the Athletic machine. Yet this dope went all wrong. The Athletics were beaten out by two teams which were in the second division in 1911, one of them as low as seventh place.

The reason for these form reversals were several. The Boston and Washington teams improved magically in new hands, while the Athletics went back a bit, partly because of too much prosperity and partly because of adversity. Having come from behind in 1911 and made a winning from a wretched start, the Mackmen apparently thought they could do it again and delayed starting their fight until it was too late. The loss of the services of Dan Murphy for more than half of the season also was a prime factor.

The White Sox were the season's sensations both ways and for a time kept everybody guessing by their whirlwind start under new management. They walked over every opponent they tackled for the first few weeks, then began to slip and it required herculean efforts to keep them in the first division at the finish. The Chicago team always was a puzzle to all parties to the race, including itself.

From the outset there was almost no hope for the other four teams in the league. Cleveland and Detroit occasionally broke into the upper circles for a day or two in the early weeks of the season, but not far enough to rouse any false anticipations among their supporters. St. Louis and New York quickly gravitated to the lower strata and remained there, the Yankees finally losing out in their battle with the Browns to keep out of last place.



1, Shanks; 2, Ainsmith; 3, Milan; 4, McBride; 5, Gandil.

A GROUP OF WASHINGTON AMERICANS.

Conlon, Photos.



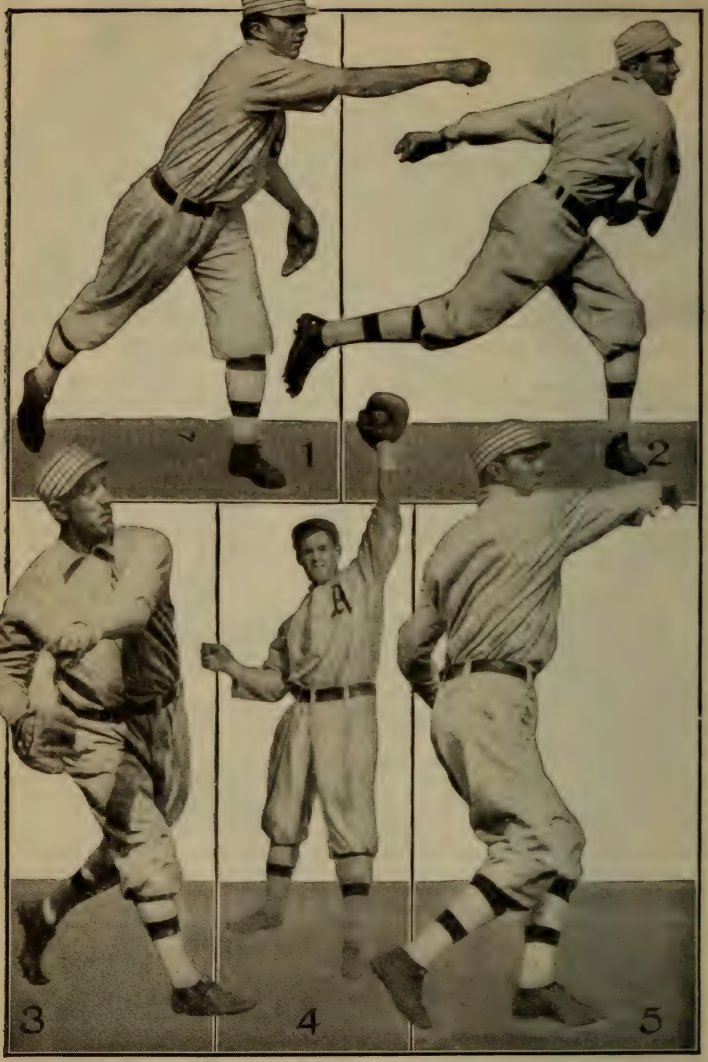
Detroit vs. New York—Cobb sliding into a base; Chase playing first.

Five American League teams started the season under new managers. One of the three which began the race under leaders retained from the previous year changed horses in mid-stream. Jake Stahl, Harry Wolverton, Clark Griffith, Harry Davis and James Callahan were the new faces in the managerial gallery. Some of them were not exactly new to the job but were in new jobs. Of these Stahl, Griffith and Callahan proved successful leaders and the first named became the hero of a world's championship team when the last ball of the series was caught. Davis resigned during the season and was succeeded by Joe Birmingham, who almost duplicated the feat of George Stovall in 1911, putting new life into the Cleveland team and starting a spurt which made the race for position interesting. Wolverton stuck the season out in spite of handicaps that would have discouraged anybody, then handed in his resignation. Wallace, who started the year at the helm again in St. Louis, cheerfully handed over the management to Stovall, who had been transplanted into the Mound City in the hope of making Davis' task easier in Cleveland. Stovall made the Browns a hard team to beat and had the mild satisfaction of hoisting them out of the cellar which they had occupied for the better part of three seasons.

An unpleasant feature of the season, but one which had beneficial results, was the strike of the Detroit players, entailing the staging of a farcical game in Philadelphia between the Athletics and a team of semi-professionals. This incident grew out of an attack on a New York spectator by Ty Cobb while in uniform and the immediate suspension of the player for an indefinite period.

The prompt and unyielding stand taken by President Johnson against the action of the Detroit players and the diplomatic efforts of President Navin of that club averted serious or extended trouble and undoubtedly furnished a warning against any similar act in the near future. Another excellent result was the effort made by club owners to prevent the abuse of the right of free speech by that small element of the game's patronage which finds its great joy in abusing the players, secure in the knowledge that it is practically protected from personal injury in retaliation.

In the development of new players of note the league enjoyed an average season, and a considerable amount of new blood was injected into the game in the persons of players who made good without attracting freakish attention. The rise of the Washington team from seventh to second place brought its youngsters into the limelight prominently, and of these Foster and Moeller were com-



1, Baker; 2, Bender; 3, Plank; 4, McInnes; 5, Coombs.

A GROUP OF PHILADELPHIA ATHLETICS.

Conlon, Photos.



Boston vs. New York—Tris Speaker batting.

mended highly. Gandil, who had his second tryout in fast company, plugged the hole at first base which had worried Washington managers for some time. Shanks also made a reputation for himself as a fielder. These men were helped somewhat by the showing of their team, but the case of Gandil would have been notable in any company. His first advent into the majors with the White Sox showed him to be an exceedingly promising player, but for some reason his work fell off until he was discarded into the International League. There he quickly recovered his stride and, when he did come back shortly after the season opened last spring, he demonstrated that he had the ability to hit consistently and proved a tower of strength to Griffith's team.

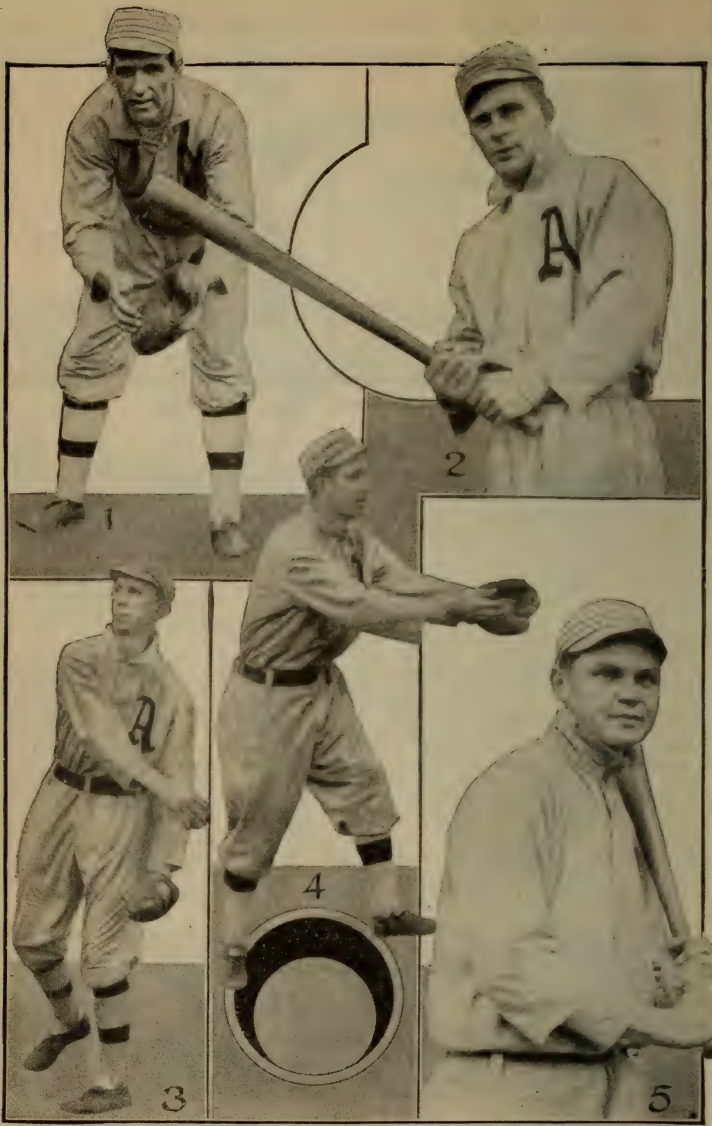
Baumgardner of the St. Louis Browns was an example of a youngster making good in spite of comparatively poor company. His pitching record with a team which finished in seventh place stamps him as one of the best, if not the best, of the slab finds of the year. Jean Dubuc of Detroit was another find of rare value and still another was Buck O'Brien of Boston, but these had the advantage over Baumgardner of getting better support both in the field and at bat. O'Brien in particular was fortunate to break in with a championship team.

The White Sox introduced three youngsters who made good and promise to keep on doing so. Two of them, George Weaver and Morris Rath, started the season with Chicago and the third, Baker Borton, joined the team late in the summer. Still later Ray Schalk started in to make what looks like a name for himself as a catcher.

□□□

No better illustration of the slight difference between a pennant winning machine and a losing team in the American League has occurred recently than the Boston Red Sox furnished last year. It did not differ materially from the team of 1910 which compelled the use of the nickname "Speed Boys." Jake Stahl was a member of that team, and except for the absence of Stahl in 1911, the champions of 1912 were composed of practically the same men who finished in the second division only the year before. But for the showing of 1910 the whole credit for last season's transformation might be attributed to Manager Stahl. Much of it unquestionably is his by right, and there is no intent here to deprive him of any of the high honors he achieved.

To Stahl's arrangement of his infield probably is due much of



1, Thomas; 2, Oldring; 3, Collins; 4, Barry; 5, Strunk.

A GROUP OF PHILADELPHIA ATHLETICS.

Conlon, Photos.



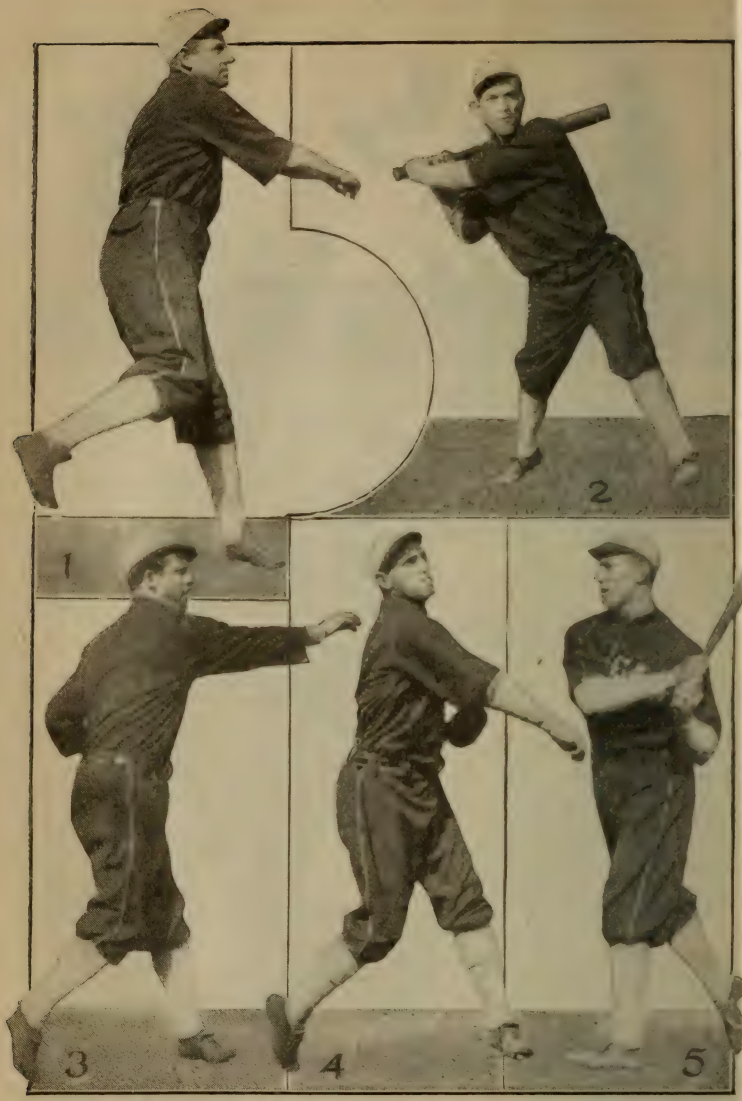
Dodging a swift one—New York Americans' Grounds.

the improvement in the team. The outfield trio of wonderful performers did not perform any more wonders last year than in the previous season, but what had been holes on the infield were plugged tightly. Many looked askance when Larry Gardner, supposedly a second baseman, was assigned to third, but the results more than justified the move, and it made room at second for Yerkes, a player who had proved only mediocre on the other side of the diamond. This switch and the return of Stahl, who is a grand mark to throw at on first base, gave the infield the same dash and confidence as the outfield possessed, and the addition of some pitching strength in Bedient and O'Brien did the rest. It is the ability to discover just the right combination that differentiates the real manager from the semi-failure.

The Red Sox were in the race from the start, but they were eclipsed for a time by the White Sox. In spite of that the Bostonians never faltered but kept up a mighty consistent gait all the way and wore down all competitors before the finish. Stahl's men never were lower than second place in the race with the exception of three days early in May, when Washington poked its nose in front of the Red Sox and started after the White Sox, only to be driven back into third place by the men of Callahan themselves. For more than a week in April Boston was in the lead. Then Chicago went out and established a lead so long that it lasted until near the middle of June. Boston attended strictly to its knitting, however. Without stopping in their steady stride the Red Sox hung on, waiting for the Callahans to slump. When their chance came in June the Bostonians jumped into the lead—June 10 was the exact date—and never thereafter did they take any team's dust.

By the Fourth of July Boston had a lead of seven games over the Athletics. The Red Sox kept right along at their even gait and a month later were leading by the same margin over Washington, which had displaced the former champions. On September 1 Boston's lead was thirteen games, but it was not until September 18 that the American League pennant was actually cinched beyond the possibility of losing it.

All season Stahl's men were known as a lucky ball team. Delving into the files for the dope, revealed the fact that the newspaper reports of about every third game they played on the average contained some reference to "Boston's luck." This does not detract anything from their glory. No team ever won a major league pennant unless it was lucky. No team ever had as steady a run of luck as Boston enjoyed in 1912, unless that team made a lot of



1. Callahan; 2, Weaver; 3. Walsh; 4. Lord; 5. Collins.

A GROUP OF CHICAGO AMERICANS.

Conlon, Photos.



Cleveland vs. New York—Ryan safe on third; Paddock, third baseman.

its own luck by persistently hammering away when luck was against it and keeping ever on the alert to take advantage of an opening.

That is the explanation of the unusual consistency that marked the work of the Red Sox all season and the fact they did not experience a serious slump. In the first month of the season they won twelve games and lost eight. The second month of the race was their poorest one—the nearest they came to a slump. In that month they won eight and lost ten games. In the third month Boston won twenty-three and lost seven games. The fourth month saw them win twenty games and lose eight and in the fifth month their record was twenty victories and five defeats. In the final stages of the race the Red Sox were not under as strong pressure from behind and naturally did not travel as fast after sighting the wire, but the figures produced explain why Boston won the pennant. It started well and kept going faster until there was no longer need for speed. The annexation of the world's championship in a record breaking world's series with the New York Giants was a fitting climax to their season's achievement.

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When Clark Griffith stalked through the west on his first invasion of the season with a team of youngsters, some of them practically unknown, and declared he was going after the pennant, everybody laughed or wanted to. A few weeks later everybody who had laughed was sorry, and those who only wanted to laugh were glad they didn't. For Griffith kept his men keyed up to the fighting pitch during the greater part of the season, and when they did start slumping in September, he made a slight switch on his infield, applied the brakes and started them going up again. The result was that Washington finished second for the first time in its major league history, winning that position in the closing days of the race after a bitter tussle with the passing world's champions.

The acquisition of Gandil from Montreal plugged a hole at first base which had defied the efforts of several predecessors to stop and it helped make a brilliant infield, for it gave the youngsters something they were not afraid to throw at. In giving credit for the work of Griffith's infield, the inclination is to overestimate the worth of the new stars. But there was a tower of strength at short in George McBride, who has been playing steadily and consistently at that position for several seasons without being given one-tenth the credit his work has merited.



1, Zeider; 2, Sullivan; 3, Benz; 4, Bodie; 5, Lange.

A GROUP OF CHICAGO AMERICANS.

Conlon, Photos.



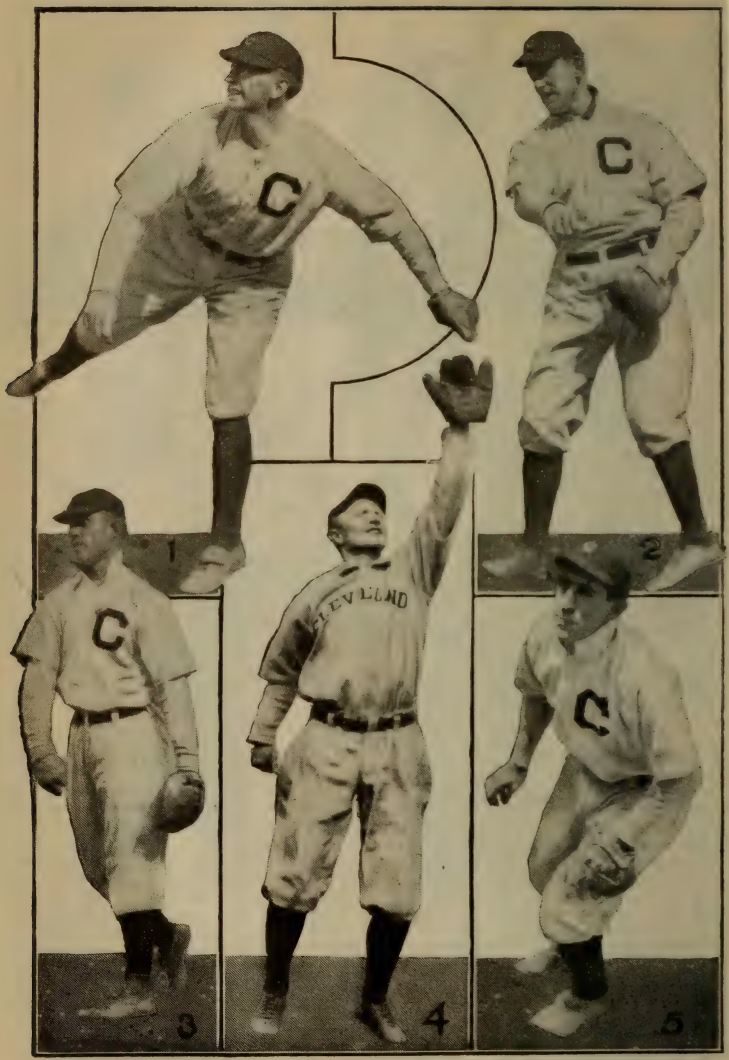
Detroit vs. New York—Moriarty, first base; Martin sliding.

The Washington team at one time or another occupied every position in the race except the first and last. The Senators were in seventh place for a few days in the opening weeks of the season, but not anywhere nearly as long as they were in second place later on. They climbed out of the second division by rapid stages and after May 1 they were driven back into it only once during the rest of the year. That was for three days in the beginning of June. In the meantime they had knocked Boston out of second place for a short while in May and, most of the way, had enjoyed a close fight with Philadelphia for third and fourth spots. Near the middle of June, after the Red Sox had ousted their White namesakes from first place, the Senators also passed Chicago and started after Boston. But the youngsters were not yet hardened to the strain and soon fell back to third and fourth. On July 5 Washington went into second place and held onto it, with the exception of three days, for a period of two months. September brought a slump and Griffith's men surrendered the runner-up position to the Athletics for about two weeks, then came back and took it away from the Mackmen at the end.

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What happened to the world's champion Athletics the public did not really know until after the middle of the season. Then the suspensions of Chief Bender and Rube Oldring blazoned the fact that Manager Mack's splendid system of handling a Base Ball team by moral suasion had fallen down in the face of overconfidence and too much prosperity. Few people saw any reason for changing their belief in the prowess of the Athletics during the first half of the season, because they were in as good position most of the time as they had been the year previous at the same stage of the race. They were expected to make the same strong finish that swept everything before it in 1911. Not until the second half of the season was well under way did the adherents of the Mackmen give up the battle.

Philadelphia's sterling young infield seemed to stand up all right all the year, but the outfield and the slab staff gave Connie Mack sleepless nights. When Dan Murphy was injured in Chicago in June it was discovered what he had meant to the team. Dan was what the final punch is to a boxing star. His timely batting was missed in knocking out opponents, and the injury kept him out all the rest of the season. The strain which Jack Coombs gave his side in the world's series of 1911 proved more serious and lasting



1, Jackson; 2, Lajoie; 3, Griggs; 4, Turner; 5, Peckinpaugh.

A GROUP OF CLEVELAND AMERICANS.

Van Oeyen, Photos.



Chicago vs. Cleveland—Harry Lord safe at home plate.

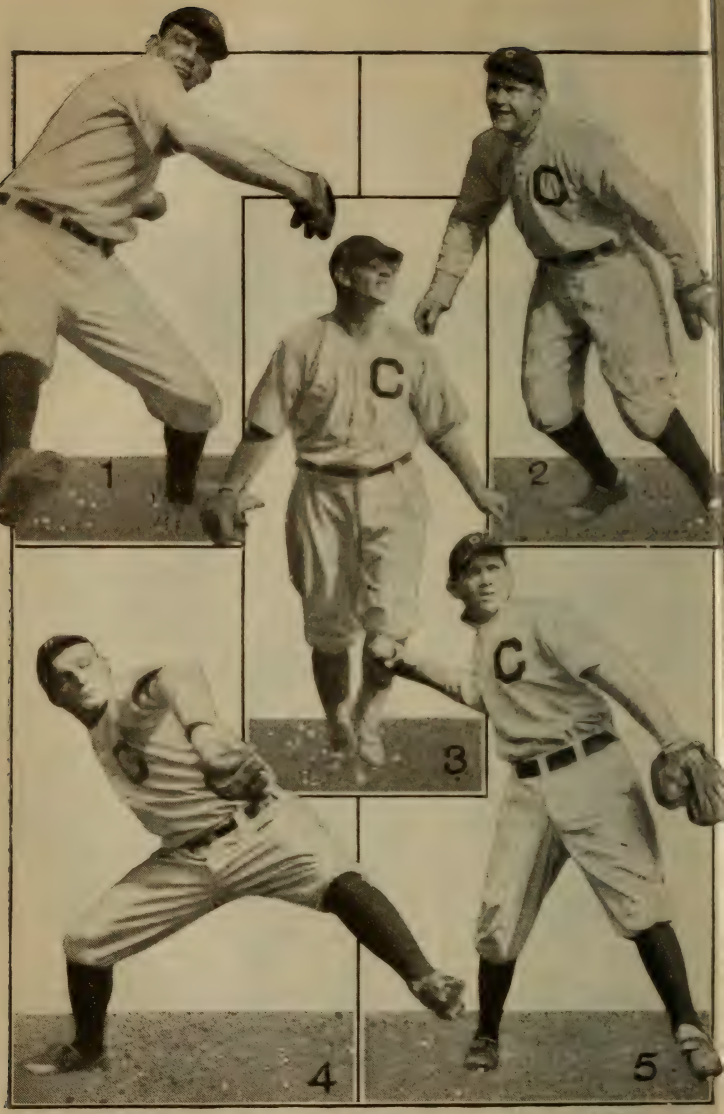
than was expected, and if Eddie Plank had not come back into grand form it would have been a tougher season than it was for the Athletics.

The Mackmen made a bad beginning for champions, and on May 1 were in the second division. During all of May and part of June they climbed into the first division and fell out of it with great regularity. Not until near the middle of June did the Athletics gain a strangle hold on the upper half of the league standing. From that time on they kept above the .500 mark, and toward the end of June they met the White Sox coming back. There was a short scuffle during the early part of July among the Athletics, Senators and White Sox for the possession of the position next to Boston. Then Chicago was pushed back, leaving Philadelphia and Washington to fight it out the rest of the way. Trimming the Phillies four out of five games in their city series did not lessen the gloom of the Athletics.

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The White Sox by their meteoric career demonstrated the value of good condition at the start. Although the Chicagoans experienced tough weather in Texas last spring they fared better than any of the other teams in their league, and that fact, combined with the readiness with which youth gets into playing trim, enabled the White Sox to walk through the early weeks of their schedule with an ease that astonished everybody. Even prophets who were friendly to them had expected no such showing. So fast did the Callahans travel that on May 3 they had lost only four games, having won thirteen in that time. But Boston was hanging on persistently. Chicago's margin over the Red Sox varied from four to five and a half games during May. On the fourteenth of that month the White Sox had won twenty-one games and lost only five, giving them the percentage of .808. During part of this time they were on their first invasion of the east. May 18 saw the Chicago men five and a half games in the lead and their constituents were dreaming of another world's pennant almost every night.

Even the doubters were beginning to believe Manager Callahan had found the right combination. Just then came the awakening. The luck which had been coming their way began breaking against them with remarkable persistency. Plays that had won game after game went wrong and youth was not resourceful enough to offset the breaks. The White Sox began to fall away fast in percentage,



1, Gregg; 2, Birmingham; 3, Graney; 4, Blanding; 5, O'Neil.

A GROUP OF CLEVELAND AMERICANS.

Van Oeyen, Photos.



At Cleveland—Umpire Billy Evans rendering a close decision.

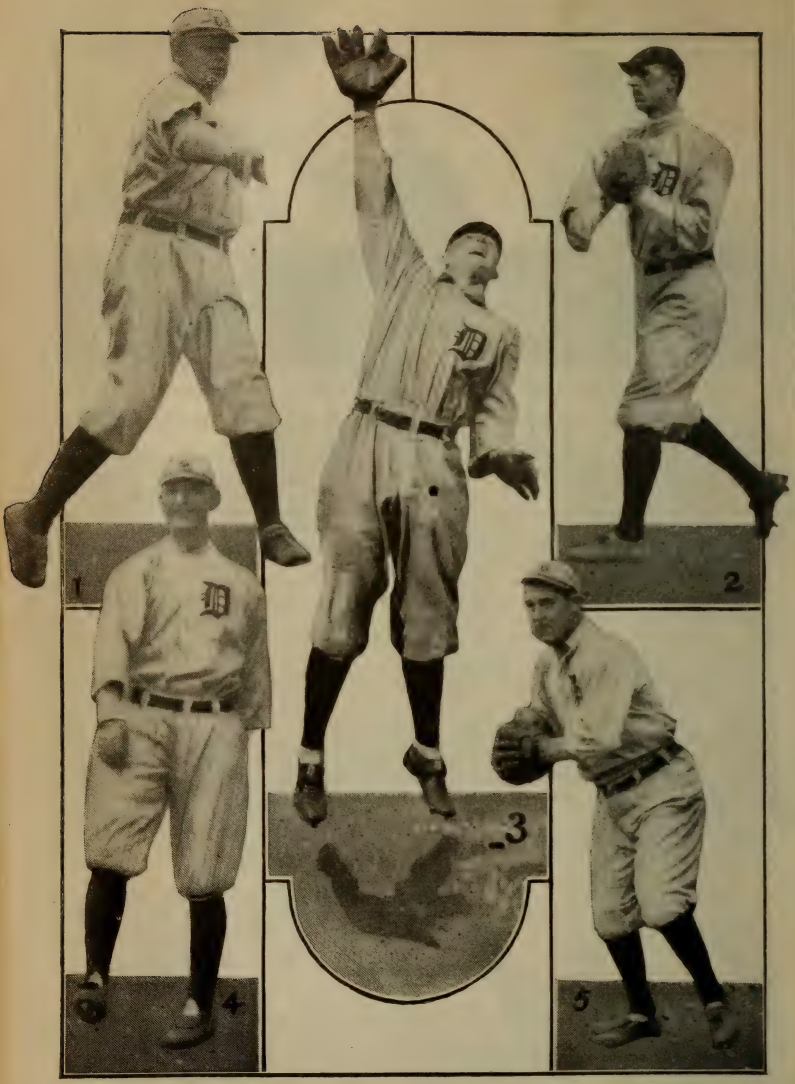
but managed to cling to the lead until June 10. Boston passed them right there and the Chicagoans kept on going.

By mid-season Manager Callahan was fighting to keep his men in the first division and their slump did not end until they landed in fifth place for a couple of days in August. Then in desperation Callahan began switching his line-up and by herculean effort—and the help of Ed Walsh—climbed back into the upper quartet and stuck there to the finish. It was a desperate remedy to take Harry Lord off third base, where he had played during most of his professional career, and try to convert him into an outfielder, a position in which he had had no experience at all. But Lord was too good an offensive player to take out of the game, in spite of his slump at third base, and he was willing to try the outfield. Results justified the move. Lord learned outfielding rapidly, and Zeider proved that third base was his natural position. The acquisition of Borton for first base enabled Callahan to put Collins in the outfield, and the White Sox in reality were a stronger team when they finished than when they started their runaway race in April. With one more reliable pitcher to take his turn regularly on the slab all season the White Sox would have kept in the race. Callahan's men made up for some of the disappointment they produced by beating the Cubs in a nine-game post-season series, after the Cubs had won three victories. Two of the nine games were drawn and one other went into extra innings, making a more extended combat than the world's series.

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Cleveland's 1912 experience was almost identical with that of 1911, even to swapping managers in mid-season. Harry Davis, for years first lieutenant to Connie Mack, took the management of the Naps under a severe handicap. He succeeded a temporary manager, George Stovall, who had made good in the latter half of the previous season, but who could not be retained without abrogating a previous agreement with Davis. The public did not take kindly to the situation when the Naps failed to get into the fight, and the new management had a pitching staff of youngsters without much of a catching staff to help them out when in trouble.

The Cleveland team never was prominent in the race after the first fortnight, although it retained a respectable position at the top of the second division, with an occasional journey into the first division during the first month or six weeks. In the middle of June the Naps dropped back into sixth place, below Detroit, for a



1, Mullin; 2, Gainor; 3, Crawford; 4, Moriarty; 5, Stanage.

A GROUP OF DETROIT AMERICANS.

Van Oeyen, Photos.



New York vs. Cleveland—Hartzell safe; O'Neill, catcher.

while, then took a brace and reclaimed the leadership of the second squad for part of July. Midway in August found Cleveland apparently anchored in sixth spot and, with the consent of the Cleveland club owners, Manager Davis resigned his position.

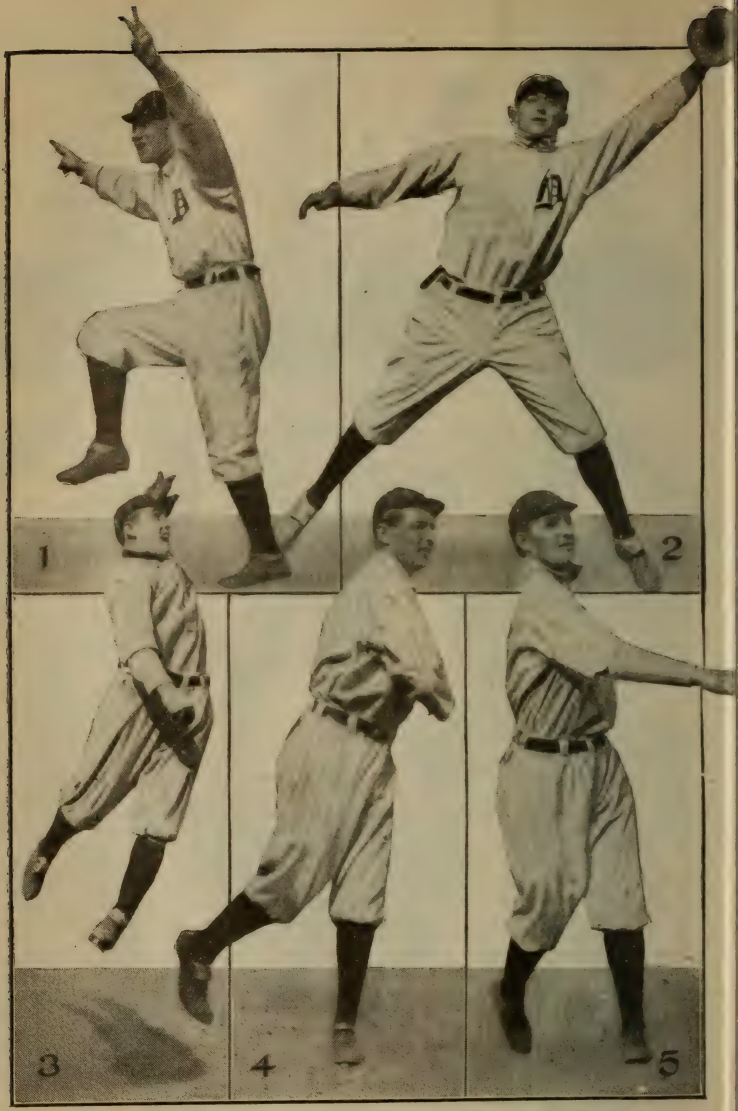
The management was given to Joe Birmingham, who took hold of it with enthusiasm but without experience, just as Stovall did the previous year. He infused new life into the team, shook it up a bit, and improved its playing so much that Cleveland passed Detroit before the end of the race, and was threatening to knock Chicago out of fourth place at one time. This would have happened but for the brace of the White Sox. Profiting by previous experience the club owners did not look around for a permanent manager until they saw what Birmingham could do, and in consequence were in position to offer him the leadership of the Naps for the season of 1913.

□□□

What was left to Manager Jennings from the great Detroit team that had won three straight pennants was slowing up, with the exception of Tyrus Cobb, who has yet to reach the meridian of his career, and the Georgian got into trouble fairly early in the season, with the result that he was suspended for a considerable period. That and the strike of the Tigers in Philadelphia threw a monkey-wrench into the machinery, resulting in a tangle which Jennings was unable to straighten out all the season. There was a problem at first base which he had a hard time solving. The break in Del Gainor's wrist the season before had not mended as it should have done, and he was unable to play the position regularly. Moriarty was pressed into service there and did good work in an unfamiliar position; then the infield was shifted several times without marked benefit. Donovan, who had always been of great help on the slab in hot weather, was not equal to the task of another year and was made manager of the Providence team. Jean Dubuc was the only one of the young pitchers who proved a star, but his work kept the Tigers from being a lot more disappointing proposition than they were.

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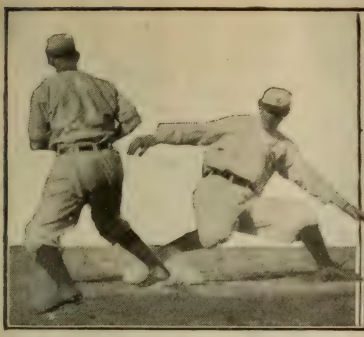
St. Louis and New York were outclassed from the start. Two weeks after the season opened it was apparent they were doomed to fight it out for the last round on the ladder. That the Browns finally escaped the cellar in the closing days of the race was due



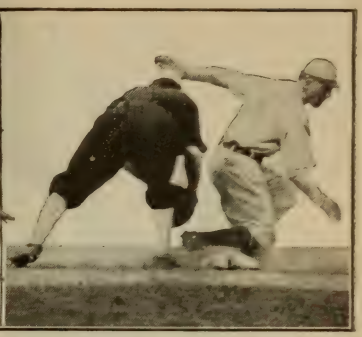
1, Jennings, Mgr.; 2, Cobb; 3, Bush; 4, Dubuc; 5, Jones.

A GROUP OF DETROIT AMERICANS.

Conlon, Photos.



St. Louis vs. New York—Kutina and Zinn.



New York vs. Chicago—Paddock and Collins.

largely to the efforts of Stovall, who was made manager to succeed Wallace near the middle of the season.

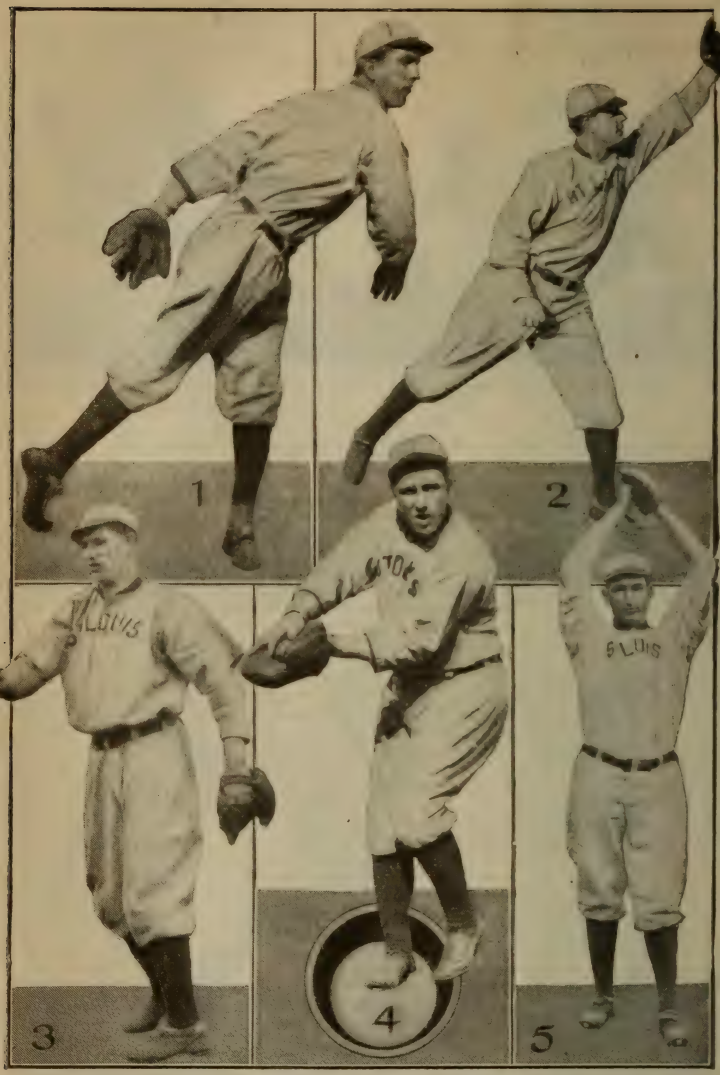
As early as the first of May it was seen the Browns and Yankees were destined to trail. The New York team quickly gravitated to the bottom. It started without the services of Catcher Eddie Sweeney, who held out for a larger salary, and it had a manager at the helm who was inexperienced in major league leadership. Not until April 24 did New York win a game and in that time it had lost seven straight, postponements accounting for the rest of the time.

St. Louis got a little better start and for a while was inclined to dispute sixth place with Detroit, but on May 1 the Browns found only New York between them and the basement. In the middle of May the Yankees passed St. Louis and ran seventh in the race until July. 4. But accident and injury, and the loss of Cree, shot the Yankees to pieces. For nearly six weeks, however, it was a battle royal between New York and St. Louis to escape the last hole, but in the middle of August the Yankees again established their superiority, retaining seventh place until after the middle of September. In the homestretch the new blood given Stovall enabled him to pull his men out of the last notch just before the schedule ran out. This feat was soon forgotten in the defeat of the Browns by the Cardinals in their post-prandial series for the championship of the Mound City.

□□□

The year was not prolific of freak or record-breaking performances in the American League. Walter Johnson of Washington, and Joe Wood of Boston were credited with sixteen straight victories, which raised the American League record in that respect from fourteen straight, formerly held by Jack Chesbro of the Yankees. Mullin of Detroit and Hamilton of St. Louis added their names to the list of hurlers who have held opponents without a safe hit in nine innings. Mullin performed his hitless feat against St. Louis and Hamilton retaliated by holding Detroit without a safety. The number of games in which pitchers escaped with less than four hits against them was smaller than usual, however. There were only seventy-eight shut-out games recorded last season by comparison with the American League's record of 145.

The longest game of the younger league's season lasted nineteen innings, Washington defeating Philadelphia in that combat 5 to 4,



1, Baumgardner; 2, Hogan; 3, Austin; 4. Krichell; 5, Mitchell.

A GROUP OF ST. LOUIS AMERICANS.

Conlon. Photos.

and it was played late in September when the two teams were scrapping for second place. The American League record for overtime is twenty-four innings, held by Philadelphia and Boston. There were a lot of slugging games in 1912, but not as many as during the season of 1911. Philadelphia piled up the highest total, 25, in eight innings, but it was made against the semi-professional team which wore Detroit uniforms on the day the Tigers struck. The highest genuine total of hits was twenty-three, made by the Athletics against New York pitchers. The Athletics also run up the highest score of the league's season when they compounded twenty-four runs against Detroit in May.

The semi-monthly standing of the race by percentages follows:

STANDING OF CLUBS ON MAY 1.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.
Chicago	11	4	.733	Athletics	7	7	.500
Boston	9	5	.643	Detroit	6	10	.375
Washington	8	5	.615	St. Louis	5	9	.357
Cleveland	7	6	.538	New York	3	10	.231

STANDING OF CLUBS ON MAY 15.

Chicago	21	6	.778	Detroit	13	14	.481
Boston	16	8	.667	Athletics	10	12	.455
Washington	12	12	.500	New York	6	15	.286
Cleveland	11	11	.500	St. Louis	6	17	.261

STANDING OF CLUBS ON JUNE 1.

Chicago	29	12	.707	Cleveland	18	19	.486
Boston	25	14	.641	Washington	19	21	.475
Detroit	21	20	.512	New York	12	23	.343
Athletics	17	17	.500	St. Louis	12	27	.308

STANDING OF CLUBS ON JUNE 15.

Boston	33	19	.635	Detroit	26	29	.473
Chicago	33	21	.611	Cleveland	23	28	.541
Washington	33	21	.611	New York	17	31	.354
Athletics	27	21	.562	St. Louis	15	37	.288

STANDING OF CLUBS ON JULY 1.

Boston	47	21	.691	Cleveland	32	33	.492
Athletics	39	25	.609	Detroit	33	36	.478
Chicago	38	28	.576	New York	18	44	.290
Washington	37	31	.551	St. Louis	18	45	.286

STANDING OF CLUBS ON JULY 15.

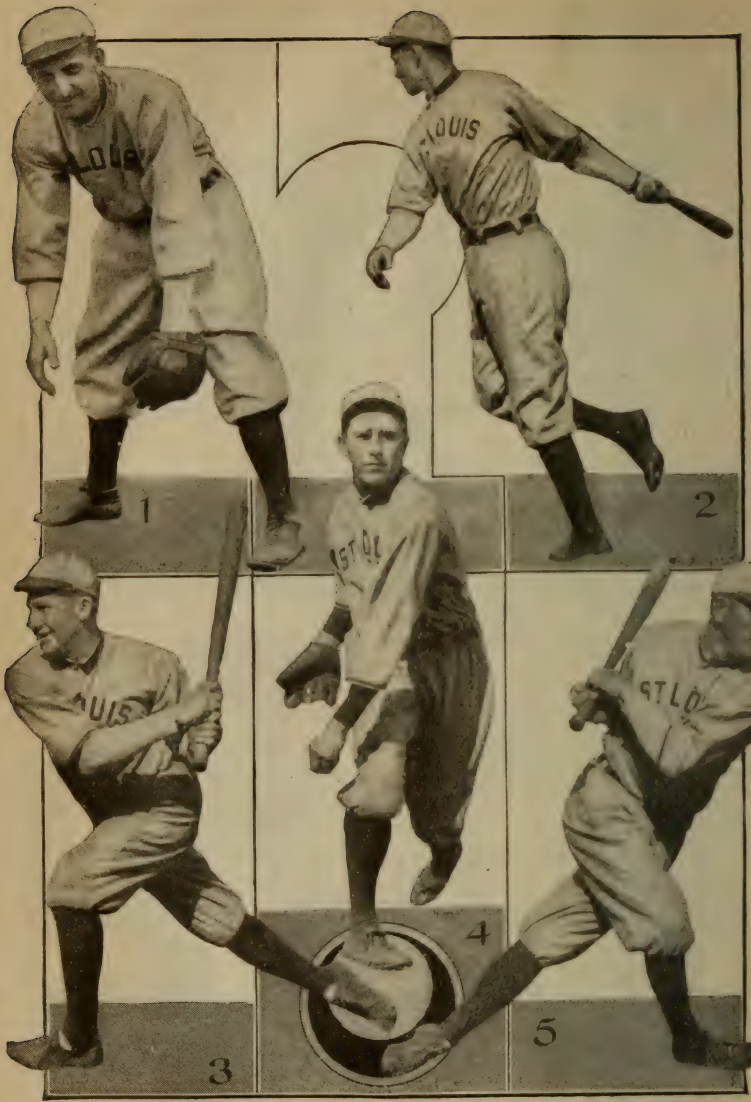
Boston	56	26	.683	Cleveland	42	42	.500
Washington	50	33	.602	Detroit	40	42	.488
Athletics	46	35	.568	New York	22	53	.293
Chicago	44	35	.557	St. Louis	22	56	.282

STANDING OF CLUBS ON AUGUST 1.

Boston	67	31	.684	Detroit	48	51	.485
Washington	61	37	.622	Cleveland	45	52	.464
Athletics	55	41	.573	New York	31	62	.333
Chicago	49	46	.516	St. Louis	30	66	.312

STANDING OF CLUBS ON AUGUST 15.

Boston	76	34	.691	Detroit	55	58	.487
Athletics	66	43	.606	Cleveland	51	59	.464
Washington	67	44	.604	New York	35	72	.327
Chicago	54	55	.495	St. Louis	35	74	.321



1, Wallace; 2, Stovall, Mgr.; 3, Pratt; 4, Hamilton; 5, Compton.

A GROUP OF ST. LOUIS AMERICANS.

Conlon, Photos.

STANDING OF CLUBS ON SEPTEMBER 1.

Boston	87	37	.702	Detroit	57	70	.449
Washington	77	49	.611	Cleveland	54	71	.432
Athletics	73	50	.593	New York	45	78	.366
Chicago	62	61	.504	St. Louis	43	82	.344

STANDING OF CLUBS ON SEPTEMBER 15.

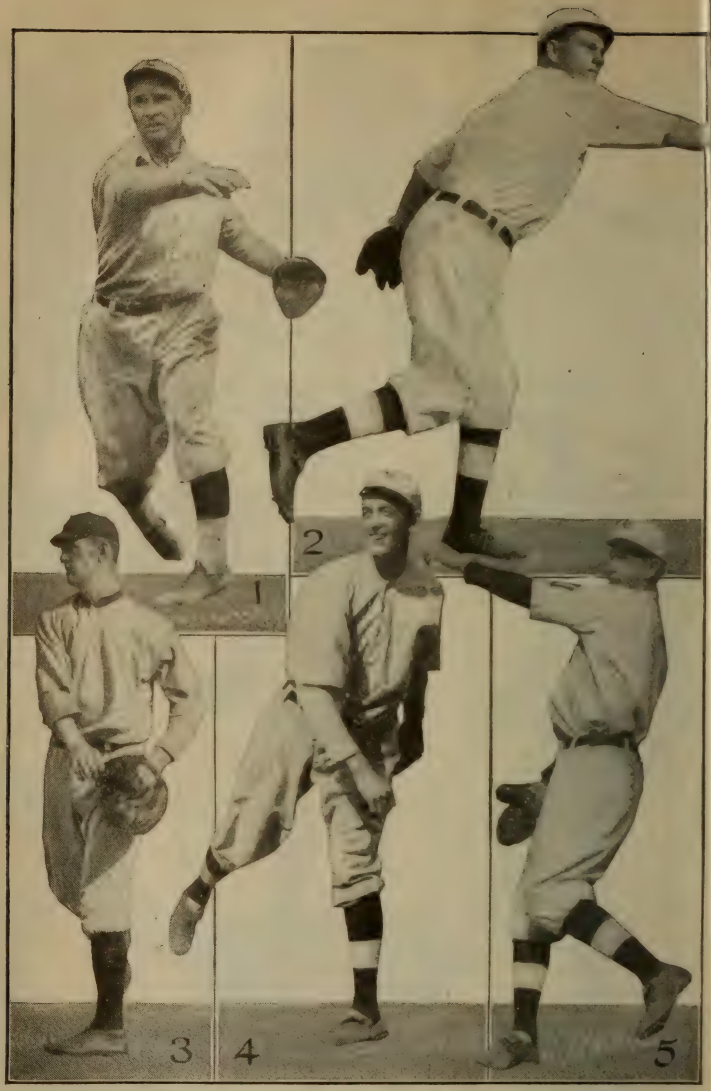
Boston	97	39	.713	Detroit	64	75	.461
Athletics	81	56	.591	Cleveland	62	75	.453
Washington	82	57	.590	New York	48	88	.353
Chicago	67	69	.493	St. Louis	47	89	.346

STANDING OF CLUBS ON OCTOBER 1.

Boston	103	46	.691	Cleveland	72	77	.483
Washington	89	60	.567	Detroit	69	80	.463
Athletics	89	60	.567	St. Louis	52	98	.347
Chicago	74	76	.493	New York	49	100	.329

STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

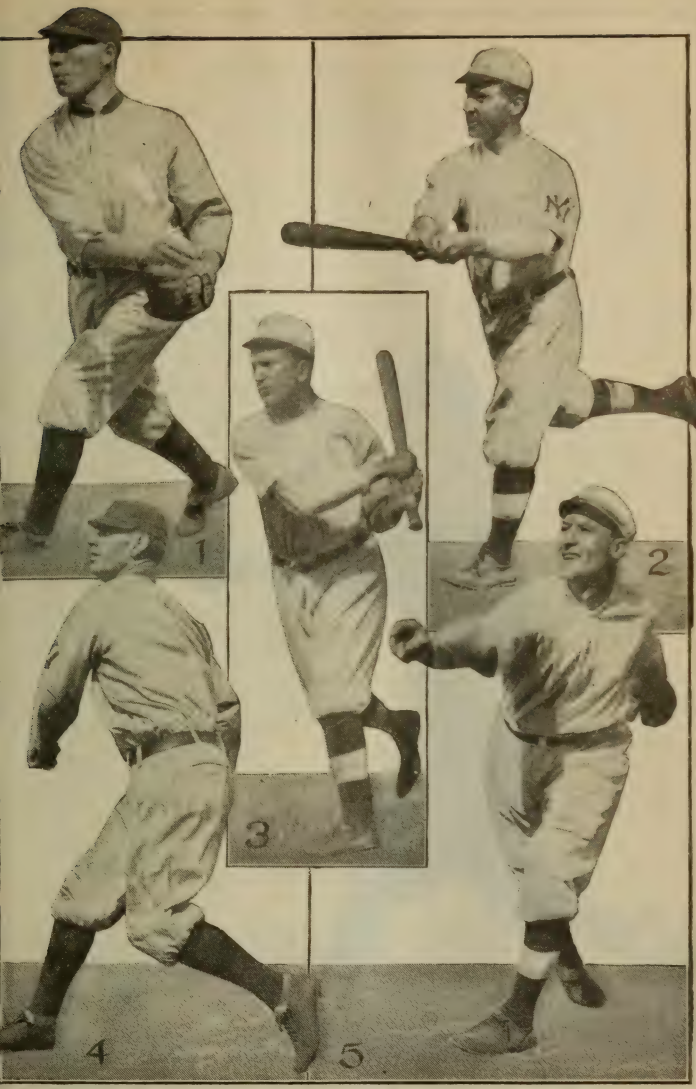
	Bos.	Wash.	Ath.	Chic.	Clev.	Det.	S.L.	N.Y.	Won.	PC.
Boston	..	12	15	16	11	15	17	19	105	.691
Washington	10	..	7	13	18	14	14	15	91	.599
Athletics	7	13	..	10	14	13	16	17	90	.592
Chicago	6	9	12	..	11	14	13	13	78	.506
Cleveland	11	4	8	11	..	13	15	13	75	.490
Detroit	6	8	9	8	9	..	13	16	69	.451
St. Louis	5	8	6	9	7	9	..	9	53	.344
New York	2	7	5	9	8	6	13	..	50	.329
Lost	47	61	62	76	78	84	101	102		



1, Chance, Mgr.; 2, Ford; 3, Sweeney; 4, Caldwell; 5, Chase.

A GROUP OF NEW YORK AMERICANS.

Conlon, Photos.



1, Warhop; 2, Cree; 3, Daniels; 4, Wolter; 5, Hartzell.

A GROUP OF NEW YORK AMERICANS.

Conlon, Photos.



H. ZIMMERMAN
Chicago
Leader in Batting in the National League in 1912

National League

STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

Club.	N.Y.	Pitts.	Chi.	Cin.	Phil.	St.L.	Bkln.	Bos.	Won.	PC.
New York	..	12	9	16	17	15	16	18	103	.682
Pittsburgh	8	..	13	11	14	15	14	18	93	.616
Chicago	13	8	..	11	10	15	17	17	91	.607
Cincinnati	6	11	10	..	8	13	16	11	75	.490
Philadelphia	5	8	10	14	..	11	13	12	73	.480
St. Louis	7	7	7	9	11	..	10	12	63	.412
Brooklyn	6	8	5	6	9	11	..	13	58	.379
Boston	3	4	5	11	10	10	9	..	52	.340
Lost	48	58	59	78	79	90	95	101		

The Chicago-Pittsburgh game at Chicago, October 2, was protested by the Pittsburgh club and thrown out of the records, taking a victory from the Chicago club and a defeat from the Pittsburgh club.

CHAMPIONSHIP WINNERS IN PREVIOUS YEARS.

1871—Athletics.... .759	1885—Chicago..... .770	1899—Brooklyn .... .682
1872—Boston ..... .830	1886—Chicago..... .726	1900—Brooklyn..... .603
1873—Boston ..... .729	1887—Detroit..... .637	1901—Pittsburgh.. .647
1874—Boston ..... .717	1888—New York.... .641	1902—Pittsburgh.. .741
1875—Boston ..... .899	1889—New York.... .659	1903—Pittsburgh.. .650
1876—Chicago..... .788	1890—Brooklyn..... .667	1904—New York... .693
1877—Boston ..... .646	1891—Boston ..... .630	1905—New York... .668
1878—Boston ..... .683	1892—Boston ..... .680	1906—Chicago..... .765
1879—Providence.. .702	1893—Boston ..... .667	1907—Chicago..... .704
1880—Chicago..... .798	1894—Baltimore.... .695	1908—Chicago..... .643
1881—Chicago..... .667	1895—Baltimore.... .669	1909—Pittsburgh.. .724
1882—Chicago..... .655	1896—Baltimore.... .698	1910—Chicago..... .676
1883—Boston ..... .643	1897—Boston ..... .795	1911—New York... .647
1884—Providence.. .750	1898—Boston ..... .685	

INDIVIDUAL BATTING.

Following are the Official Batting Averages of National League players who participated in any manner in at least fifteen championship games during the season of 1912:

Name and Club.	G.	AB.	R.	H.	TB.	2B.	3B.	HR.	SH.	SB.	PC.
Zimmerman, Chicago	145	557	95	207	318	41	14	14	18	23	.372
Meyers, New York	126	371	60	133	177	16	5	6	9	8	.358
Sweeney, Boston	153	593	84	204	264	31	13	1	33	27	.344
Evers, Chicago	143	478	73	163	211	23	11	1	14	16	.341
Bresnahan, St. Louis	48	108	8	36	50	7	2	1	..	4	.333
McCormick, New York	42	39	4	13	19	4	1	..	..	1	.333
Doyle, New York	143	558	98	184	263	33	8	10	13	36	.330
Knisely, Cincinnati	21	67	10	22	35	7	3	..	1	3	.328
Lobert, Philadelphia	65	257	37	84	112	12	5	2	10	13	.327
Wiltse, New York	28	46	5	15	17	2	..	..	1	1	.326
Wagner, Pittsburgh	145	558	91	181	277	35	20	7	11	26	.324
Hendrix, Pittsburgh	46	121	25	39	64	10	6	1	2	1	.322
Kirke, Boston	103	359	53	115	146	11	4	4	9	7	.320
Kelly, Pittsburgh	48	132	20	42	52	3	2	1	7	8	.318
Marsans, Cincinnati	110	416	59	132	168	19	7	1	9	35	.317
Kling, Boston	81	252	26	80	102	10	3	2	7	3	.317
Donlin, Pittsburgh	77	244	27	77	108	9	8	2	10	8	.316
Stengel, Brooklyn	17	57	9	18	22	1	..	1	1	5	.316
Paskert, Philadelphia	145	540	102	170	221	38	5	1	11	36	.315
Konetchy, St. Louis	143	538	81	169	245	26	13	8	17	25	.314
Crandall, New York	50	80	9	25	35	6	2	..	3	..	.313
Titus, Philadelphia-Boston	141	502	99	155	224	32	11	5	15	11	.309
Merkle, New York	129	479	82	148	215	22	6	11	8	37	.309
Daubert, Brooklyn	145	559	81	172	232	19	16	3	14	29	308

INDIVIDUAL BATTING—(Continued).

Name and Club.	G.	AB.	R.	H.	TB.	2B.	3B.	HR.	SH.	SB.	PC.
W. Miller, Chicago	86	241	45	74	93	11	4	..	8	11	.307
S. Magee, Philadelphia	132	464	79	142	203	25	9	6	29	30	.306
Wheat, Brooklyn	123	453	70	138	204	28	7	8	7	16	.305
Huggins, St. Louis	120	431	82	131	154	15	4	..	11	35	.304
Carey, Pittsburgh	150	587	114	177	231	23	8	5	37	45	.302
Edington, Pittsburgh	15	53	4	16	20	..	2	..	3	..	.302
Simon, Pittsburgh	42	113	10	34	38	2	1	..	..	1	.301
J. Wilson, Pittsburgh	152	583	80	175	299	19	36	11	23	16	.300
Campbell, Boston	145	624	102	185	244	32	9	3	22	19	.296
Hoblitzell, Cincinnati	148	558	73	164	226	32	12	2	26	23	.294
Burns, New York	29	51	11	15	19	4	..	..	..	7	.294
Lee Magee, St. Louis	128	458	60	133	162	13	8	..	25	16	.290
M. Brown, Chicago	16	31	3	9	10	1	..	..	1	1	.290
Devlin, Boston	124	436	59	126	160	18	8	..	8	11	.289
Bates, Cincinnati	81	239	45	69	98	12	7	1	11	10	.289
A. Wilson, New York	65	121	17	35	50	6	..	3	6	2	.289
Hyatt, Pittsburgh	46	97	13	28	33	3	1	..	2	2	.289
Byrne, Pittsburgh	130	528	99	152	214	31	11	3	12	20	.288
Saier, Chicago	122	451	74	130	189	25	14	2	14	11	.288
Shafer, New York	78	163	48	47	53	4	1	..	7	22	.288
Phelps, Brooklyn	52	111	8	32	42	4	3	..	4	1	.288
Graham, Philadelphia	24	59	6	17	21	1	..	1	..	1	.288
J. Smith, Brooklyn	128	486	75	139	191	28	6	4	16	22	.286
Houser, Boston	108	332	38	95	142	17	3	8	5	1	.286
Cravath, Philadelphia	130	436	63	124	205	30	9	11	16	15	.284
Mitchell, Cincinnati	147	552	60	156	208	14	13	4	18	23	.283
Evans, St. Louis	135	491	59	139	198	23	9	6	15	11	.283
Archer, Chicago	120	385	35	109	148	20	2	5	14	7	.283
Tinker, Chicago	142	550	80	155	193	24	7	..	34	25	.282
Fletcher, New York	129	419	64	118	157	17	8	2	14	16	.282
Knabe, Philadelphia	126	426	56	120	139	11	4	..	11	16	.282
Hummel, Brooklyn	122	411	55	116	166	21	7	5	10	7	.282
Northen, Brooklyn	118	412	54	116	160	26	6	2	9	8	.282
Bescher, Cincinnati	145	548	120	154	216	29	12	3	9	67	.281
Oakes, St. Louis	136	495	57	139	177	19	5	3	15	26	.281
Clarke, Cincinnati	72	146	19	41	52	7	2	..	5	9	.281
Cutshaw, Brooklyn	102	357	41	100	122	14	4	..	15	16	.280
Downey, Philadelphia-Chicago	67	193	31	54	73	6	5	1	16	3	.280
Boyle, Philadelphia	15	25	4	7	8	1	..	..	..	..	.280
O. Miller, Brooklyn	98	316	35	88	111	18	1	1	7	11	.278
Cotter, Chicago	26	54	6	15	19	..	2	..	..	1	.278
Murray, New York	143	549	82	152	227	26	20	3	19	38	.277
McCarthy, Pittsburgh	111	401	53	111	134	12	4	1	16	8	.277
H. Moran, Brooklyn	130	508	77	140	181	18	10	1	9	28	.276
J. Miller, Pittsburgh	148	567	74	156	225	33	12	4	20	18	.275
Devore, New York	106	327	66	90	122	14	6	2	7	27	.275
Hofman, Chicago-Pittsburgh	53	178	35	49	66	15	1	..	4	5	.275
Donnelly, Boston	38	69	10	19	23	4	..	..	4	1	.275
Butler, Pittsburgh	43	154	19	42	53	4	2	1	4	2	.273
Dale, St. Louis	20	22	..	6	7	1	..	..	..	..	.273
Gowdy, Boston	44	96	16	26	43	6	1	3	1	3	.271
Groh, New York	27	48	8	13	17	2	1	..	..	6	.271
Snodgrass, New York	146	535	91	144	195	24	9	3	21	43	.269
Ellis, St. Louis	109	305	47	82	116	18	2	4	13	6	.269
Walsh, Philadelphia	51	150	16	40	58	6	3	2	7	3	.267
Wingo, St. Louis	100	310	38	82	122	18	8	2	3	8	.265
Schulte, Chicago	139	553	90	146	231	27	11	12	19	17	.264
Becker, New York	125	402	66	106	158	18	8	6	11	30	.264
Mathewson, New York	43	110	14	29	35	4	1	..	3	2	.264
Herzog, New York	140	482	72	127	171	20	9	2	17	37	.263
Mensor, Pittsburgh	39	99	19	26	33	3	2	..	..	10	.263
Jackson, Boston	110	397	55	104	139	13	5	4	11	22	.262
Downs, Brooklyn-Chicago	52	127	11	33	49	7	3	1	3	8	.260
Hauser, St. Louis	133	479	73	124	155	14	7	1	21	26	.259
E. McDonald, Boston	121	459	70	119	160	23	6	2	6	22	.259

INDIVIDUAL BATTING—(Continued).

Name and Club.	G.	AB.	R.	H.	TB.	2B.	3B.	HR.	SH.	SB.	PC.
R. Miller, Boston-Philadelphia.	118	378	50	98	136	20	6	2	13	9	.259
Doolan, Philadelphia	146	532	47	137	178	26	6	1	21	6	.258
Spratt, Boston	27	89	6	23	39	3	2	3	..	2	.258
Luderus, Philadelphia	148	572	77	147	218	31	5	10	5	8	.257
Leach, Pittsburgh-Chicago	110	362	74	93	123	14	5	2	7	20	.257
C. McDonald, Cincinnati	61	140	16	36	50	3	4	1	2	5	.257
C. Smith, Chicago	21	35	4	9	10	1	..	..	2	..	.257
W. Smith, St. Louis	75	219	22	56	71	5	5	..	6	4	.256
Daly, Brooklyn	61	199	22	51	68	9	1	2	12	2	.256
Mowrey, St. Louis	114	408	59	104	139	13	8	2	20	19	.255
Robinson, Pittsburgh	33	59	4	15	19	2	1	..	..	..	.254
Brennan, Philadelphia	27	59	8	15	23	1	2	1	2	..	.254
Yingling, Brooklyn	25	64	9	16	20	2	1	..	1	..	.250
Egan, Cincinnati	149	507	69	125	149	14	5	..	29	24	.247
McKechnie, Pittsburgh	24	73	8	18	20	..	1	..	2	2	.247
Bliss, St. Louis	49	114	11	28	33	3	1	..	4	3	.246
Sheckard, Chicago	146	523	85	128	179	22	10	3	10	15	.245
Rucker, Brooklyn	45	102	8	25	29	2	1	..	4	1	.245
Hess, Boston	33	94	10	23	35	4	4	..	6	..	.245
Phelan, Cincinnati	130	461	56	112	152	9	11	3	17	25	.243
McLean, Cincinnati	102	333	17	81	101	15	1	1	6	1	.243
Williams, Chicago	28	62	3	15	18	1	1	..	2	2	.242
Gibson, Pittsburgh	95	300	23	72	98	14	3	2	10	..	.240
Grant, Cincinnati	96	255	37	61	75	6	1	2	7	11	.239
Shultz, Philadelphia	23	21	1	5	7	2	..	..	..	..	.238
Severeid, Cincinnati	50	114	10	27	33	..	3	..	4	..	.237
Bridwell, Boston	31	106	6	25	32	5	1	..	5	2	.236
Camnitz, Pittsburgh	41	98	7	23	24	1	..	..	8	1	.235
Lennox, Chicago	27	81	13	19	28	4	1	1	6	1	.235
Hartley, New York	25	34	3	8	12	2	1	..	..	2	.235
Tooley, Brooklyn	77	265	34	62	84	6	5	2	14	12	.234
Dooin, Philadelphia	69	184	20	43	52	9	..	..	4	8	.234
Fischer, Brooklyn	82	257	27	60	76	10	3	..	13	7	.233
Harmon, St. Louis	46	99	7	23	26	1	1	..	2	2	.232
Wilie, St. Louis	30	48	2	11	13	..	1	..	2	..	.229
Kent, Brooklyn	20	35	2	8	9	1	..	..	..	..	.229
Cheney, Chicago	42	106	13	24	36	5	2	1	10	..	.226
Adams, Pittsburgh	28	53	5	12	17	3	1	..	1	..	.226
Killifer, Philadelphia	85	268	18	60	75	6	3	1	15	6	.224
Ames, New York	33	58	6	13	16	3	..	..	1	1	.224
Rariden, Boston	79	247	27	55	63	3	1	1	7	3	.223
O'Toole, Pittsburgh	37	99	4	22	28	4	1	..	2	1	.222
Almeida, Cincinnati	16	59	9	13	23	4	3	..	1	..	.220
Marquard, New York	43	96	14	21	23	2	..	..	9	2	.219
Seaton, Philadelphia	44	83	8	18	23	3	1	..	4	..	.217
C. Brown, Boston	31	61	6	13	20	7	..	..	1	..	.213
Erwin, Brooklyn	59	133	14	28	37	3	..	2	3	1	.211
Maranville, Boston	26	86	8	18	20	2	..	..	5	1	.209
Geyer, St. Louis	41	53	5	11	12	1	..	..	1	1	.208
Cole, Chicago-Pittsburgh	20	20	2	4	5	1	..	..	1	..	.200
Tyler, Boston	42	96	8	19	22	3	..	..	1	..	.198
Esmond, Cincinnati	82	231	24	45	59	5	3	1	12	11	.195
Curtis, Philadelphia-Brooklyn	29	41	2	8	8	..	..	..	2	1	.195
Kirkpatrick, Brooklyn	32	94	13	18	21	1	1	..	3	5	.191
Barger, Brooklyn	17	37	3	7	8	1	..	..	..	1	.189
Alexander, Philadelphia	46	102	7	19	29	4	..	2	9	..	.186
Viox, Pittsburgh	33	70	8	13	24	2	3	1	3	2	.186
Galloway, St. Louis	21	54	4	10	12	2	..	..	3	2	.185
Steele, St. Louis	41	61	5	11	15	2	1	..	1	..	.180
Needham, Chicago	33	90	12	16	21	5	..	..	4	3	.178
Rixey, Philadelphia	23	53	3	9	11	2	..	..	2	..	.170
Dickson, Boston	36	60	3	10	10	..	..	..	3	1	.167
Allen, Brooklyn	20	36	4	6	14	3	1	1	2	..	.167
Keefe, Cincinnati	17	18	3	3	3	..	..	..	2	..	.167
Suggs, Cincinnati	42	106	10	17	21	2	1	..	5	..	.160

INDIVIDUAL BATTING—(Continued).

Name and Club.	G.	AB.	R.	H.	TB.	2B.	3B.	HR.	SH.	SB.	PC.
Willis, St. Louis	31	38	2	6	7	1	..	..	1	..	.158
Lavender, Chicago	42	87	6	13	16	3	..	..	3	..	.149
Tesreau, New York	36	82	1	12	17	1	2	..	2	..	.146
Good, Chicago	39	35	7	5	5	..	..	..	..	3	.142
Perdue, Boston	37	87	6	12	12	..	..	..	6	..	.138
Humphries, Cincinnati	30	51	3	7	7	..	..	..	2	..	.137
Sallee, St. Louis	48	103	9	14	18	2	1	..	2	..	.136
Benton, Cincinnati	50	104	6	14	17	3	..	..	3	1	.135
Knetzer, Brooklyn	33	37	2	5	5	..	..	..	4	..	.135
Stack, Brooklyn	28	52	2	7	7	..	..	..	2	1	.135
Richie, Chicago	39	76	7	10	11	1	..	..	6	2	.132
O'Rourke, Boston	61	196	11	24	29	3	1	..	7	1	.122
Leifield, Pittsburgh-Chicago	19	33	5	4	7	1	1	..	3	..	.121
Dodge, Philadelphia	30	92	3	11	12	1	..	..	6	2	.120
Reulbach, Chicago	39	55	3	6	8	2	..	..	1	..	.109
Moore, Philadelphia	31	56	2	6	7	1	..	..	3	..	.107
Fromme, Cincinnati	43	103	3	9	12	1	1	..	5	..	.087
Ragan, Brooklyn	38	67	1	4	5	1	..	..	4	..	.060
Woodburn, St. Louis	20	13	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.000

Note.—Most runs, Bescher, 120; stolen bases, Bescher, 67; sacrifice hits, Carey, 37; home runs, Zimmerman, 11; three-base hits, Wilson, Pittsburgh, 36; two-base hits, Zimmerman, 41.

CLUB BATTING.

Club.	G.	AB.	R.	H.	TB.	2B.	3B.	HR.	SH.	SB.	PC.
New York	154	5067	823	1451	2002	231	88	48	152	319	.286
Pittsburgh	152	5252	751	1493	2090	222	129	39	181	177	.284
Chicago	152	5048	756	1398	1951	245	91	42	182	164	.277
Boston	155	5361	693	1465	1933	227	68	35	168	127	.273
St. Louis	153	5092	659	1366	1791	190	77	27	166	193	.268
Brooklyn	153	5141	651	1377	1839	220	73	32	159	179	.268
Philadelphia	152	5077	679	1354	1861	245	68	42	179	159	.267
Cincinnati	155	5115	656	1310	1732	183	91	19	175	248	.256

MISCELLANEOUS.

Two hundred and eighty-three players participated in the pennant race. Eleven played on two clubs, four of this number being pitchers, four outfielders, two infielders, and one catcher. The total number of players, divided among clubs and playing positions, was as follows:

Club.	P.	C.	I.	O.	Tot.	Club.	P.	C.	I.	O.	Tot.
Boston	14	5	11	7	37	Philadelphia	15	5	11	8	39
Brooklyn	12	4	9	5	30	Pittsburgh	12	4	11	11	38
Chicago	18	6	9	7	40	St. Louis	16	6	10	9	41
Cincinnati	24	4	7	6	41						
New York	12	3	7	6	28		123	37	75	59	

CLUB BASE-ON-BALLS RECORD.

Club.	No. Games.	Bases on Balls.	PC. to Game.	Club.	No. Games.	Bases on Balls.	PC. to Game.
Chicago	152	560	3.68	Cincinnati	155	479	3.09
New York	154	514	3.34	Philadelphia	152	464	3.05
St. Louis	153	508	3.32	Boston	155	454	2.93
Brooklyn	153	490	3.26	Pittsburgh	152	420	2.76

CLUB STRIKE OUT RECORD.

Club.	No. Games.	Strike-outs.	PC. to Game.	Club.	No. Games.	Strike-outs.	PC. to Game.
Cincinnati	155	492	3.17	St. Louis	153	620	4.05
New York	154	497	3.23	Philadelphia	152	615	4.05
Pittsburgh	152	514	3.38	Chicago	152	615	4.05
Brooklyn	153	584	3.82	Boston	155	693	4.47

INDIVIDUAL BASE-ON-BALLS AND STRIKE-OUT RECORDS.

Name and Club.	G.	BB.	SO.	Name and Club.	G.	BB.	SO.
Sweeney, Boston,	153	68	34	Cutshaw, Brooklyn,	102	31	16
J. Wilson, Pittsburgh,	152	35	67	McLean, Cincinnati,	102	18	15
Carey, Pittsburgh,	150	61	79	Wingo, St. Louis,	100	23	45
Egan, Cincinnati,	149	56	26	O. Miller, Brooklyn,	98	18	59
Hoblitzell, Cincinnati,	148	48	28	Grant, Cincinnati,	96	18	27
J. Miller, Pittsburgh,	148	37	45	Gibson, Pittsburgh,	95	20	16
Luderus, Philadelphia,	148	44	65	W. Miller, Chicago,	86	26	18
Mitchell, Cincinnati,	147	41	43	Killifer, Philadelphia,	85	4	14
Snodgrass, New York,	146	70	65	Fischer, Brooklyn,	82	14	32
Doolan, Philadelphia,	146	34	59	Esmond, Cincinnati,	82	20	31
Sheckard, Chicago,	146	122	81	Kling, Boston,	81	15	30
Zimmerman, Chicago,	145	38	60	Bates, Cincinnati,	81	47	16
Wagner, Pittsburgh,	145	59	38	Rariden, Boston,	79	18	35
Paskert, Philadelphia,	145	91	67	Shafer, New York,	78	20	19
Daubert, Brooklyn,	145	48	45	Donlin, Pittsburgh,	77	20	16
Campbell, Boston,	145	32	44	Tooley, Brooklyn,	77	19	21
Bescher, Cincinnati,	145	83	61	W. Smith, St. Louis,	75	29	27
Evers, Chicago,	143	74	18	Clarke, Cincinnati,	72	28	14
Doyle, New York,	143	56	20	Dooin, Philadelphia,	62	5	12
Konetchy, St. Louis,	143	62	66	Downey, Phila. Chic.,	67	22	25
Murray, New York,	143	27	45	Lobert, Philadelphia,	65	19	13
Tinker, Chicago,	142	38	21	A. Wilson, New York,	65	13	14
Titus, Phila.-Bost.,	141	82	34	C. McDonald, Cincinnati	61	13	24
Herzog, New York,	140	57	34	Daly, Brooklyn,	61	24	17
Schulte, Chicago,	139	53	70	O'Rourke, Boston,	61	11	5
Oakes, St. Louis,	136	31	24	Erwin, Brooklyn,	59	18	16
Evans, St. Louis,	135	56	51	Hofman, Chic.-Phila.,	58	27	19
Hauser, St. Louis,	133	33	69	Phelps, Brooklyn,	52	16	11
S. Magee, Philadelphia	132	55	54	Downs, Brooklyn Chic.,	52	10	22
Byrne, Pittsburgh,	130	54	40	Walsh, Philadelphia,	51	8	20
Cravath, Philadelphia,	130	47	77	Crandall, New York,	50	6	7
Moran, Brooklyn,	130	69	38	Severeid, Cincinnati,	50	8	11
Phelan, Cincinnati,	130	46	37	Benton, Cincinnati,	50	...	21
Merkle, New York,	129	42	70	Bliss, St. Louis,	49	19	14
Fletcher, New York,	129	16	29	Bresnahan, St. Louis,	48	14	9
L. Magee, St. Louis,	128	39	29	Kelly, Pittsburgh,	48	2	16
J. Smith, Brooklyn,	128	54	51	Sallee, St. Louis,	48	6	22
Meyers, New York,	126	47	20	Hendrix, Pittsburgh,	46	3	18
Knabe, Philadelphia,	126	55	20	Hyatt, Pittsburgh,	46	6	8
Becker, New York,	125	54	35	Harmon, St. Louis,	46	1	31
Devlin, Boston,	124	51	37	Alexander, Philadelphia	46	6	14
Wheat, Brooklyn,	123	39	40	Rucker, Brooklyn,	45	3	12
Saier, Chicago,	122	34	65	Gowdy, Boston,	44	16	13
Hummel, Brooklyn,	122	49	55	Seaton, Philadelphia,	44	1	32
E. McDonald, Boston,	121	70	91	Butler, Pittsburgh,	43	15	13
Huggins, St. Louis,	120	87	31	Mathewson, New York,	43	6	8
Archer, Chicago,	120	22	36	Marquard, New York,	43	7	17
Northen, Brooklyn,	118	41	46	Fromme, Cincinnati,	43	1	22
R. Miller, Bost.-Phila.,	118	23	30	McCormick, New York,	42	6	9
Mowrey, St. Louis,	114	46	29	Simon, Pittsburgh,	42	7	9
McCarthy, Pittsburgh,	111	30	26	Cheney, Chicago,	42	6	25
Marsans, Cincinnati,	110	20	17	Tyler, Boston,	42	4	16
Jackson, Boston,	110	38	72	Suggs, Cincinnati,	42	9	26
Leach, Pitts.-Chic.,	110	67	29	Lavender, Chicago,	42	5	34
Ellis, St. Louis,	109	34	36	Camnitz, Pittsburgh,	41	3	22
Houser, Boston,	108	22	29	Geyer, St. Louis,	41	3	19
Devore, New York,	106	51	43	Steele, St. Louis,	41	9	15
Kirke, Boston,	103	9	46				

INDIVIDUAL FIELDING.

Following are the Official Fielding Averages of National League players who played in fifteen or more championship games during the season of 1912:

FIRST BASEMEN.

Name and Club.	G.	PO.	A.	E.	PC.	Name and Club.	G.	PO.	A.	E.	PC.
Daubert, Brooklyn,	143	1373	76	10	.993	Miller, Pittsburgh,	147	1385	85	23	.985
Saier, Chicago,	120	1165	52	10	.992	Hoblitzell, Cin.,	147	1326	87	21	.985
Devlin, Boston,	69	694	37	6	.992	Zimmerman, Chic.,	22	212	11	4	.982
Konetchy, St. L.,	142	1392	90	13	.991	Merkle, New York,	129	1229	73	27	.980
Luderus, Phila.,	146	1421	104	15	.990	Snodgrass, N. York,	27	243	10	6	.977
Houser, Boston,	83	759	37	11	.986						

SECOND BASEMEN.

Egan, Cincinnati,	149	345	452	22	.973	Cutshaw, Brooklyn,	91	192	290	21	.958
Galloway, St. Louis,	16	26	42	2	.971	Knabe, Philadelphia	123	258	342	30	.952
Hummel, Brooklyn,	58	120	159	9	.969	Doyle, New York,	143	313	379	38	.948
McCarthy, Pitts.,	105	237	320	22	.962	Walsh, Philadelphia,	31	57	94	9	.944
Butler, Pittsburgh,	43	71	99	7	.960	Huggins, St. Louis,	114	272	337	37	.943
Sweeney, Boston,	153	459	475	40	.959	Magee, St. Louis,	23	52	79	8	.942
Evers, Chicago,	143	319	439	32	.959	Downs, Bkl'n-Chic.,	25	33	53	10	.896

THIRD BASEMEN.

Dodge, Philadelphia,	23	26	48	..	1000	J. Smith, Brooklyn,	125	156	251	27	.938
Lobert, Philadelphia,	64	80	86	4	.976	Lennox, Chicago,	24	25	32	4	.934
Kirkpatrick, Bkl'n,	29	27	64	3	.968	Mowrey, St. Louis,	108	131	220	26	.931
Devlin, Boston,	26	41	50	4	.958	Grant, Cincinnati,	15	17	21	3	.927
W. Smith, St. Louis,	32	33	61	5	.949	Phelan, Cincinnati,	127	153	250	33	.924
Byrne, Pittsburgh,	130	144	187	18	.948	Zimmerman, Chic.,	121	142	242	35	.917
Herzog, New York,	140	159	308	29	.942	Downey, Phila.-Chic.	49	60	80	17	.892
E. McDonald, Bost.,	118	147	216	23	.940	Almeida, Cincinnati,	15	13	28	5	.891

SHORTSTOPS.

Wagner, Pittsburgh,	143	341	462	32	.962	Maranville, Boston,	26	46	97	11	.929
W. Smith, St. Louis,	22	48	65	5	.958	Fletcher, New York,	126	237	428	52	.927
Doolan, Philadelphia	146	289	476	40	.950	Fischer, Brooklyn,	74	121	200	29	.917
Grant, Cincinnati,	56	102	171	15	.948	O'Rourke, Boston,	59	92	167	24	.915
Devlin, Boston,	26	33	53	5	.945	C. McDonald, Cin.,	42	84	89	16	.915
Tinker, Chicago,	142	354	470	50	.943	Tooley, Brooklyn,	76	147	214	47	.885
Bridwell, Boston,	31	52	80	9	.936	Shafer, New York,	31	49	60	15	.879
Hauser, St. Louis,	132	262	446	50	.934	Spratt, Boston,	23	22	58	15	.842
Esmond, Cincinnati,	74	154	180	25	.930						

OUTFIELDERS.

Williams, Chicago,	22	36	3	..	1000	Mensor, Pittsburgh,	32	60	3	3	.955
Burns, New York.	23	24	3	..	1000	Hyatt, Pittsburgh,	15	20	1	1	.955
Hofman, Chic.-Pitts.,	42	106	10	1	.991	Schulte, Chicago,	139	219	19	12	.952
Donlin, Pittsburgh,	62	102	8	2	.982	Titus, Phila.-Bost.,	141	205	14	11	.952
Leach, Pitts.-Chic.,	97	246	15	6	.978	Northen, Brooklyn,	102	178	11	10	.950
Marsans, Cincinnati,	98	222	11	6	.975	Bates, Cincinnati,	65	157	15	9	.950
Carey, Pittsburgh,	150	369	19	13	.968	Snodgrass, N. York,	116	229	25	14	.948
Wheat, Brooklyn,	120	285	13	10	.968	Oakes, St. Louis,	136	324	15	19	.947
Murray, New York,	143	255	20	9	.968	Mitchell, Cincinnati,	144	251	18	15	.947
Paskert, Phila.,	141	336	19	12	.967	Daly, Brooklyn,	55	116	10	7	.947
Cravath, Phila.,	113	200	26	8	.966	Jackson, Boston,	107	230	20	15	.944
Hummel, Brooklyn,	43	55	2	2	.966	W. Miller, Chicago,	64	109	6	7	.943
R. Miller, Bost.-Phila.	90	140	21	6	.964	Evans, St. Louis.	134	219	24	15	.942
Bescher, Cincinnati,	143	347	15	14	.963	Campbell, Boston,	144	340	20	24	.937
S. Magee, Phila.,	124	251	8	10	.963	Ellis, St. Louis.	76	173	10	14	.929
Sheckard, Chicago,	146	332	26	14	.962	Devore, New York,	96	155	14	15	.918
J. Wilson, Pitts.,	152	324	20	14	.961	Wilie, St. Louis,	16	21	1	2	.916
H. Moran, Brooklyn,	129	273	24	12	.961	Stengel, Brooklyn,	17	36	1	4	.902
Becker, New York,	117	230	20	11	.958	Kirke, Boston,	71	71	22	17	.846
Lee Magee, St. Louis	85	198	18	10	.956						

PITCHERS.

Robinson, Pittsburgh	33	5	40	..	1000	Rixey, Philadelphia,	23	4	35	..	1000
C. Brown, Boston,	31	4	42	..	1000	C. Smith, Chicago,	21	2	29	..	1000
Willis, St. Louis,	31	3	26	..	1000	Rucker, Brooklyn,	45	5	82	1	.989
Wiltse, New York,	28	5	40	..	1000	Marquard, N. York,	43	2	58	1	.984
Adams, Pittsburgh,	28	2	36	..	1000	Brennan, Phila.,	27	7	53	1	.984

INDIVIDUAL FIELDING—PITCHERS—(Continued).

Name and Club.	G.	PO.	A.	E.	PC.	Name and Club.	G.	PO.	A.	E.	PC.
Ames, New York,	33	6	53	1	.983	M. Brown, Chicago,	15	1	15	1	.941
Leifield, Pitts.-Chic.,	19	10	31	1	.976	Camnitz, Pittsburgh,	41	4	59	4	.940
Steele, St. Louis,	41	10	66	2	.974	Kent, Brooklyn,	20	2	29	2	.939
Harmon, St. Louis,	43	11	87	3	.970	Barger, Brooklyn,	16	2	29	2	.939
Hendrix, Pittsburgh,	39	7	91	3	.970	Allen, Brooklyn,	20	2	28	2	.938
Benton, Cincinnati,	50	13	78	3	.968	Donnelly, Boston,	37	7	51	4	.935
Alexander, Phila.,	46	10	75	3	.966	Tesreau, New York,	36	6	63	5	.935
Sallee, St. Louis,	48	17	61	3	.963	Humphries, Cincinnati	30	6	33	3	.929
O'Toole, Pittsburgh,	37	3	75	3	.963	Seaton, Philadelphia,	44	9	55	5	.928
Suggs, Cincinnati,	42	14	82	4	.960	Perdue, Boston,	37	6	45	4	.927
Cheney, Chicago,	42	4	67	3	.959	Moore, Philadelphia,	31	4	34	3	.927
Reulbach, Chicago,	39	8	60	3	.958	Richie, Chicago,	39	2	37	5	.922
Mathewson, N. York,	43	15	74	4	.957	Geyer, St. Louis,	41	7	49	5	.918
Crandall, New York,	37	4	41	2	.957	Dickson, Boston,	36	4	63	6	.918
Curtis, Phila.-Bkl'n,	29	3	37	2	.952	Fromme, Cincinnati,	43	7	76	9	.902
Hess, Boston,	33	11	47	3	.951	Yingling, Brooklyn,	25	7	36	5	.896
Knetzer, Brooklyn,	33	4	34	2	.950	Cole, Chic.-Pitts.,	20	1	21	3	.880
Tyler, Boston,	42	15	75	5	.947	Dale, St. Louis,	19	3	10	2	.867
Lavender, Chicago,	42	8	64	4	.947	Shultz, Philadelphia,	22	4	17	4	.840
Stack, Brooklyn,	28	2	34	2	.947	Keefe, Cincinnati,	27	3	18	4	.840
Ragan, Brooklyn,	36	11	40	3	.944	Woodburn, St. Louis,	20	2	10	5	.706

CATCHERS.

Name and Club.	G.	PO.	A.	E.	PB.	PC.	Name and Club.	G.	PO.	A.	E.	PB.	PC.
Needham, Chicago,	32	116	39	1	1	.994	Archer, Chicago,	118	504	149	23	9	.966
Simon, Pittsburgh	40	172	43	2	6	.991	Rariden, Boston,	73	297	103	15	7	.964
Gibson, Pittsburgh	94	484	101	6	12	.990	Wilson, New York	61	213	30	10	3	.960
Kelly, Pittsburgh,	39	174	29	2	3	.990	Hartley, N. York,	25	63	9	3	3	.960
Clarke, Cincinnati,	63	239	58	5	2	.983	Kling, Boston,	74	322	108	19	8	.958
Phelps, Brooklyn,	32	130	35	4	2	.976	Dooin, Phila.,	58	254	69	14	10	.958
O. Miller, Bkl'n,	94	455	141	15	5	.975	Wingo, St. Louis,	92	360	148	23	3	.957
Bresnahan, St. L.,	28	138	49	5	3	.974	Cotter, Chicago,	24	64	19	4	1	.954
Meyers, N. York,	122	576	111	19	12	.973	Erwin, Brooklyn,	41	176	46	12	5	.949
McLean, Cin.,	98	425	124	15	2	.973	Graham, Phila.,	19	77	25	6	6	.944
Killifer, Phila.,	85	407	134	15	5	.973	Severeid, Cin.,	20	85	14	6	2	.943
Bliss, St. Louis,	41	140	42	5	3	.973	Gowdy, Boston,	22	82	30	9	5	.926

CLUB FIELDING.

Club.	G.	PO.	A.	E.	PB.	PC.	Club.	G.	PO.	A.	E.	PB.	PC.
Pittsburgh	152	4143	1829	169	21	.972	Brooklyn	153	4047	1942	255	12	.959
Philadelphia ..	152	4052	1949	231	25	.963	St. Louis.....	153	4075	2045	274	9	.957
Cincinnati	155	4116	1900	249	6	.960	New York.....	154	4100	1934	280	18	.956
Chicago	152	4056	1987	249	11	.960	Boston	155	4134	1995	297	21	.954

PITCHERS—ARRANGED ACCORDING TO PERCENTAGE OF GAMES WON AND LOST.

Following are the official records of National League pitchers who participated in fifteen or more games during the season of 1912:

	Name and Club.	Games.	*Complete Games.	Tie.	Shut-outs.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
1	Hendrix, Pittsburgh	39	25	..	4	24	9	.727
2	Cheney, Chicago	42	28	..	4	26	10	.722
3	Tesreau, New York.....	36	20	1	3	17	7	.708
4	Marquard, New York.....	43	22	..	1	26	11	.703
5	Ames, New York.....	33	9	..	2	11	5	.688
6	Richie, Chicago	39	15	..	4	16	8	.667
7	Leifield, Pittsburgh-Chicago....	19	5	..	2	8	4	.667
8	Mathewson, New York.....	43	27	1	..	23	12	.657
9	Crandall, New York.....	37	7	..	1	13	7	.650
10	Camnitz, Pittsburgh	41	22	..	2	22	12	.647
11	C. Smith, Chicago.....	20	1	1	..	7	4	.636
12	Robinson, Pittsburgh	33	11	..	..	12	7	.632

* Games started and finished by pitcher.

PITCHERS—WON AND LOST—(Continued).

	Name and Club.	Games.	*Complete Games.	Tie.	Shut-outs.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
13	Reulbach, Chicago	39	8	..	..	10	6	.625
14	Wiltse, New York	28	5	..	..	9	6	.600
15	Stack, Brooklyn	28	4	..	..	7	5	.583
16	Adams, Pittsburgh	28	11	..	2	11	8	.579
17	Seaton, Philadelphia	44	16	..	2	16	12	.571
18	Lavender, Chicago	42	15	1	3	16	13	.552
19	Brennan, Philadelphia	27	13	..	1	11	9	.550
20	Suggs, Cincinnati	42	25	1	5	19	16	.542
21	Alexander, Philadelphia	46	26	..	3	19	17	.528
22	Harmon, St. Louis	43	15	..	3	18	18	.500
23	Rixey, Philadelphia	23	10	..	3	10	10	.500
24	Kent, Brooklyn	20	2	..	1	5	5	.500
25	Sallee, St. Louis	48	20	..	3	16	17	.485
26	Benton, Cincinnati	50	22	..	2	18	20	.474
27	Fromme, Cincinnati	43	23	1	3	16	18	.471
28	O'Toole, Pittsburgh	37	17	1	5	15	17	.469
29	Rucker, Brooklyn	45	23	..	6	18	21	.462
30	M. Brown, Chicago	15	5	..	2	5	6	.455
31	Humphries, Cincinnati	30	9	..	2	9	11	.450
32	Perdue, Boston	37	20	..	1	13	16	.448
33	Knetzer, Brooklyn	33	4	..	1	7	9	.437
34	Cole, Chicago-Pittsburgh	20	2	..	..	3	4	.429
35	Hess, Boston	33	21	..	1	12	17	.414
36	Steele, St. Louis	40	7	..	..	9	13	.409
37	Moore, Philadelphia	31	10	..	1	9	14	.391
38	Tyler, Boston	42	18	1	..	12	22	.355
39	Yingling, Brooklyn	25	12	..	..	6	11	.353
40	Geyer, St. Louis	41	6	..	..	7	14	.333
41	Donnelly, Boston	37	10	..	..	5	10	.333
42	Curtis, Philadelphia-Brooklyn	29	5	..	..	6	12	.333
43	Willis, St. Louis	31	4	..	..	4	9	.308
44	Ragan, Brooklyn	36	12	..	1	7	18	.280
45	Allen, Brooklyn	29	5	..	1	3	9	.250
46	Keefe, Cincinnati	17	..	..	..	1	3	.250
47	C. Brown, Boston	31	13	..	1	4	15	.211
48	Shultz, Philadelphia	22	1	..	..	1	4	.200
49	Woodburn, St. Louis	20	1	..	..	1	4	.200
50	Dickson, Boston	26	9	..	1	3	19	.136
51	Barger, Brooklyn	16	6	..	..	1	9	.100
52	Dale, St. Louis	19	1	..	..	..	5	.000

* Games started and finished by pitcher.

In response to the demand for a rating of pitchers other than that based on games won and lost, the secretary of the National League during the past season had incorporated in all official scores an additional record showing the actual number of runs for which each pitcher was responsible—that is, runs earned off the pitching solely. In computing such record, the pitcher was charged with runs that resulted from base hits, sacrifice hits, bases on balls, hit batsmen, wild pitches and balks. Runs scored as direct result of fielding errors, stolen bases and passed balls were exempted, and no runs were charged to pitcher after chances had been offered the fielders to retire the side.

For sake of comparison, the pitchers below are numbered according to new rating, the second figure being standing in the won and lost table. While it seems impossible to devise a set of records that will show the relative value of pitchers on winning and losing clubs, yet the figures below show a slight improvement on old methods, in so far as they give some index of the good work by pitchers on losing teams. Rucker, rated twenty-eighth in won and lost table, stands third when runs earned off his pitching are considered, while Sallee is rated ninth the new way, and twenty-fifth the old. Rixey, O'Toole, Fromme and others show higher rating under new figures. Hendrix, who leads the list in games won and lost, is eighth, as 83 of the 110 runs scored against him were earned off his pitching.

The standing below is computed on the lowest number of runs per game. The total number of runs chargeable to pitcher on whole season are divided by number of innings pitched, then multiplied by nine to arrive at each pitcher's average effectiveness per nine-inning game. The column showing actual number of batsmen facing each pitcher is new, as former records gave only the total number of men at bat. The new record is as follows:

PITCHERS—ARRANGED ACCORDING TO AVERAGE OF EARNED RUNS SCORED OFF PITCHERS.

	Name and Club.	Innings Pitched.	No. Batsmen	Hits.	Hit Batsmen.	Bases on Balls.	Strike-outs.	W.P.	Total Runs.	Runs.*	Average Runs.†
1—3	Tesreau, New York	243	1005	177	10	106	119	6	80	53	1 96
2—8	Mathewson, New York	310	1263	311	2	34	134	3	107	73	2.12
3—28	Rucker, Brooklyn	298	1201	272	3	72	151	6	101	73	2.20
4—12	Robinson, Pittsburgh	175	675	146	10	30	79	2	54	44	2.26
5—5	Ames, New York	179	744	194	4	35	82	9	81	49	2.46
6—23	Rixey, Philadelphia	162	650	147	2	54	58	8	57	45	2.50
7—4	Marquard, New York	295	1230	286	3	80	175	8	112	84	2.57
8—1	Hendrix, Pittsburgh	289	1183	256	9	105	176	7	110	83	2.58
9—25	Sallee, St. Louis	294	1203	289	8	72	108	5	122	85	2.60
10—30	M. Brown, Chicago	89	366	92	1	20	34	..	35	26	2.63
11—27	O'Toole, Pittsburgh	275	1170	237	2	159	150	2	110	83	2.72
12—29	Fromme, Cincinnati	296	1233	285	11	88	120	4	126	90	2.74
13—21	Alexander, Philadelphia	310	1290	289	6	107	195	5	133	97	2.81
14—10	Cannitz, Pittsburgh	277	1142	256	12	82	121	1	104	87	2.83
15—7	Leifield, Pitts.-Chic.	95	408	97	5	31	31	..	41	30	2.84
16—2	Cheney, Chicago	303	1267	262	7	111	140	18	122	96	2.85
17—16	Adams, Pittsburgh	170	704	169	3	35	63	..	73	55	2.91
18—20	Suggs, Cincinnati	302	1256	320	11	56	104	5	122	98	2.94
19—6	Richie, Chicago	238	973	222	6	74	69	3	102	78	2.95
20—18	Lavender, Chicago	252	1057	240	10	89	109	3	126	85	3.03
21—26	Benton, Cincinnati	302	1302	316	18	118	162	12	141	104	3.09
22—14	Wiltse, New York	134	557	140	1	8	58	2	63	47	3.15
23—31	Humphries, Cincinnati	159	669	162	8	36	58	1	77	57	3.22
24—17	Seaton, Philadelphia	255	1080	246	9	106	118	9	126	92	3.28
25—40	Geyer, St. Louis	181	783	191	4	84	61	..	110	66	3.28
26—37	Moore, Philadelphia	182	777	186	7	77	79	1	101	67	3.31
27—15	Stack, Brooklyn	142	605	139	9	55	45	2	80	53	3.36
28—19	Brennan, Philadelphia	174	743	185	3	49	78	3	88	69	3.56
29—39	Yingling, Brooklyn	163	711	186	1	56	51	1	80	65	3.59
30—9	Crandall, New York	162	688	181	2	35	60	..	85	65	3.61
31—44	Ragan, Brooklyn	208	884	211	4	65	101	2	101	84	3.63
32—45	Allen, Brooklyn	109	495	119	1	57	58	5	79	44	3.64
33—42	Curtis, Phila-Brooklyn	130	570	127	10	54	42	2	74	53	3.67
34—35	Hess, Boston	254	1093	270	15	90	80	4	142	106	3.75
35—13	Reulbach, Chicago	169	708	161	8	60	75	1	86	71	3.78
36—32	Perdue, Boston	249	1062	295	2	54	101	1	135	105	3.79
37—50	Dickson, Boston	189	825	233	3	61	47	4	128	81	3.86
38—22	Harmon, St. Louis	268	1171	284	3	116	73	6	156	117	3.92
39—47	C. Brown, Boston	168	708	146	2	66	68	6	107	75	4.01
40—38	Tyler, Boston	256	1119	262	10	126	144	13	150	119	4.18
41—11	C. Smith, Chicago	94	396	92	3	31	47	1	56	44	4.21
42—41	Donnelly, Boston	184	828	225	5	72	67	10	127	89	4.35
43—43	Willis, St. Louis	130	581	143	5	62	55	3	88	64	4.43
44—33	Knetzer, Brooklyn	140	615	135	4	70	61	5	86	71	4.56
45—48	Shultz, Philadelphia	59	275	75	3	35	20	5	44	30	4.57
46—36	Steele, St. Louis	194	870	245	7	66	67	6	143	101	4.68
47—24	Kent, Brooklyn	93	424	107	1	46	24	1	74	50	4.84
48—46	Keefe, Cincinnati	69	313	78	4	33	29	2	52	40	5.22
49—51	Barger, Brooklyn	94	426	120	4	42	30	..	78	57	5.45
50—49	Woodburn, St. Louis	48	243	60	4	42	25	4	48	30	5.62
51—52	Dale, St. Louis	62	314	76	3	51	37	5	58	45	6.53
52—34	Cole, Chicago-Pittsburgh	68	318	97	4	26	20	1	68	58	7.68

* Runs chargeable solely to pitcher.

† Average runs 9-inning game chargeable to pitcher.



TYRUS COBB.
Detroit.
Leading batsman in American League in 1912.

American League

STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

Club.	Bos.	Wash.	Phila.	Chic.	Clev.	Det.	St.L.	N.Y.	Won.	P.C
Boston	..	12	15	16	11	15	17	19	105	.691
Washington	10	..	7	13	18	14	14	15	91	.599
Philadelphia	7	13	..	10	14	13	16	17	90	.592
Chicago	6	9	12	..	11	14	13	13	78	.506
Cleveland	11	4	8	11	..	13	15	13	75	490
Detroit	6	8	9	8	9	..	13	16	69	.451
St. Louis	5	8	6	9	7	9	..	9	53	.344
New York	2	7	5	9	8	6	13	..	50	.329
Lost	47	61	62	76	78	84	101	102		

CHAMPIONSHIP WINNERS IN PREVIOUS YEARS.

1900—Chicago	.607	1906—Chicago	.614
1901—Chicago	.610	1907—Detroit	.613
1902—Athletics	.610	1908—Detroit	.588
1903—Boston	.659	1909—Detroit	.645
1904—Boston	.617	1910—Athletics	.680
1905—Athletics	.621	1911—Athletics	.669

INDIVIDUAL BATTING.

Compiled by Irwin M. Howe, American League Statistician.

Name and Club.	G.	AB.	R.	H.	2B.	3B.	HR.	TB.	SH.	SB.	P.C.
Cobb, Detroit	140	553	119	227	30	23	7	324	8	61	.410
Jackson, Cleveland	152	572	121	226	44	26	3	331	15	35	.395
Speaker, Boston	153	580	136	222	53	13	9	328	7	52	.383
Borton, Chicago	31	105	15	39	3	1	..	44	5	1	.371
Lajoie, Cleveland	117	448	66	165	34	4	..	207	17	18	.368
Lelivelt, New York	36	149	12	54	6	7	2	80	..	7	.362
Collins, Philadelphia	153	543	137	189	25	11	..	236	29	63	.348
Baker, Philadelphia	149	577	116	200	40	21	10	312	11	40	.347
Veach, Detroit	23	79	8	27	5	1	..	34	3	2	.342
Cree, New York	50	190	25	63	11	6	..	86	1	12	.332
McInnes, Philadelphia	153	568	83	186	25	13	3	246	29	27	.327
Crawford, Detroit	149	581	81	189	30	21	4	273	19	41	.325
D. Murphy, Philadelphia	36	130	27	42	6	2	2	58	4	8	.323
Henriksen, Boston	37	56	20	18	3	1	..	23	2	..	.321
Williams, Washington	56	157	14	50	11	4	..	69	3	2	.318
E. Murphy, Philadelphia	33	142	24	45	4	1	..	51	1	7	.317
Gardner, Boston	143	517	88	163	24	18	3	232	16	25	.315
Chapman, Cleveland	31	109	29	34	6	3	..	46	12	10	.312
Easterly, Chicago	93	241	22	75	6	..	1	84	5	4	.311
Laporte, Washington	119	402	45	125	20	5	1	158	14	10	.311
Brief, St. Louis	15	42	9	13	3	..	..	16	4	2	.310
Turner, Cleveland	103	370	54	114	14	4	..	136	17	19	.308
Krug, Boston	15	39	6	12	2	1	..	16	3	2	.308
Milan, Washington	154	601	105	184	19	11	1	228	5	88	.306
Gandil, Washington	117	443	59	135	20	15	2	191	13	21	.305
Griggs, Cleveland	89	273	29	83	16	7	..	113	7	10	.304
Pratt, St. Louis	151	570	76	172	26	15	5	243	12	24	.302
Stahl, Boston	95	326	40	98	21	6	3	140	17	13	.301
Oldring, Philadelphia	98	395	61	119	14	5	1	146	18	17	.301
Wolverton, New York	33	50	6	15	1	1	..	18	1	1	.300
McConnell, New York	42	91	11	27	4	2	..	35	1	..	.297
Bodie, Chicago	137	472	58	139	24	7	5	192	18	12	.294
Jones, Detroit	97	316	54	93	5	2	..	102	12	16	.294
Lapp, Philadelphia	90	281	26	82	15	6	1	112	3	3	.292
Williams, St. Louis	64	216	32	63	13	7	2	96	3	18	.290
Shotten, St. Louis	154	580	87	168	15	8	2	205	6	35	.290
Collins, Chicago	153	579	75	168	34	10	2	228	19	26	.290

INDIVIDUAL BATTING—(Continued).

Name and Club.	G.	AB.	R.	H.	2B.	3B.	HR.	TB.	SH.	SB.	PC.
Wood, Boston	43	124	17	36	13	1	1	54	6	..	.290
Strunk, Philadelphia	120	412	58	119	13	12	3	165	25	29	.289
Paddock, New York	46	157	26	45	3	3	1	59	2	9	.287
Ford, New York	39	112	15	32	8	..	1	43	7	2	.286
Delehanty, Detroit	78	266	34	76	14	1	..	92	8	9	.286
Schalk, Chicago	23	63	7	18	2	..	..	20	3	2	.286
Foster, Washington	154	618	98	176	34	9	2	234	3	27	.285
Lewis, Boston	154	581	85	165	36	9	6	237	31	9	.284
Gardiner, New York	43	169	14	45	3	1	..	50	5	11	.281
Compton, St. Louis	100	268	26	75	6	4	2	95	6	11	.280
Johnson, Cleveland	43	164	22	46	7	4	1	64	7	8	.280
Mullen, Detroit	37	90	13	25	5	1	..	32	2	..	.278
Moeller, Washington	132	519	90	143	26	10	6	207	11	30	.276
Dubuc, Detroit	36	105	16	29	6	2	1	42	1	..	.276
Carisch, Cleveland	24	69	4	19	3	1	..	24	2	3	.275
Chase, New York	131	522	61	143	21	9	4	194	25	33	.274
Daniels, New York	133	496	72	136	25	11	2	189	19	37	.274
Wagner, Boston	144	504	75	138	25	6	2	181	14	21	.274
C. Walker, Washington	36	110	22	30	2	1	..	34	..	11	.273
Hartzell, New York	123	416	50	113	10	11	1	148	14	20	.272
Rath, Chicago	157	591	104	161	16	2	1	178	16	30	.272
Callahan, Chicago	111	408	45	111	9	7	1	137	22	19	.272
Steen, Cleveland	22	48	5	13	..	1	..	15	1	4	.271
Ryan, Cleveland	93	328	53	89	12	9	1	122	12	12	.271
Sweeney, New York	110	351	37	94	12	1	..	108	7	6	.268
Plank, Philadelphia	34	90	5	24	2	1	..	28	11	..	.267
Lord, Chicago	151	570	81	152	19	12	5	210	29	28	.267
Hall, Boston	32	75	10	20	4	2	1	31	3	..	.267
Sterrett, New York	66	230	30	61	4	7	1	82	6	8	.265
Johnson, Washington	53	144	16	38	6	4	2	58	6	2	.264
Zinn, New York	106	401	56	106	15	10	6	159	10	17	.264
Carrigan, Boston	87	266	34	70	7	1	..	79	8	7	.263
Johnson, Chicago	18	42	7	11	..	1	..	13	1	..	.262
Barry, Philadelphia	139	483	76	126	19	9	..	163	25	22	.261
Stanage, Detroit	119	394	35	103	9	4	..	120	8	3	.261
Mattick, Chicago	88	285	45	74	7	9	1	102	17	15	.260
Cady, Boston	47	135	19	35	13	2	..	52	7	..	.259
Block, Chicago	46	136	8	35	5	6	..	52	6	1	.257
Maggert, Philadelphia	72	242	39	62	8	6	1	85	4	10	.256
Coombs, Philadelphia	54	110	10	28	2	..	..	30	2	1	.255
Birmingham, Cleveland	107	369	49	94	19	3	..	119	16	15	.255
Stovall, St. Louis	115	398	35	101	17	5	..	128	8	11	.254
Olson, Cleveland	122	467	68	118	13	1	..	133	30	16	.253
Walsh, Philadelphia	31	107	11	27	8	2	..	39	2	7	.252
Austin, St. Louis	149	536	57	135	14	8	2	171	26	28	.252
Yerkes, Boston	131	523	73	132	22	6	..	166	25	4	.252
Nunamaker, Boston	35	103	15	26	5	2	..	35	3	2	.252
Stephens, St. Louis	74	205	13	51	7	5	..	68	7	3	.249
Moriarity, Detroit	105	375	38	93	23	1	..	118	20	27	.248
Schaefer, Washington	60	166	21	41	7	3	..	54	4	11	.247
Vitt, Detroit	73	273	39	67	4	4	..	79	5	17	.245
Walsh, Chicago	61	136	12	33	4	1	..	39	4	..	.245
Zeider, Chicago	129	420	57	103	12	10	1	138	24	47	.245
Midkiff, New York	21	86	9	21	1	..	..	22	4	4	.244
Hendryx, Cleveland	23	70	9	17	2	4	1	30	7	3	.243
Graney, Cleveland	78	264	44	64	13	2	..	81	5	9	.242
Hooper, Boston	147	590	98	143	20	12	2	193	21	29	.242
Wallace, St. Louis	99	322	39	78	14	5	..	102	5	3	.241
Derrick, Philadelphia	21	58	7	14	..	1	..	16	3	1	.241
Louden, Detroit	121	403	57	97	12	4	1	120	17	28	.241
Stump, New York	40	129	8	31	..	..	..	31	7	5	.240
Gainor, Detroit	51	179	28	43	5	6	..	60	9	14	.240
Simmons, New York	110	401	45	96	17	2	..	117	7	19	.239
Morgan, Washington	80	273	40	65	10	7	1	92	8	11	.238
Lord, Philadelphia	96	378	63	90	12	9	..	120	12	15	.238

INDIVIDUAL BATTING—(Continued).

Name and Club.	G.	AB.	R.	H.	2B.	3B.	HR.	TB.	SH.	SB.	PC.
Caldwell, New York	39	76	18	18	1	2	..	23	1	4	.237
Shanks, Washington	115	399	52	92	14	7	..	120	19	21	.236
Livingston, Cleveland	19	47	5	11	2	1	..	15	4	..	.234
Engle, Boston	57	171	32	40	5	3	..	51	6	12	.234
Bush, Detroit	144	511	107	118	14	8	2	154	12	35	.231
McMillan, New York	41	149	24	34	2	..	..	36	9	18	.228
O'Neill, Cleveland	68	215	17	49	4	..	..	53	5	2	.228
E. Onslow, Detroit	35	128	11	29	1	2	1	37	2	3	.227
Cicotte, Chicago	26	66	11	15	2	..	..	17	3	..	.227
McBride, Washington	152	521	56	118	13	7	1	148	19	17	.226
Ainsmith, Washington	60	186	22	42	7	2	..	53	11	4	.226
Blanding, Cleveland	36	93	13	21	2	..	1	26	9	..	.226
Martin, New York	69	231	30	52	6	1	..	60	7	14	.225
Deal, Detroit	41	142	13	32	4	2	..	40	7	4	.225
Weaver, Chicago	147	523	55	117	21	8	1	157	15	12	.224
Hallinan, St. Louis	27	86	11	19	2	..	..	21	4	3	.221
Ball, Boston	55	177	22	39	6	1	..	47	5	12	.220
Krichell, St. Louis	57	161	19	35	6	..	..	41	3	2	.217
Thomas, Philadelphia	46	139	14	30	4	2	1	41	5	3	.216
Maloney, New York	22	79	9	17	1	..	..	18	4	3	.215
Lange, Chicago	36	65	4	14	4	1	..	20	3	..	.215
Cashion, Washington	42	103	7	22	5	1	2	35	1	2	.214
Hogan, St. Louis	107	360	32	77	10	2	1	94	13	17	.214
Peckinpaugh, Cleveland	69	236	18	50	4	1	1	59	6	11	.212
Quinn, New York	16	39	4	8	..	..	..	8	1	..	.210
Sullivan, Chicago	39	91	9	19	2	1	..	23	7	..	.209
Warhop, New York	37	92	12	19	2	..	..	21	2	2	.207
Kocher, Detroit	24	63	5	13	3	1	..	18	2	..	.206
Kutina, St. Louis	67	205	18	42	9	3	1	60	5	..	.205
Adams, Cleveland	20	54	5	11	2	1	..	15	4	..	.204
Corriden, Detroit	38	138	22	28	6	..	..	34	3	4	.203
Kuhn, Chicago	75	178	16	36	7	..	..	43	8	5	.202
Dolan, New York	17	60	15	12	1	3	..	19	4	5	.200
Butcher, Cleveland	24	82	9	16	4	1	1	25	3	1	.195
Henry, Washington	63	191	23	37	4	1	..	43	3	10	.194
Hughes, Washington	30	67	9	13	3	1	..	18	3	..	.194
Peters, Chicago	23	31	1	6	1	..	..	7	2	..	.194
Fournier, Chicago	35	73	5	14	5	2	..	23	1	1	.192
Bedient, Boston	34	73	11	14	..	..	..	14	6	..	.192
Bradley, Boston	40	137	16	26	11	1	1	42	7	3	.190
Jantzen, St. Louis	31	119	10	22	..	1	1	27	4	3	.185
Powell, St. Louis	31	82	8	15	2	1	1	22	1	..	.183
Street, New York	28	88	4	16	1	1	..	19	1	1	.182
Hamilton, St. Louis	36	73	5	13	1	..	..	14	6	..	.178
Alexander, St. Louis	37	97	5	17	4	..	..	21	5	1	.175
Gregg, Cleveland	33	97	3	17	4	1	..	23	8	1	.175
Egan, Philadelphia	48	138	9	24	3	4	..	35	1	3	.174
Daly, St. Louis	17	52	7	9	..	..	1	12	1	4	.173
Collins, Boston	26	65	8	11	1	..	..	12	3	..	.169
Flynn, Washington	20	71	9	12	4	1	..	18	1	2	.169
McIntyre, Chicago	45	84	10	14	..	..	..	14	1	3	.167
E. Brown, St. Louis	21	36	1	6	1	1	..	9	2	..	.167
Willett, Detroit	37	115	6	19	4	1	2	31	3	..	.165
Hunter, Cleveland	21	55	6	9	2	..	..	11	3	..	.165
Knight, Washington	32	93	10	15	2	1	..	19	7	4	.161
J. Onslow, Detroit	31	69	7	11	1	..	..	12	5	1	.159
Vaughn, Washington	22	51	5	8	2	..	..	10	..	..	.157
Bender, Philadelphia	26	60	5	9	1	1	..	12	3	2	.150
Lake, Detroit	33	82	5	12	..	..	1	15	2	..	.146
Brown, Philadelphia	30	76	4	11	..	1	..	13	4	..	.145
Baumgardner, St. Louis	28	76	8	11	2	1	..	15	1	1	.145
Works, Detroit	22	56	3	8	1	..	..	9	3	..	.143
O'Brien, Boston	35	94	4	13	1	1	..	16	4	..	.138
Allison, St. Louis	27	51	2	7	..	..	..	7	1	..	.137
Williams, New York	20	44	7	6	1	..	..	7	2	..	.136

INDIVIDUAL BATTING—(Continued).

Name and Club.	G.	AB.	R.	H.	2B.	3B.	HR.	TB.	SH.	SB.	PC.
Benz, Chicago	38	76	3	10	..	1	..	12	8	..	.132
White, Chicago	28	56	5	7	1	1	..	10	2	..	.125
Baskette, Cleveland	19	40	3	5	..	1	..	7	1	..	.125
Groome, Washington	42	103	11	12	1	..	..	13	12	..	.117
Mitchell, Cleveland	22	53	4	6	..	..	..	6	1	..	.113
Kahler, Cleveland	32	73	2	8	1	..	..	9	1	1	.110
Houck, Philadelphia	25	62	1	4	1	..	..	5	4	..	.065
Fisher, New York	16	31	..	2	..	..	..	2	3	..	.065
Engle, Washington	15	17	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	.059
Haugher, Cleveland	15	18	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	.056

CLUB BATTING.

Club.	G.	AB.	R.	H.	2B.	3B.	HR.	SH.	SB.	PC.
Philadelphia	153	5111	779	1442	203	108	22	201	259	.282
Boston	154	5069	794	1403	268	85	28	190	186	.277
Cleveland	155	5148	676	1404	220	75	10	208	195	.273
Detroit	154	5146	720	1374	192	87	18	151	275	.267
New York	153	5089	630	1321	170	78	18	152	245	.260
Washington	154	5070	698	1299	197	86	17	144	262	.256
Chicago	158	5183	638	1319	176	79	17	211	212	.254
St. Louis	157	5085	552	1262	165	70	19	139	176	.248

INDIVIDUAL FIELDING.

FIRST BASEMEN.

Name and Club.	G.	PO.	A.	E.	PC.	Name and Club.	G.	PO.	A.	E.	PC.
Borton, Chicago,	31	312	16	1	.997	Lajoie, Cleveland,	20	171	12	3	.984
Collins, Chicago,	46	455	35	4	.992	Stovall, St. Louis,	115	845	68	16	.983
Johnson, Cleveland,	43	330	17	3	.991	Schaefer, Wash.,	15	125	2	2	.983
Gandil, Washington	117	1106	68	12	.990	Sterrett, New York,	17	159	4	3	.982
Bradley, Boston,	40	354	21	4	.989	Stahl, Boston,	95	853	49	18	.980
Fournier, Chicago,	35	154	16	2	.988	Chase, New York,	123	1162	79	27	.979
Moriarity, Detroit,	72	800	27	11	.987	Zeider, Chicago,	69	682	54	16	.979
Griggs, Cleveland,	89	661	43	10	.986	Engle, Boston,	25	209	8	5	.977
Gainor, Detroit,	51	547	22	8	.986	Flynn, Washington,	20	176	15	5	.974
Kutina, St. Louis,	51	489	24	8	.985	E. Onslow, Detroit,	35	408	15	12	.972
McInnes, Phila.,	153	1533	100	27	.984						

SECOND BASEMEN.

Rath, Chicago,	157	353	463	31	.963	Laporte, Wash.-S.L.	87	143	210	22	.941
Lajoie, Cleveland,	97	241	249	21	.959	Morgan, Washington	76	150	173	21	.939
Collins, Phila.,	153	387	426	38	.955	Ball, Boston-Cleve.,	55	106	113	15	.936
Louden, Detroit,	89	200	288	25	.951	Schaefer, Wash.,	16	30	24	4	.931
Vitt, Detroit,	15	29	42	4	.947	Delehanty, Detroit,	45	95	117	16	.930
Simmons, New York,	93	162	207	21	.946	Knight, Washington,	26	55	45	8	.926
Pratt, St. Louis,	121	273	326	36	.948	Gardiner, New York,	43	93	107	17	.922
Yerkes, Boston,	131	244	323	34	.942	Engle, Boston,	15	25	27	5	.912

THIRD BASEMEN.

Vitt, Detroit,	24	30	55	3	.966	Foster, Washington,	154	168	348	45	.920
Turner, Cleveland,	103	129	199	17	.951	Austin, St. Louis,	149	219	292	50	.911
Olson, Cleveland,	35	62	74	8	.944	Hartzell, New York,	56	92	100	20	.906
Deal, Detroit,	41	48	113	10	.942	Midkiff, New York,	21	21	52	8	.901
Baker, Philadelphia	149	217	321	34	.941	Lord, Chicago,	106	127	172	35	.895
Zeider, Chicago,	59	57	108	11	.938	Paddock, New York,	42	49	69	14	.894
Moriarity, Detroit,	33	42	70	8	.933	Louden, Detroit,	27	32	61	11	.894
Gardner, Boston,	143	167	296	35	.930	Dolan, New York,	17	15	28	13	.768
Corriden, Detroit,	25	28	50	6	.929						

INDIVIDUAL FIELDING—(Continued).

SHORTSTOPS.

Name and Club.	G.	PO.	A.	E.	PC.	Name and Club.	G.	PO.	A.	E.	PC.
Johnson, Chicago,	18	23	37	1	.984	Weaver, Chicago.	147	342	425	71	.915
McMillan, New York	41	74	109	10	.948	Chapman, Cleveland,	31	70	72	15	.904
Wallace, St. Louis,	87	185	271	28	.942	Martin, New York,	69	127	217	39	.900
McBride, Wash.,	152	349	498	53	.941	Pratt, St. Louis,	21	45	75	14	.896
Bush, Detroit,	144	317	547	66	.929	Stump, New York,	27	46	70	14	.892
Barry, Philadelphia	139	238	438	55	.925	Derrick, Phila.,	21	27	57	11	.884
Peckinpaugh, Cleve.,	69	127	188	26	.924	Hallinan, St. Louis,	27	48	62	17	.866
Wagner, Boston,	144	332	391	61	.922	Daly, St. Louis,	17	27	48	15	.833
Olson, Cleveland,	56	118	180	27	.917						

OUTFIELDERS.

Jantzen, St. Louis,	31	53	6	..	1000	E. Murphy, Phila.,	33	48	6	3	.947
Hendryx, Cleveland,	23	44	1	..	1000	Walsh, Philadelphia,	31	70	1	4	.947
McIntyre, Chicago,	45	37	2	..	1000	Daniels, New York.	133	277	13	17	.945
Hunter, Cleveland,	21	35	1	..	1000	Moeller, Washington	132	227	25	15	.944
Strunk, Phila.,	120	278	16	3	.990	Lord, Philadelphia,	96	148	15	10	.942
Crawford, Detroit,	149	169	16	3	.984	Shotten, St. Louis,	154	381	20	25	.940
Mattick, Chicago,	88	154	8	3	.982	Cobb, Detroit,	140	324	21	22	.940
Oldring, Phila.,	98	214	8	6	.974	Hartzell, New York,	55	101	9	7	.940
Hogan, St. Louis,	107	229	14	7	.972	Callahan, Chicago,	111	166	3	11	.939
Sterrett, New York,	38	66	3	2	.972	Maggert, Phila.,	72	103	5	7	.939
Collins, Chicago,	107	177	11	6	.970	Milan, Washington,	154	326	31	25	.935
Bodie, Chicago,	137	208	11	7	.969	Williams, St. Louis,	64	94	12	8	.930
Hooper, Boston,	147	220	22	9	.964	Vitt, Detroit,	27	50	2	4	.929
Jones, Detroit,	97	141	13	6	.963	Veach, Detroit,	23	46	5	4	.927
Lelivelt, New York,	36	75	4	3	.963	Maloney, New York,	22	61	2	5	.926
Ryan, Cleveland,	93	167	11	7	.962	Compton, St. Louis,	100	139	9	12	.925
Shanks, Washington	115	189	14	8	.962	Butcher, Cleveland,	24	43	3	4	.920
Speaker, Boston,	153	372	35	18	.958	Henriksen, Boston,	37	10	..	1	.909
Graney, Cleveland,	78	148	11	7	.958	Laporte, S.L.-Wash.,	32	40	5	5	.900
Lord, Chicago,	45	61	5	3	.957	Schaefer, Wash.,	19	14	4	2	.900
Birmingham, Cleve.	107	198	18	11	.952	Zinn, New York,	106	158	9	20	.894
Jackson, Cleveland,	152	273	30	16	.950	D. Murphy, Phila.,	36	39	2	5	.891
Cree, New York,	50	123	5	7	.948	Delehanty, Detroit,	33	53	3	7	.889
Lewis, Boston,	154	301	23	18	.947	Walker, Washington	33	35	6	8	.837

PITCHERS.

Coombs, Phila.,	54	16	66	..	1000	Willett, Detroit,	37	12	113	7	.947
Plank, Philadelphia,	34	6	68	..	1000	E. Brown, St. Louis,	21	2	31	2	.943
White, Chicago,	28	5	46	..	1000	Cicotte, Chicago,	26	10	69	5	.940
Baumgardner, St. L.,	28	4	61	1	.985	Lake, Detroit,	33	4	73	5	.939
Cashion, Washington	33	15	40	1	.982	Caldwell, New York,	39	2	59	4	.938
Quinn, New York,	16	4	39	1	.977	Vaughn, Washington	22	5	53	4	.935
Wood, Boston,	43	41	110	4	.974	Houck, Philadelphia,	25	7	50	4	.934
Bedient, Boston,	34	6	67	2	.973	Hamilton, St. Louis,	36	9	57	5	.930
Dubuc, Detroit,	36	12	91	3	.972	Mullen, Detroit,	37	8	70	6	.929
Kahler, Cleveland,	32	12	46	2	.967	Gregg, Cleveland,	33	10	61	6	.922
Brown, Philadelphia,	30	10	72	3	.965	Powell, St. Louis,	31	3	52	5	.917
Johnson, Wash.,	53	15	93	4	.964	McConnell, N. York,	42	9	75	8	.913
Engle, Washington,	15	..	27	1	.964	Fisher, New York,	16	3	38	4	.911
Collins, Boston,	26	3	45	2	.960	Walsh, Chicago,	61	22	140	15	.910
Hall, Boston,	32	9	59	3	.958	Allison, St. Louis,	27	4	46	5	.909
Baskette, Cleveland,	19	4	19	1	.958	Groome, Washington	42	13	77	9	.909
Blanding, Cleveland,	36	9	77	4	.956	Lange, Chicago,	36	6	42	5	.906
Bender, Philadelphia	26	6	36	2	.955	Warhop, New York,	37	3	64	7	.905
Ford, New York,	34	13	88	5	.953	Hughes, Washington	30	6	57	7	.900
Steen, Cleveland,	22	7	34	2	.953	Works, Detroit,	22	2	51	6	.898
Peters, Chicago,	23	6	52	3	.951	Benz, Chicago,	38	10	77	10	.897
O'Brien, Boston,	35	10	83	5	.949	Mitchell, Cleveland,	22	8	30	6	.864

INDIVIDUAL FIELDING—(Continued).

CATCHERS.

Name and Club.	G.	PO.	A.	E.	PC.	Name and Club.	G.	PO.	A.	E.	PC.
Cady, Boston,	43	280	56	3	.990	Lapp, Philadelphia,	90	354	105	20	.958
Block, Chicago,	46	222	65	6	.980	Ainsmith, Wash.,	60	415	85	22	.958
Williams, Wash.,	56	234	74	7	.978	Street, New York,	28	141	43	8	.958
Henry, Washington,	63	347	113	11	.976	Egan, Philadelphia,	48	175	75	11	.958
Livingston, Cleve.,	19	63	18	2	.976	Sweeney, New York	110	548	167	34	.955
Sullivan, Chicago,	39	147	52	5	.975	Stephens, St. Louis,	74	262	110	18	.954
Nunamaker, Boston,	35	166	33	6	.971	Carisch, Cleveland,	24	100	40	7	.952
Thomas, Phila.,	46	207	58	8	.971	J. Onslow, Detroit,	31	109	38	8	.948
Carrigan, Boston,	87	413	102	16	.970	Adams, Cleveland,	20	85	28	7	.942
Krichell, St. Louis,	57	255	72	14	.959	Stanage, Detroit,	119	440	168	32	.941
Alexander, St. Louis,	37	140	46	6	.969	Williams, New York	20	91	16	8	.930
Kuhn, Chicago,	75	318	104	15	.966	Schalk, Chicago,	23	115	40	14	.917
O'Neill, Cleveland,	68	316	108	17	.961	Kocher, Detroit	24	68	26	10	.904
Easterly, Chicago,	93	266	82	15	.959						

CLUB FIELDING.

Club.	DP.	PB.	TP.	PO.	A.	E.	PC.
Philadelphia	119	17	..	4066	1992	265	.958
Boston	86	20	..	4086	1862	270	.957
Chicago	99	21	1	4230	2184	296	.956
Washington	93	22	..	4124	2015	299	.954
Cleveland	120	23	..	4055	1919	293	.953
Detroit	94	28	1	4103	2264	342	.949
St. Louis	126	15	..	4093	1994	338	.947
New York	81	27	..	3994	1909	386	.939

PITCHERS' RECORDS.

Name and Club.	G.	IP.	Opp. AB.	Opp. H.	Opp. R.	Opp. B.	BB.	SO.	W. P.	W. B.	W. W.	L. T.	TO.	F.	PC.
Wood, Boston	43	344	1234	267	104	12	82	258	7	..	34	5	..	3	5	.872
Plank, Philadelphia	37	259 2-3	955	234	90	6	83	110	5	1	26	6	..	6	6	.813
Johnson, Washington,	50	368	1321	259	89	16	76	303	11	..	32	12	2	3	9	.727
Coombs, Philadelphia	40	262 1-3	942	227	120	10	94	120	1	..	21	10	1	10	7	.677
Bedient, Boston	41	231	859	206	93	3	55	122	2	2	20	10	..	12	10	.667
Baskette, Cleveland	29	116	432	109	50	7	46	51	3	..	8	4	1	4	17	.667
Hall, Boston	34	191	692	178	85	4	70	83	..	..	15	8	2	13	8	.652
Groome, Washington	43	316	1167	287	133	5	94	179	6	..	24	13	..	12	2	.649
Cashion, Washington	26	170 1-3	599	150	84	5	103	84	11	2	11	6	..	9	4	.647
R. Collins, Boston	27	199 1-3	750	192	65	2	42	82	..	..	14	8	..	10	..	.636
Dubuc, Detroit	37	250	922	217	106	7	109	97	16	..	17	10	..	4	8	.630
Bender, Philadelphia	27	171	641	169	63	1	33	90	2	..	13	8	..	8	6	.619
Walsh, Chicago	62	393	1437	332	125	2	94	254	10	5	27	17	2	10	18	.614
Gregg, Cleveland	37	271 1-3	983	242	99	10	90	184	9	..	20	13	..	8	3	.606
O'Brien, Boston	37	275 2-3	1000	237	107	10	90	115	5	1	18	13	..	9	2	.581
Hughes, Washington	31	196	744	201	99	6	78	108	4	1	13	10	..	15	5	.565
Blanding, Cleveland	39	262	970	259	117	3	79	75	3	..	18	14	..	8	6	.563
C. Brown, Phila	35	199	721	204	113	9	87	64	6	1	13	11	..	14	4	.542
Willett, Detroit	37	284 1-3	1071	281	144	17	84	89	9	..	17	15	1	4	3	.531
Steen, Cleveland	26	143 1-3	547	163	75	1	45	61	3	..	9	8	..	16	4	.529
Cicotte, Bost.-Chic.	29	198	757	217	97	1	52	90	5	1	10	10	..	8	4	.500
Lange, Chicago	31	176 1-3	611	161	85	4	68	96	5	1	10	10	..	11	9	.500
Houck, Philadelphia	30	180 2-3	632	148	79	12	74	75	7	..	8	8	..	8	10	.500
Pape, Boston	13	48 2-3	202	74	36	2	16	17	1	..	1	1	..	4	8	.500
Peters, Chicago	28	108 2-3	434	134	72	6	33	39	2	1	5	6	..	12	9	.455
White, Chicago	32	172	643	172	81	8	47	57	3	..	8	10	..	13	10	.444
Hamilton, St. Louis	41	249 2-3	918	228	117	9	86	139	6	..	11	14	1	14	9	.440
Baumgardner, St. L.	30	218 1-3	811	222	101	11	79	102	2	..	11	14	1	7	3	.440
Benz, Chicago	41	237 2-3	888	230	107	8	70	96	8	..	13	17	..	23	6	.433
Mogridge, Chicago	17	64 2-3	261	69	32	1	15	31	1	..	3	4	..	10	5	.429
Covington, Detroit	14	63 1-3	229	58	33	3	30	19	5	..	3	4	..	7	3	.429

PITCHERS' RECORDS—(Continued).

Name and Club.	G.	IP.	Opp. AB.	Opp. H.	Opp. R.	H. B.	BB.	SO.	W. P.	B.	W.	L.	T.	TO.	F.	PC.
R. Mitchell, St. L....	13	62	251	81	36	4	17	22	2	..	3	4	..	3	5	.429
Quinn, New York.....	18	102 2-3	428	139	89	4	23	47	3	..	5	7	..	7	4	.417
Mullin, Detroit	30	226	840	214	112	9	92	88	3	..	12	17	..	7	..	.414
McConnell, New York	23	176 2-3	660	172	94	4	52	91	6	..	8	12	..	1	3	.400
Adams, St. Louis.....	13	46 1-3	176	50	32	2	19	16	3	..	2	3	..	5	8	.400
Kahler, Cleveland	41	246 1-3	903	263	135	11	121	104	4	..	12	19	..	16	8	.387
Lake, St. L.-Detroit..	37	222 2-3	864	260	135	4	55	84	1	..	12	19	..	7	13	.387
W. Mitchell, Cleve...	29	163 2-3	622	149	88	7	56	94	10	1	5	8	..	12	8	.385
Ford, New York.....	36	291 2-3	1134	317	165	5	79	112	3	2	13	21	..	3	1	.382
Powell, St. Louis.....	32	235 1-3	897	248	117	3	52	67	5	..	9	16	..	8	4	.360
Vaughn, N. Y.-Wash.	27	144	546	141	81	5	70	95	11	..	6	11	..	10	7	.353
Warhop, New York...	39	258	964	256	120	16	59	110	2	..	10	19	1	7	15	.345
Caldwell, New York..	30	182 1-3	708	196	111	6	67	95	6	1	8	16	..	13	3	.333
Works, Detroit	27	157	609	185	101	7	66	64	9	..	5	10	..	7	11	.333
E. Brown, St. Louis..	23	120 1-3	436	122	56	12	42	45	4	..	4	8	..	13	6	.333
E. Walker, Wash.....	9	60	240	72	40	4	18	29	2	1	3	6	..	2	1	.333
Weilman, St. Louis...	8	48 1-3	185	42	19	..	3	24	1	..	2	4	..	1	2	.333
Pennock, Philadelphia	17	50	183	48	31	3	30	38	2	..	1	2	..	3	13	.333
Krapp, Cleveland	9	58 2-3	209	57	37	4	42	22	6	1	2	5	..	3	1	.286
Crabb, Chic.-Phila. ...	9	52	195	54	24	4	24	16	2	..	2	5	..	5	1	.286
Morgan, Philadelphia.	16	93 2-3	332	75	56	5	51	47	3	..	3	8	..	10	1	.273
Allison, St. Louis.....	31	169	636	171	102	6	49	43	7	1	6	17	1	12	7	.261
C. Brown, St. Louis..	16	64 2-3	249	69	56	3	35	28	3	..	1	3	..	3	14	.250
Fisher, New York....	17	90 1-3	343	107	70	2	32	47	5	..	2	8	..	10	2	.200
Pelty, St. L.-Wash....	17	82 1-3	305	83	45	7	25	25	1	..	2	9	..	8	6	.182
Engle, Washington ..	17	75	277	71	41	4	50	29	1	..	1	5	..	8	7	.167
Davis, New York.....	10	54	208	61	43	3	28	22	2	..	1	5	..	3	2	.167
George, Cleveland	11	44 1-3	185	69	40	2	18	18	1	..	..	5	..	4	5	.000

Official Club Rosters of 1912

NATIONAL LEAGUE

NEW YORK.

John J. McGraw, Manager.

Pitchers	Louis F. Drucke	Ernest Shore	Otis Crandall
	R. Marquard	C. Mathewson	L. Ames
	Charles Tesreau	Larue Kirby	Al Demaree
	George R. Wiltse	L. V. Bader	Theo. Goulait
Catchers	J. T. Meyers	A. E. Wilson	G. Hartley
Infielders	Larry Doyle	F. C. Merkle	C. L. Herzog
	Arthur Fletcher	A. J. Shafer	H. K. Groh
	D. O. Robertson		
Outfielders	Josh Devore	F. C. Snodgrass	J. J. Murray
	George J. Burns	B. Becker	H. McCormick

PITTSBURGH.

Fred C. Clarke, Manager.

Pitchers	A. P. Leifield	Harry Gardner	C. R. Hendrix
	S. H. Camnitz	Martin O'Toole	Chas. B. Adams
	J. H. Robinson	L. Cole	John F. Ferry
	E. E. Warner	A. W. Cooper	S. S. Smith
Catchers	George Gibson	M. E. Simon	W. J. Kelly
	E. Blackburn		
Infielders	M. M. Keliher	W. B. McKechnie	Robert Byrne
	John Wagner	John B. Miller	Alex G. McCarthy
	J. Viox	Arthur Butler	Ona Dodd
	Stanley Gray	R. Bisland	
Outfielders	Thomas W. Leach	R. E. Capron	W. P. Rehg
	Frank Edington	Max G. Carey	M. J. Donlin
	J. Owen Wilson	H. Hyatt	Edw. Mensor
	A. Hofman	Ovid Nicholson	

CHICAGO.

Frank L. Chance, Manager.

Pitchers	George T. Pierce	Fred Toney	H. McIntire
	L. L. Cole	J. F. Moroney	Jos. H. Vernon
	Rudolph Sommers	E. Cottrell	"Bill" Powell
	Lewis Richie	M. Brown	L. Cheney
	J. Lavender	Ed. M. Reulbach	A. P. Leifield
	Charles Smith	Grover Loudermilk	L. J. Madden
Catchers	James P. Archer	Thos. J. Needham	Richard Cotter
	M. V. Heckinger	George Yantz	H. E. Chapman
Infielders	Charles W. Moore	Edgar Lennox	Frank L. Chance
	Joseph B. Tinker	H. Zimmerman	V. S. Saier
	J. J. Evers	Thomas Downey	Jerome Downs
Outfielders	A. F. Hofman	Ward Miller	Thomas Leach
	Wilbur Good	Fred Williams	Jas. T. Sheckard
	Frank Schulte		

CINCINNATI.

Henry O'Day, Manager.

Pitchers	Frank Smith	H. Horsey	C. Prough
	Frank T. Davis	William Cramer	C. H. Tompkins
	Sam Fletcher	Robert F. Keefe	Ben Taylor
	H. L. Gaspar	J. C. Bagby	George F. Suggs
	A. H. Fromme	J. C. Benton	B. Humphries
	Eugene Moore	John E. Frill	F. Harter
	William Doak	Ed. Donalds	Frank E. Gregory
	R. T. Works	Eugene Packard	H. McGraner
Catchers	H. Severeid	J. B. McLean	Thomas A. Clarke
	E. Blackburn		
Infielders	R. D. Almeida	R. C. Hoblitzell	R. J. Egan
	A. Phelan	J. Esmond	Charles McDonald
	Ed. L. Grant		
Outfielders	Bob Bescher	J. W. Bates	M. F. Mitchell
	A. Marsans	Pete Knisely	A. E. Kyle

PHILADELPHIA.

Charles S. Dooin, Manager.

Pitchers	Cliff Curtis	H. C. Wallace	Eppa Rixey
	Roy Marshall	Frank Nicholson	Albert Nelson
	J. Erskine Mayer	Jos. I. Finneran	Wm. H. Ritter
	George Chalmers	W. S. Shultz	G. C. Alexander
	Earl L. Moore	Ad F. Brennan	Thomas Seaton
Catchers	Charles S. Dooin	W. Killifer	P. J. Moran
	H. Loan	George F. Graham	
Infielders	Thomas Downey	S. Steinbrenner	John B. Boyle
	F. O. Knabe	F. W. Luderus	J. B. Lobert
	M. J. Doolan	W. R. Walsh	John L. Dodge
	H. J. Savage	A. J. Dolan	
Outfielders	Wm. H. Brinker	George Browne	John Titus
	George H. Paskert	C. C. Cravath	S. R. Magee
	Roy Miller	George Mangus	

ST. LOUIS.

Roger P. Bresnahan, Manager.

Pitchers	Bob Ewing	W. G. Dell	Jean Dale
	Louis Loudermilk	Roland B. Howell	H. Sallee
	Robert Harmon	Wm. M. Steele	Joe Willis
	Eugene Woodburn	J. B. Geyer	D. D. Griner
	C. Sanford Burk	W. D. Perritt	Phil Redding
	G. Zackert		
Catchers	M. J. Murphy	Ed. J. Burns	Ivey Wingo
	John J. A. Bliss	R. P. Bresnahan	Frank Snyder
Infielders	John G. Mercer	M. J. Huggins	H. H. Mowrey
	E. J. Konetchy	A. J. Hauser	J. P. Kelleher
	Wallace H. Smith	J. C. Galloway	R. C. Rolling
	Geo. B. Whitted		
Outfielders	Elmer Miller	J. F. Clark	George W. Ellis
	Louis Evans	E. T. Oakes	Lee Magee
	D. E. Wilie	Frank Gilhooley	Ted Cather

BROOKLYN.

William Dahlen, Manager.

Pitchers	W. Schardt	E. E. Dent	G. N. Rucker
	C. Sanford Burk	M. A. Kent	E. B. Barger
	E. E. Knetzer	Wm. E. Stack	D. C. P. Ragan
	E. Yingling	Cliff Curtis	Frank L. Allen
Catchers	R. S. Higgins	Ed. J. Phelps	R. E. Erwin
	Otto Miller		
Infielders	M. R. Stark	Jerome Downs	J. E. Daubert
	J. C. Smith	J. E. Hummel	Bert Tooley
	G. W. Cutshaw	R. T. Fischer	Enos Kirkpatrick
Outfielders	Jud L. Daly	Herbert Moran	H. Northen
	Z. D. Wheat	Chas. D. Stengel	

BOSTON.

John G. Kling, Manager.

Pitchers	Wm. P. McTigue	J. W. Brady	J. L. Griffin
	A. A. Mattern	C. B. Hogg	"Steve" White
	Wm. A. Brady	W. R. Dickson	O. Hess
	Edw. Donnelly	H. Perdue	Geo. A. Tyler
	C. E. Brown	F. Kroh	
Catchers	H. Gowdy	Wm. Rariden	John G. Kling
	Miguel A. Gonzales	G. Whitehouse	
Infielders	W. J. Sweeney	Ed. C. McDonald	A. Devlin
	Ben F. Houser	A. H. Bridwell	Frank J. O'Rourke
	W. J. Maranville	J. C. Schultz	A. E. Schwind
	H. L. Spratt	David Shean	
Outfielders	A. V. Campbell	Geo. C. Jackson	John Titus
	Jay Kirke	Al Kaiser	W. D. Jones
	Roy Miller		

UMPIRES, 1912.

R. D. Emslie	Chas. Rigler	W. F. Finneran	A. L. Orth
J. E. Johnstone	Wm. Brennan	C. B. Owens	G. C. Bush
W. J. Klem	M. W. Eason		

AMERICAN LEAGUE

BOSTON.

Wood	Pape	Krug	Hageman	Bradley
Bedient	Thomas	Stahl	Smith	Nunamaker
Hall	Cicotte	Lewis	Yerkes	Engle
Collins	Speaker	Wagner	Cady	
O'Brien	Henriksen	Carrigan	Hooper	
Bushelman	Gardner	Van Dyke	Ball	

WASHINGTON.

Johnson	Cunningham	Laporte	Akers	Schaefer
Groom	Musser	Milan	Becker	Morgan
Cashion	Schegg	Gandil	Walker	Shanks
Hughes	Boehling	Foster	Pelty	McBride
Vaughn	Morgan	Moeller	Gallia	Ainsmith
Engle	Roach	Walker	Herring	Knight
Williams	Ryan	Flynn	White	
Kenworthy	Agler	Altrock	Henry	

PHILADELPHIA.

Plank	McInnes	Mathes	Maggert	Danforth
Coombs	D. Murphy	Barry	Derrick	Martin
Bender	Fahey	E. Murphy	Lord	Harrell
Brown	Salmon	Oldring	Thomas	Pennock
Houck	Covaleski	Lapp	Egan	Morgan
Collins	Bush	Strunk	Emerson	
Baker	Crabb	Barry	Russell	

CHICAGO.

Walsh	Scott	Borton	Johnson	Matticks
Cicotte	Ens	Bodie	Wolfe	Block
Lange	Lamline	S. Collins	Smith	Zeider
Peters	Berron	Schalk	Delhi	Riehn
White	Gleason	Rath	Weaver	Mogridge
Easterly	McLarry	J. Callahan	W. D. Sullivan	Tannehill
Barrows	Blackburne	Lord	Fournier	Bell
Taylor	Crabb	Mayer	McIntyre	Jordan
Douglass	Benz			

CLEVELAND.

Baskette	Wolfe	Turner	Hornhurst	Hunter
Gregg	Kibble	Griggs	Krause	Birmingham
Blanding	Baker	Johnson	Grubb	Graney
Steen	Meixel	Carisch	Brenner	Livingston
Kahler	Nash	Ryan	L. James	O'Neill
W. Mitchell	Eibel	Olson	Krapp	Peckinpaugh
Jackson	Davis	Hendryx	W. James	Butcher
Lajoie	George	Adams	Walker	Vaughn
Nagelson	Chapman	Bronkie	Neher	

DETROIT.

Dubuc	Perry	Wheatley	Gainor	Travers
Willett	LaFitte	Jensen	Dauss	McGehee
Mullin	Summers	Jones	Boehler	Remenas
Lake	Bauman	Delehanty	McDermott	Bush
Works	Burns	Stanage	Moran	E. Onslow
Cobb	Pernoll	Moriarty	Covington	Deal
Veach	Donovan	Vitt	Troy	Kocher
Crawford	Bashang	Louden	O'Mara	Corridon
		J. Onslow		

ST. LOUIS.

Hamilton	C. Brown	Brief	Wallace	J. Adams
Baumgardner	Ray Mitchell	Hogan	Kutina	Weilman
Mitchell	Snell	Alexander	Daly	Frill
Adams	Aiton	Pratt	Criger	Jantzen
Lake	Bailey	Williams	W. Brown	Stephens
Powell	Ketter	Shotten	Miller	Hallinan
E. Brown	Spencer	Compton	Crossin	Krichell
Allison	Nelson	Stovall	Shanley	
Pelty	Waldron	Austin	Napier	

NEW YORK.

Quinn	Schulz	Gardner	Coleman	Midkiff
McConnell	Thompson	Chase	Fisher	Stump
Ford	Smith	Daniels	Kauff	Simmons
Vaughn	Batton	Hartzell	Hoff	McMillan
Warhop	Dowd	Sweeney	Wolter	Maloney
Caldwell	Otis	Street	Schears	Dolan
Lelivelt	Cree	Williams	Martin	
Little	Wolverton	Priest	Sterrett	
Keating	Paddock	Davis	Zinn	

UMPIRES, 1912.

O'Loughlin	Perrine	Sheridan	Westervelt	Egan
Dineen	Connolly	Evans	O'Brien	Hart

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

TORONTO.

Pitchers—Gaspar, Bachman. Cathers, Tompkins, Stricklett, McGinley, Fitzpatrick, Steele, Kent, Winter, Rudolph, Corey, Drucke, Lush, Maxwell, Mueller. Catchers—Curtis, Fischer, Wilson, Kelley, Bemis, Graham. First Baseman—Jordan. Second Basemen—McConnell, Fitzpatrick. Third Basemen—Bradley, Isaacs. Shortstop—Holly. Outfielders—O'Hara, Shaw, Dalton, Myers, Johnston.

ROCHESTER.

Pitchers—David Martin, Thomas, Akers, Clark, Keefe, Hughes, Wilhelm, Klepfer, Jones, Upham, Quinn. Catchers—Blair, Jacklitsch. First Basemen—Ganzel, Ward, Spencer. Second Baseman—Johnson. Third Baseman—Dolan. Shortstops—McMillan, John C. Martin. Outfielders—Conroy, Kauff, Smith, Osborn, Lelivelt, Batch.

NEWARK.

Pitchers—Enzmann, Gaskell, Lee, McGinnity, Dent, Schardt, Collins, Barger, R. Holmes, Koger, McAdams, Stork, Bell, Wenz. Catchers—Higgins, Smith, McCarty. First Basemen—Swacina, Kavanagh. Second Baseman—Kirkpatrick. Third Baseman—E. Zimmerman. Shortstops—Gagnier, Ryerson, Fisher, Vaughn. Outfielders—Kay, Tooley, Coulson, W. Zimmerman, Seymour, Collins, Bernard.

BALTIMORE.

Pitchers—Danforth, Shawkey, Vickers, Smith, DeMott, Walker, Roth, Martin, Frock, Milliman, Adkins, Pelty. Catchers—Bergen, Payne, McAllister, J. F. Murray, Kleinow. First Basemen—Schmidt, R. F. Murphy, Unglaub, McCrone, L. F. Lord, Walsh, Kilhullen. Second Basemen—Parent, Dunn, Twombly. Third Basemen—Corcoran, Citrano. Shortstops—F. Maisel, Roach, Derrick, Fahy, Rock. Outfielders—G. Maisel, Gettmann, Cooper.

BUFFALO.

Pitchers—Frill, Stroud, Holmes, Beebe, Fullenwider, Killian, Jameson, Brockett, Ewing, Baxter, Beck, McCabe, Munsell, Merritt, Hightower. Catchers—Schang, Mitchell, Roth. First Basemen—Jones, Beck. Second Baseman—Truesdale. Third Baseman—Bues. Shortstops—Stark, Stock, Williams. Outfielders—Gilmore, McCabe, Schirm, Murray.

MONTREAL.

Pitchers—Long, Dale, Sitton, Fletcher, Parsons, Averett, Becker, Burke, Taylor, F. Smith, Mattern, Carroll, McTigue. Catchers—Pierce, Burns, Bridges, Madden, Murphy, Angermeier. First Basemen—Gandil, Fournier, Bransfield, Keliher, Gunning. Second Basemen—Cunningham, Nattress, Esmond, French. Third Basemen—Betcher, Yeager. Shortstops—Hartmann, Purtell. Outfielders—Demmitt, Handford, Connolly, Russell, Irving, E. Lush.

JERSEY CITY.

Pitchers—Mason, Doscher, McHale, Swift, Mauser, Justis, Kessler, Agler, Hagemann, Barry, Killilay, Schlafly, Main, Cadore, Viebahn. Catchers—Rondeau, Wells. First Basemen—Knight, Agler, Callahan. Second Baseren—Breen, Schlafly. Third Basemen—Janvrin, Purtell. Shortstop—Meyer. Outfielders—Wheeler, Barrows, Kelly, Thoney.

PROVIDENCE.

Pitchers—Mitchell, Lafitte, Sline, Barberich, Harden, Donovan, Cavet, Bernier, Works, Renfer, Covington, Sherry, Adams, Young, Schulz, Traeger, Remneas, Dygert, Moran, Bailey. Catchers—Schmidt, Bruggy, Wilson, Reynolds, Maher, Beckendorf, Street. First Baseman—Lathers. Second Baseman—Atz. Third Basemen—McDermott, Gillespie, Bauman. Shortstop—Shean. Outfielders—Perry, Drake, Elston, Sheckard, Ferrin, Platt, Tutwiler, Lake, Duggan.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

MINNEAPOLIS.

Allen	Altizer	Gill	Young	Comstock
Smith	Williams	Ferris	Patterson	Liebhart
J. Delehanty	Killifer	Owens	Olmstead	Waddell
Unglaub	Rossman	Whelan	Lelivelt	
Clymer	F. Delehanty	Leverett	Burns	

TOLEDO.

Falkenberg	Congalton	Butler	Livingston	DeMott
Brady	Flick	Haas	West	George
Gardner	Reilly	Talbot	Walsh	Krause
Niles	Derrick	Griggs	Frost	Cann
Chapman	Land	Manush	Ellis	L. James
Bronkie	Collamore	Hauger	Brodie	W. James
Hohnhorst	Carisch	Bemis	Mitchel	
McCormick	Mills	Bills	Higginbotham	
Burns	Middleton	Nagelson	Swann	

COLUMBUS.

Johns	Shelton	Hemphill	Donica	Bruck
O'Rourke	Gerber	Friel	Walker	Cooper
Farrell	Smith	Kyle	Higley	Cook
Hinchman	Murphy	Grieve	Drohan	McQuillan
Perring	Daly	Frefe	Davis	Liebhardt
Miller	Rapp	Odwell	Packard	McConnaghey

KANSAS CITY.

Lennox	Drake	Fiene	Moore	Brandom
Tannehill	Love	Neer	Dessau	Riley
Baxter	O'Connor	Roth	Rhoades	Vaughn
Coulson	James	Clayton	Withers	Zabel
Downey	Schlitzer	Chase	Covington	Maddox
Barbeau	Clarke	Wheeler	Fritz	Powell
Schaller	Rockenfield	East	Palmer	Cann
Carr	Shaw	Woolf	Fiene	Altrock
Corriden	Walker	Oyler	Gallia	

MILWAUKEE.

Hughes	Jones	Fluharty	Schultz	Dougherty
Schalk	Clark	Dolan	Braun	McIntire
Block	Charles	Orendorff	Watson	Marion
Blackburne	Lewis	Smith	Anderson	Nickolson
Liebold	Breen	Bahr	Slapnicka	McGlynn
Randall	House	Holt	Cutting	Noel
Chappelle	Stone	Wachtel	Hovlik	

ST. PAUL.

R. Thomas	Casey	Rehg	Tragesser	Decanniere
Howard	Marshall	Autrey	Hoffman	LaRoy
Riggert	Murray	Ralston	Clarke	Gardner
Walsh	Butler	Goodman	Fucik	Karger
McKechnie	Hinchman	J. Lewis	Rieger	Dauss
Capron	Flynn	Block	Thomas	

LOUISVILLE.

Pearce	Hallman	Bell	Badger	Vallandingham
Ludwig	Hayden	Meloan	Gwin	Richter
Spencer	Stansbury	Burch	Poole	Nagle
Madden	Hulswitt	Burke	Hunt	Criss
Schlei	Fisher	Collins	Kroh	Laudermilk
Stanley	Davis	Moore	Toney	Snyder
Bransfield	Beaumiller	Harris	Moskiman	Clemmons

INDIANAPOLIS.

Keene	Westerzil	Sullivan	Lynch	Kimball
Woodruff	Ingerton	M. O'Day	Dodds	Robertson
Veach	McCarty	Pearce	Brady	Merz
O'Leary	Clarke	J. McCarthy	White	Hixon
E. Williams	Wentz	Alcock	Goulait	Ashenfelder
A. Reilley	Kaiser	Robinson	Webb	Link
Hunter	Gagnier	Flannagan	Taylor	Schlitzer
Williams	McKee	Haley	Schardt	



1, Unglaub; 2, Lelivelt; 3, Leverett; 4, Liebhardt; 5, Gill; 6, Comstock; 7, Patterson; 8, Rossman; 9, Clymer; 10, Young; 11, Ferris; 12, Allen; 13, Burns; 14, J. Delahanty; 15, Joe Cantillon, Mgr.; 16, F. Delahanty; 17, Waddell; 18, Williams; 19, Olmstead; 20, Owens; 21, Altizer; 22, Smith; 23, Killifer. Photo by Force.

MINNEAPOLIS TEAM—CHAMPIONS AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

American Association

By winning the championship in 1912 of the American Association Minneapolis entered the class of "three-time victors." Unquestionably this is one of the greatest honors that can befall any Base Ball team, and particularly in a league which has developed so rapidly and shown such fine ability as the American Association, for it must not be forgotten that as Base Ball has improved, the standard of play in the Class AA leagues is now at a height which is fully the equal of the major leagues in some days that are gone.

This three-time pennant earned by the Minneapolis club places it in the same class as Columbus, which won pennants in 1905, 1906 and 1907. The team had two rivals in the American Association —Toledo and Columbus—that gave it a hard fight from the start.



1. Krause; 2. Colamore; 3. W. James; 4. Falkenberg; 5. J. James; 6. Bronkie; 7. Mascot; 8. Brodhagen; 9. Riley; 10. McCormick; 11. Brady; 12. Burns; 13. Walsh; 14. George; 15. Niles; 16. Gardner; 17. Wild, Sec.; 18, Hartsel, Mgr.; 19, Derrick; 20, Land; 21, Congalton. Baker, Photo.

TOLEDO TEAM—AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

For a long time, indeed until the latter part of July, the possibilities of Minneapolis wavered in the balance, but there was a great deal of latent fighting strength in the team, which developed as the season progressed, and the grit and determination characteristic of the Minneapolis players finally pulled them to the front. Once there they refused to be dislodged from the position of advantage which they had gained.

Minneapolis started a trifle indifferently vacillating between second and third places until the moment in July when they forged to the front. Once in the lead they felt at home and though Columbus made a desperate effort to overtake them Minneapolis

successfully resisted every attack that was made by the Buckeye team.

The strength of the champions was in their team work, and in their fairly good batting, combined with excellent work by the pitchers once the season had shaped itself for the final dash. In some respects this was a counterpart of the playing programme of the Torontos in the International League. The latter team did not start with quite the same success as Minneapolis, but when the fight had resolved itself into a question of which organization should be fit at the finish Minneapolis, like Toronto, proved that it had staying qualities. Had there been a post-season series between the Toronto and the Minneapolis clubs it is very probable that it would have been a most interesting series of games, as both were playing ball of much the same type and with much the same resources behind it.



1, Shelton; 2, Smith; 3, Gerber; 4, Miller; 5, Cook; 6, Perring; 7, Hinchman; 8, Friel, Mgr.; 9, Murphy; 10, Johns; 11, McQuillan; 12, Cooper; 13, O'Rourke; 14, Donica; 15, Rapp; 16, Higley; 17, Packard; 18, McConnaghey; 19, Bruck. Baker, Photo.

COLUMBUS TEAM—AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

Toledo had a new manager, Hartsell, the old outfielder of the Athletics, and he had not been long with the team before he began to make it clear that he was able to incorporate among his players some of the ideas held by the Athletics in regard to playing Base Ball.

The game of the Toledo club was one in which team work predominated and which showed conclusively that Hartsell knew how to instill into his players the theory of making runs and a run-getting machine repeatedly has demonstrated in Base Ball that it may be a more valuable championship factor than one in which the play is largely individual based too much upon the efforts of some two or three men.

Toledo did not get a bad start and once on the pennant highway showed no tendency to move backward. As a matter of fact under the guidance of Hartsell the team never dropped below third place during all the severe fight, showing that the players knew not only how to play ball, but were not lacking in determination.

In June Toledo pushed its way into the lead, and if the team, like many another that has been engaged in Base Ball, only had been possessed of a little more strength in one or two positions it is doubtful if Minneapolis, with its good batters and experienced players, would have been able to dislodge it.

While Toledo was making its ambitious effort and Minneapolis was still laboring to rid itself of the rough edges the Columbus club was firing the hearts of the enthusiasts of that city by a glorious rush which was made up to the end of May to hold first place, and Columbus did hold it until the end of May. Then a slight



1. Liebold; 2. Chappelle; 3, P. Lewis; 4. Horlick; 5. Dougherty; 6. Jones; 7. Randall; 8. J. Lewis; 9, Schalk; 10. Cutting; 11, Duffy, Mgr.; 12, Clark, Capt.; 13, Marion; 14, Hughes; 15. Charles. Baker, Photo.

MILWAUKEE TEAM—AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

break resulted and Columbus dropped back for a moment. The fighting spirit had not departed, for in June the players regained first position, only to lose it the same month, return to it again in July, lose it again in August, regain it briefly once more during the same month, and then fall back to be beaten in the finals by Toledo for second place. It is very probable that the strain of the fight finally told upon the Columbus club, but if it did the players could at least be congratulated for the sincere and earnest effort which had been a feature of their work all of the season.

For even running the race made by the Kansas Citys could hardly be surpassed. Starting last when the first rush was made to get away at the beginning of the season this team climbed to fourth place by the latter part of May and then ran on a straight track

to the end of the season. There was never a curve for them in all the remaining games to be played. Day after day and month after month they clung resolutely to fourth place, and no matter what befell the other teams of the American Association circuit they pursued their course as methodically as the old plow horse sticks to the furrow in which he plods. The best part of it all was that during all this period they played attractive Base Ball.

The second division teams made up of Milwaukee, St. Paul, Louisville and Indianapolis, were practically second division teams all of the time. The only one to arise out of the second division was St. Paul. It started away at the top but soon dropped into fourth place, from there to fifth, and never rose higher in the race.

Louisville's highest altitude was fifth place, and once Indianapolis rose as high as fifth place in the race, but on form and in general Louisville and Indianapolis were outclassed by the other teams of



1, Decanniere; 2, Laroy; 3, Casey; 4, Hoffman; 5, Marshall; 6, Gardner; 7, Autrey; 8, Rieger; 9, Flynn; 10, Murray; 11, Rehg; 12, Thomas; 13, Kelley, Mgr.; 14, Karger; 15, Dauss; 16, Butler. Baker, Photo.

ST. PAUL TEAM—AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

the circuit, and perhaps had no logical right to be expected to rank any better than they did.

It seemed to be the general opinion that the American Association, as a whole, did not develop as many young players as had been the case in other years, a condition of affairs to be regretted and deplored because it is quite evident that much good can result to Base Ball in general if the Class AA leagues will lend their assistance and co-operation to the development of the younger men who are some day to be the experts of the diamond.

It is a question whether the tendency to fall back upon seasoned and experienced players is always for the best interests of the national game as a pastime however much it may seem the best policy by managers to employ them. Not by any means that

they are to be overlooked, but ultimately the greatest strength is sure to result from the greater amount of encouragement to be paid to the new material.

In winning the championship the Minneapolis club rose above the .600 mark in percentage, while the Indianapolis club finished with a percentage of .335. In a comparative ratio this was about similar to the championship contests in the major leagues. In other words the American Association race rated along at a speed not far from that which frequently has been in evidence in both the National League and the American League.

The standing of the clubs and championship winners in previous years are given herewith. The complete official averages for the past season will be found in SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL RECORD, which contains records of all leagues, the Hall of Fame, All-America selections, best-on-records, world series records, and records of leaders in past years. Illustrated. Price, 10 cents.

STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

Club.	Minn.	Tol.	Col.	K.C.	Mil.	St.P.	Louis.	Ind.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Minneapolis....	..	14	9	12	13	17	18	22	105	60	.636
Toledo.....	10	..	13	13	17	14	15	16	98	66	.598
Columbus	14	10	..	14	16	15	14	15	98	68	.590
Kansas City...	12	11	10	..	12	13	14	13	85	82	.509
Milwaukee	9	6	8	11	..	14	16	14	78	85	.479
St. Paul.....	7	10	9	11	9	..	15	16	77	90	.461
Louisville.....	6	8	10	10	8	9	..	15	66	101	.395
Indianapolis...	2	7	9	11	10	8	9	..	56	111	.335

CHAMPIONSHIP WINNERS IN PREVIOUS YEARS

1902—Indianapolis	.682	1907—Columbus	.584
1903—St. Paul	.657	1908—Indianapolis	.601
1904—St. Paul	.646	1909—Louisville	.554
1905—Columbus	.658	1910—Minneapolis	.637
1906—Columbus	.615	1911—Minneapolis	.600



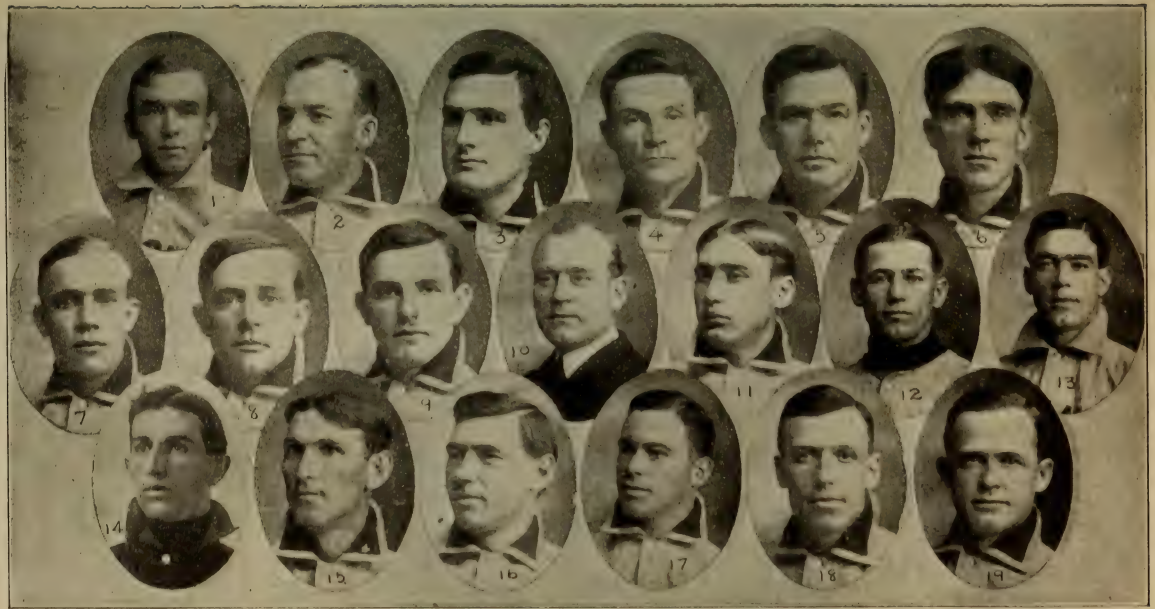
1, Hixon; 2, Keene; 3, McCarty; 4, O. Williams; 5, Schardt; 6, Merz; 7, Kreber, Sec.; 8, Ashenfelder; 9, Irwin, Scout; 10, O'Day, Mgr.; 11, Sutton, Scout; 12, Reilley; 13, E. Williams. Baker, Photo.

INDIANAPOLIS TEAM—AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.



1, Richter; 2, Laudermilk; 3, P. Clark, Sec.; 4, Mascot; 5, Pierce; 6, Ludwig; 7, Burke; 8, Gwinn; 9, Stansbury; 10, Beaumiller; 11, Fisher; 12, Hayden, Mgr.; 13, Northrup; 14, Meloan; 15, Badger. Baker, Photo.

LOUISVILLE TEAM—AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.



1, Rudolph; 2, Dalton; 3, Curtis; 4, Jordan; 5, Bemis; 6, McConnell; 7, Drucke; 8, Maxwell; 9, Fitzpatrick; 10, Joe Kelley, Mgr.; 11, Meyer; 12, Holly; 13, O'Hara; 14, Bradley; 15, Shaw; 16, Graham; 17, Mueller; 18, Kent; 19, Lush.

Weasner, Buffalo, Photo.

TORONTO TEAM—CHAMPIONS INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

International League

Perhaps it was the changing of the title that made the 1912 race in the old Eastern League one of the best in the history of that sterling organization. Whether the new name of the organization brought good fortune or whether good fortune was inevitable in the manner by which the teams were made up for the year it is certain that the 1912 pennant contest of the International League was one of the most exciting during the year, and so filled with new sensations that the fans got a fresh thrill daily.

It was the twenty-first year of the organization and befitting that when it attained its majority it should treat its patrons to



1, J. Ganzel, Mgr.; 2, Smith; 3, Upham; 4, Spencer; 5, Martin; 6, Dolan; 7, Johnson; 8, Jacklitsch; 9, McMillan; 10, Keefe; 11, Blair; 12, Ackers; 13, Klepfer; 14, Batch; 15, Quinn; 16, Hughes; 17, Lelivelt; 18, Wilhelm; 19, Ward; 20, Conroy; 21, Osborne.

ROCHESTER TEAM—INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

more amusement and better results than ever they had enjoyed in the history of the circuit.

The championship was won by Toronto, but there were moments when it seemed as if almost any club in the circuit with the possible exception of Providence, might capture the pennant.

The story of Toronto's career was as eventful as that of the man who goes west to find a gold mine and suffers all the vicissitudes of human existence from hunger to prodigal richness.

At the outset of the season Toronto did bravely just for the moment, and the expectations of the Toronto fans were greater than ever, while those who had maintained that Toronto would be a sure winner were more than ever convinced that they had selected the right team.

But the team dropped with a suddenness that took the breath

away from its admirers, and before it had finished its plunge was in seventh place. There was one principal reason for this, and unquestionably it was due to lack of pitchers. Meanwhile Jersey City was booming along at a fine clip in first place and surprising all the International League by the resourcefulness of its game.

By the middle of May Toronto had climbed to fifth place and played along with varying success until the middle of June, when the team ran into another storm and before it had weathered the gale was down to sixth place. But that was Toronto's last backward step for the season. From that moment the team marched resolutely ahead, and under the skillful management of Joe Kelley, was in first place in the latter part of August and resolutely declined to permit Rochester to oust it.



1, Joe McGinnity, Mgr.; 2, Barger; 3, Bell; 4, Vaughn; 5, Lee; 6, E. Zimmerman; 7, Swacina; 8, Higgins; 9, McCarty; 10, Collins; 11, W. Zimmerman; 12, Tooley; 13, Seymour; 14, Enzmann; 15, Smith; 16, Gaskell; 17, Dent; 18, Bernard; 19, Kirkpatrick.

NEWARK TEAM—INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

There is little doubt that Toronto was aided greatly by the accession of some excellent pitchers who were obtained from the New York club. These were Drucke and Maxwell, both of whom assisted by Rudolph and others of the pitching staff previously engaged by the manager were doing better as the season drew to a close than they had been in the early part of the year. They steadied the team wonderfully.

While Toronto was making its plucky uphill fight against all the odds which the International League could muster the Rochester club had swung into line, after a brief series of ups and downs in the months of April and May, and was off again in the front of the race as had been characteristic of Rochester for years.

Through June and July and during the month of August, until



1, De Mott; 2, Roth; 3, J. Dunn, Mgr.; 4, Derrick; 5, Shawkey; 6, Danforth; 7, Roach; 8, Payne; 9, Walsh; 10, Vickers; 11, Murphy; 12, Schmidt; 13, Gettman; 14, Lord; 15, McAllister; 16, McCrone; 17, Smith; 18, Maisel; 19, Parent; 20, Corcoran; 21, Bergen; 22, Adkins.

BALTIMORE TEAM—INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.



1, Stroud; 2, Hightower; 3, Fullenwider; 4, Mitchell; 5, Ewing; 6, Deininger; 7, Beebe; 8, Jameson; 9, Schirm; 10, Truesdale; 11, Holmes; 12, Starkey; 13, Murray; 14, Bues; 15, Schang; 16, G. Stallings, Mgr.; 17, McCabe; 18, Beck; 19, Stock; 20, Roth; 21, Frill.

BUFFALO TEAM—INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

Joe Kelley finally stopped Rochester's career with his Toronto players, the champions of 1911 were marching along, afraid of none, more than willing to meet all comers and never yielding an inch in their position as leaders.

But the pitchers for Rochester did not hold out as well as they had, the attack of the batters melted away against the sturdy advance of Toronto and finally the men who had been champions so long and so often that some said they could not be beaten for the championship, were compelled to admit that defeat had overtaken them for good and all during 1912.

Newark flashed for a moment in the race, then dropped as if over a cliff, and subsequently made a brave effort to scale the heights to the top, but never with any real first place probability in sight, although the team was a stubborn and hard team to beat. The finish of Newark was creditable, for Baltimore was forced back to fourth place at the very close of the year.

While Baltimore was in second place in June and July the supporters of the team hoped that fate was to be kind to them, but Baltimore lacked the real championship essentials. It was a team which would have needed but a little more strength to become a championship contender, but the difficulty which beset the management was to find the strength.

Buffalo played about as well as could have been expected, and a little better than was expected in the early part of the season.

Jersey City's early spurt was the sensation of the year. If the team had been able to secure a better outfield and one reliable winning pitcher it would have been more of a factor in the race than it proved to be.

In connection with this contest for the championship attention is called to the very interesting fact that the winning nine finished with a percentage of less than .600, and the losing nine with one as high as .420.

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STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

Clubs.	Tor.	Roch.	New.	Bal.	Buff.	Mon.	J.C.	Prov.	Won.	PC.
Toronto	..	10	14	14	14	11	15	13	91	.595
Rochester	12	..	11	13	9	15	12	14	86	.562
Newark	8	11	..	9	11	11	14	16	80	.527
Baltimore	8	8	13	..	10	12	13	10	74	.497
Buffalo	8	13	10	10	..	11	10	9	71	.477
Montreal	11	7	10	10	10	..	12	11	71	.467
Jersey City	7	10	8	9	12	10	..	14	70	.455
Providence	8	8	6	10	12	11	8	..	63	.420
Lost	62	67	72	75	78	81	84	87		

CHAMPIONSHIP WINNERS IN PREVIOUS YEARS.

1892	Providence	.616	1902—Toronto	.669
	Binghamton	.667	1903—Jersey City	.736
1893—Erie		.606	1904—Buffalo	.657
1894—Providence		.696	1905—Providence	.638
1895—Springfield		.687	1906—Buffalo	.607
1896—Providence		.602	1907—Toronto	.619
1897—Syracuse		.632	1908—Baltimore	.593
1898—Montreal		.586	1909—Rochester	.596
1899—Rochester		.626	1910—Rochester	.601
1900—Providence		.623	1911—Rochester	.645
1901—Rochester		.645		



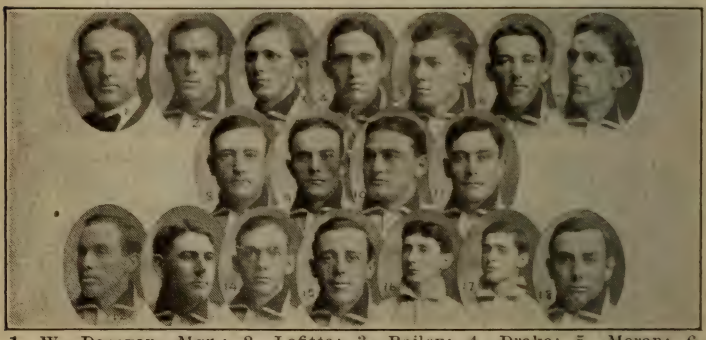
1, Madden; 2, Cunningham; 3, Connolly; 4, Burns; 5, Fournier; 6, Hartman; 7, Burke; 8, Yeager; 9, Carroll; 10, Esmond; 11, Smith; 12, Purtell; 13, W. Bransfield, Mgr.; 14, Demmitt; 15, Hanford; 16, Taylor; 17, Betcher; 18, McTigue.

MONTREAL TEAM—INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.



1, Viebahn; 2, McHale; 3, Breen; 4, Mains; 5, Rondeau; 6, Janvrin; 7, Barrows; 8, Manser; 9, Wells; 10, Kelly; 11, Purtell; 12, Mason; 13, L. Schlafly, Mgr.; 14, Doescher; 15, Thoney; 16, Knight.

JERSEY CITY TEAM—INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.



1, W. Donovan, Mgr.; 2, Lafitte; 3, Bailey; 4, Drake; 5, Moran; 6, Covington; 7, Atz; 8, Street; 9, Traeger; 10, Schmidt; 11, Mitchell; 12, Bauman; 13, Perry; 14, Lathers; 15, Gillespie; 16, Sline; 17, Shean; 18, Elston.

PROVIDENCE TEAM—INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.



1, Yantz; 2, Messenger; 3, Boyd; 4, Marcan; 5, Johnson; 6, Ellam; 7, Hardgrove; 8, Smith; 9, Prough; 10, McGilvray; 11, Foxen; 12, Dilger; 13, Carroll; 14, Almeida; 15, McBride; 16, Woodward; 17, Molesworth.

BIRMINGHAM TEAM—CHAMPIONS SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION.

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Southern Association

Alabama had three teams in the Southern Association in 1912. They were located in Birmingham, Mobile and Montgomery, and two of these teams, Birmingham and Mobile, led the fight for the championship throughout a greater part of the season.

New Orleans and Memphis were factors, but it was the desperate fight waged by the Mobile team to overtake Birmingham that gave the twentieth year of the Association its greatest interest and enjoyment.

It was the second time in the history of the Association that Birmingham had won the championship, the other pennant being captured by the team representing the "Pittsburgh of the South" in 1906. Prior to 1912 New Orleans, with an excellent team, won the pennant twice in succession.



1, Chas. Frank, Mgr.; 2, Swann; 3, Haight; 4, Knaupp; 5, Clancy; 6, Dygert; 7, Rhoe, Capt.; 8, Stanley; 9, Spencer; 10, Hendryx; 11, Collup; 12, Wagner; 13, Mills; 14, Angemeir; 15, Swindell; 16, Weaver.

Friedrichs & Grabert, Photo.

NEW ORLEANS TEAM—SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION.

Unquestionably the surprise of the season in the race for Association honors was Mobile. Estimates made in advance of the presumable strength of Mobile did not rate the club higher than eighth place in the race. At least a great many of the forecasts were as pessimistic as that, but "Mike" Finn had builded a great deal better than most folks imagined and at the very start of the race romped out in front and hung there, day after day, until all the Southern Association members were forced to admit their astonishment and concede their surprise.

The Mobile club no doubt was helped materially by the good condition of the players at the beginning of the year and by the

excellent pitching of Demaree. He was the surprise of the season in the Southern Association and perhaps the greatest pitcher developed during the year. It is true that he had enjoyed a previous experience in the Association, but in 1912 he came fully into his own as a successful man in the box.

Birmingham went into the lead in the latter part of May and retained it to the finish of the season. On the face of things that would indicate that Birmingham might have had a comparatively easy time to win the pennant. When a club holds the lead so long the impression is made that it outclasses all the other teams in the league race. Such was not the case with Birmingham. Mobile fought the champions desperately and time and again the Birmingham players were crowded to the wall and threatened with being thrown out of first position.



1, Perry; 2, Fleharty; 3, Daley; 4, Lattimore; 5, James; 6, Beck; 7, Glenn; 8, Young; 9, West; 10, Bair; 11, Welchonce; 12, Schwartz; 13, Lindsay; 14, Case;; 15, Elliott. Wiles, Photo.

NASHVILLE TEAM—SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION.

There were good batters and good pitchers in the Birmingham team; a formidable outfit, in fact, take the nine generally, and it was the all around strength of the club, aided by the pluck of the team when the attack became fiercest, that held it to the front.

Nor was Mobile alone in its desperate effort to capture the championship from Birmingham, for Memphis beat the champions in the home-and-home series and Nashville broke even with them. Chattanooga, on the contrary, one of the bitterest of Birmingham's rivals by location and heritage, simply could not hold the champions in any way on an equality and won but four games from them all of the season. Montgomery and Atlanta won but five each.

Had Montgomery been able to make a better showing the three-



1, Merritt; 2, Abstein; 3, Lowery, Sec.; 4, W. Bernhard, Mgr.; 5, Newton; 6, Parsons; 7, Tonneman; 8, Kerr; 9, Seabough; 10, F. P. Coleman, Pres.; 11, Ferguson; 12, Baerwald; 13, Kissinger; 14, Bales; 15, Schweitzer; 16, Hallinan; 17, Crandall.

MEMPHIS TEAM—SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION.



1, Elberfield; 2, Grebbins; 3, Dobbs; 4, Stengel; 5, Wares; 6, Paige; 7, Elwert; 8, Johnston; 9, Johns; 10, Walker; 11, Sykes; 12, McAllister; 13, Bagby; 14, Adams; 15, Danzig.

MONTGOMERY TEAM—SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION.

cornered fight between the three Alabama clubs would have been a sensation long to be remembered in the Southern Association.

Throughout the Base Ball year the Association was more or less handicapped by unfavorable weather conditions. This was especially noticeable in the early part of the season, when rain prevailed throughout almost all of the Gulf region.

Two players who had been given major league trials, Welchonce of Nashville and Bailey of Atlanta, in reality led the batters of the circuit, although neither was on a championship team. Birmingham's best batter was McGilvary, and Almeida, the Cuban player, who had been released by Cincinnati to the Birmingham club, was a powerful aid to his team by the able manner in which he batted the ball. J. Johnston of Birmingham made a Southern Association record for stolen bases, 81 being listed for him. In this connection it is well to call attention to a stenographic error which made the headings of two colums in the Southern Association batting averages in the BASE BALL RECORD wrong. The column marked "E." should be "Stolen Bases" and the "SB." column "Sacrifice Hits." J. Johnston of Birmingham, as just noted, should get credit for 81 stolen bases, instead of that many errors, and all the others likewise.

Demaree, of the Mobile club, pitched thirty-seven innings from the beginning of the season before a run was scored against him, a most excellent performance. The first player to make a run against him proved by chance to be a member of the Birmingham team.

While not the most prosperous or the most successful race in the history of the Association it will always be considered one of the most remarkable, because of the desperate fight that the Birmingham club, even though in the lead, was compelled to make constantly, to hold the advantage which it had gained.

The standing of the clubs and championship winners in previous years are given herewith. The complete official averages for the past season will be found in SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL RECORD, which contains records of all leagues, the Hall of Fame, All-America selections, best-on-records, world series records, and records of leaders in past years. Illustrated. Price, 10 cents.

STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

Club.	Bir.	Mob.	NO.	Nsh.	Mem.	Mon.	Ch.	Atl.	G.	W.	L.	T.	PC.
Birmingham	..	10	13	9	9	14	15	15	139	85	51	3	.625
Mobile	10	..	10	12	13	11	12	11	139	79	58	2	.576
New Orleans ...	7	9	..	13	12	11	6	13	139	71	64	4	.526
Nashville	10	8	7	..	8	10	11	13	138	67	70	1	.489
Memphis	11	6	8	12	..	7	14	10	139	68	71	..	.489
Montgomery	5	9	9	10	13	..	6	12	143	64	75	4	.460
Chattanooga	3	7	12	8	6	14	..	9	138	59	75	4	.440
Atlanta	5	9	5	6	10	8	11	..	140	54	83	3	.394

CHAMPIONSHIP WINNERS IN PREVIOUS YEARS.

1901—Nashville	.634	1907—Atlanta	.591
1902—Nashville	.658	1908—Nashville	.573
1903—Memphis	.584	1909—Atlanta	.640
1904—Memphis	.600	1910—New Orleans	.621
1905—New Orleans	.651	1911—New Orleans	.591
1906—Birmingham	.652		



1, Hetling; 2, Pope; 3, Ables; 4, Patterson; 5, Sharpe, Mgr.; 6, Zacher; 7, Parkin; 8, Gregory; 9, Hamilton; 10, Cook; 11, Tiedemann; 12, Olmsted; 13, Malarkey; 14, Christian; 15, Killilay; 16, Frick; 17, Mitze; 18, Leard; 19, Pernoll; 20 Coy; 21, Hoffman; 22, Durbin; 23, Rohrer; 24, Malarkey, Jr., Mascot.

OAKLAND TEAM—CHAMPIONS PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE.

Pacific Coast League

With a three-cornered fight in a six-club league the Pacific Coast organization managed to inject a tremendous amount of interest into the campaign of 1912.

The greatest rivalry in the league was between Oakland and Vernon, and the former team finally won the championship, but by a meager margin of four points. The contest between these teams kept a portion of the circuit in an uproar and it was well that they were so closely matched, for without this rivalry there would have been some difficulty to inject enthusiasm into the race, owing to the lowly position held by San Francisco.

The fans in the latter city clamored for a winner, but, as in previous years, the San Francisco players found it out of the question to get brackets.

A side issue, which assisted in maintaining spirit in the contest, was the ever-present threat of Los Angeles to catch either Oakland or Vernon and upset the possibilities of those teams. Both Los Angeles and Vernon enjoyed many pretty duels, but when it came to the game which would have thrown Los Angeles into the whirl of winning exultation the team fell just a little short and in the final stages had to be satisfied with running a good third.

Portland got a very poor start, but after the season was two months under way finally succeeded in pulling ahead of San Francisco and Sacramento and remained ahead of them until the race had been completed.

The cellar prize fell to the lot of Sacramento. The team was not considered to be a championship contender when the season began and the fact that it started away fairly well and kept out of last place until the end of June really gave the enthusiasts of the city no end of satisfaction and, despite the fact that they did not have a championship team, they managed to obtain a great deal of enjoyment out of the race. The San Francisco "fans" were perhaps the most depressed of all, for the city was ripe for a championship organization and no doubt would have given one loyal support.

Heitmuller, a player from the East who was with Los Angeles, was the best batter of the league, all things considered. He was hard pushed by another Los Angeles player, Daley, who is among those of the Pacific League who will be seen in a major league uniform in 1913.

No great pitchers were developed in the league during the season. Indeed most of the successful pitchers were players who had served for varying terms in the major league clubs of the East.

The standing of the clubs and championship winners in previous years are given herewith. The complete official averages for the past season will be found in SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL RECORD, which contains records of all leagues. Price, 10 cents.

STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.	Club	Won	Lost	P.C.
Oakland	120	83	.591	Portland	85	100	.459
Vernon	118	83	.587	San Francisco	89	115	.436
Los Angeles	110	93	.542	Sacramento	73	121	.376

CHAMPIONSHIP WINNERS IN PREVIOUS YEARS.

1903—Los Angeles	.630	1907—Los Angeles	.608
1904—Tacoma	.589	1908—Los Angeles	.585
1905 Tacoma (1st series)*	.583	1909—San Francisco	.622
1905 Los Angeles (2d series)	.604	1910—Portland	.567
1906—Portland	.657	1911—Portland	.589

* In play-off Los Angeles won.



1. Hendricks, Mgr.; 2. Kinsella; 3. McAdams; 4. Schreiber; 5. Beall; 6. Spahr; 7. Lindsay; 8. Harris; 9. Quillen; 10. Healy; 11. Cassidy; 12. J. C. McGill, Pres.; 13. Block; 14. Kenworthy; 15. Leonard; 16. French; 17. Coffey; 18. Hendricks, Jr., Mascot; 19, Stubbs, Mascot; 20, Gilmore.

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DENVER TEAM—CHAMPIONS WESTERN LEAGUE.

Western League

Year after year the Western League begins and completes its seasons in playing success. From a business standpoint some years naturally are better than others, but from the standpoint of Base Ball the Western League invariably surpasses each previous year.

The race for the championship in 1912 was a spirited contest from the beginning of the season until the finish. Denver had no easy time. On the contrary, its season was one of trials, and some vexations, from the beginning of the year until the end, for St. Joseph was ever a keen and earnest rival.

The champions began well, only to lose their grip completely and vacillate from one position to the other, while St. Joseph, that had fought its way to the front, resolutely hung there and refused



1, Castle; 2, Ens; 3, Jackson; 4, Watson; 5, John Holland, Owner; 6, Johnson; 7, Reilly; 8, Gossett; 9, Kelly; 10, Woldring; 11, Powell; 12, Meinke; 13 Zwilling; 14, Lauder, Mascot; 15, Westerzil; 16, Crutcher; 17, Walliser; 18, Griffith; 19, Bell.

ST. JOSEPH TEAM—WESTERN LEAGUE.

to be moved. The Missouri team stayed in the lead until August began. At that moment Denver inaugurated its real fight and started in to retain the laurels that the team had in its possession when the year began. The Colorado nine took the lead and once in front never surrendered it again until the year was over.

It was not until the season was within two days of the finish that it became certain that Denver would be the winner and when that happened great was the rejoicing on the part of those who had been interested in the struggle.

Omaha was a good combatant, finishing third, but two points behind St. Joseph, so it may be seen that the latter team had no easy time of it between its ambition to defeat Denver and its desire to keep in front of Omaha. The latter team played by far

better Base Ball at the close of the season than it did in the beginning.

One of the novel results of the league's season was that it was necessary to carry out the decimal of percentage to four figures to ascertain whether Des Moines or Lincoln was to be considered the winner of fourth place and Des Moines was successful by so narrow a margin that it is probable it will always stand as a record.

Sioux City, at times a championship team, played with varying success, and Topeka, after a brief effort early in the year, in which the nine hovered about near the top of the race, finally relapsed to the bottom and finished in eighth place.

Five of the teams in the league finished with a percentage better than .500, which gives some indication of the general excellence of the game throughout the circuit.

The standing of the clubs and championship winners in previous years are given herewith. The complete official averages for the



1, Gonding; 2, Fugate; 3, Ryan; 4, Bills; 5, Justice; 6, Kane; 7, Niehoff; 8, Robinson; 9, Scanlon; 10, Shipke; 11, Thomason; 12, Arbogast, Mgr.; 13, Hall; 14, Hicks; 15, Beebe; 16, Johnson; 17, Coyle; 18, Mascot.

OMAHA TEAM—WESTERN LEAGUE.

past season will be found in SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL RECORD, which contains records of all leagues. Price, 10 cents.

STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.
Denver	99	63	.611	Lincoln	83	81	.506098
St. Joseph	94	72	.566	Sioux City	74	85	.465
Omaha	92	71	.564	Wichita	75	89	.457
Des Moines	82	80	.506170	Topeka	51	109	.319

CHAMPIONSHIP WINNERS IN PREVIOUS YEARS.

1900—Denver..... .581	1904—Omaha..... .600	1908—Sioux City... .607
1901—Kansas City, .642	1905—Des Moines.. .646	1909—Des Moines.. .612
1902—Kansas City. .603	1906—Des Moines. .660	1910—Sioux City... .643
1903—Milwaukee.. .659	1907—Omaha..... .571	1911—Denver..... .671



DES MOINES TEAM—WESTERN LEAGUE.



1, H. L. Jones, Pres.; 2, Tuckey; 3, Wolverton; 4, Palmer; 5, Lloyd; 6, Miller; 7, Hagerman; 8, Smith; 9, Hanson; 10, W. Dwyer, Mgr.; 11, Berghammer; 12, Mogridge; 13, Carney; 14, Stratton; 15, McCormick; 16, Mullen; 17, Cobb; 18, Barbour; 19. Castle, Mascot.

LINCOLN TEAM—WESTERN LEAGUE.



1, Durham; 2, Koerner; 3, Routt; 4, Hughes; 5, McMullan; 6, Ellis; 7, Perry; 8, Wacob; 9, Callahan; 10, Thomas; 11, Scott; 12, Davis; 13, Craig; 14, Middleton; 15, Pettigrew; 16, Mee; 17, Clemons.

WICHITA TEAM—WESTERN LEAGUE.

Central League

This organization was the only league in Base Ball that undertook to work through the season of 1912 with twelve clubs, and, as has been the case since the twelve-club idea has been experimented with now and then, it was not wholly the success that it might have been. The twelve-club organization, whether it is made up of clubs of the major or minor classes, is too bulky and too cumbersome to prove advantageous to proper handling by managers or owners.

Another fact, which will always militate against the twelve club idea, is the practical human impossibility of so distributing the strength of clubs as to prevent a big and weak second division. No matter how hard owners may try to equalize strength, there



1, Keener; 2, Rogers; 3, Hardin; 4, Fabrique; 5, C. Alberts; 6, McLafferty; 7, Clancy; 8, Kubat; 9, F. Alberts; 10, Goldrick; 11, Blount; 12, Martin; 13, Dennis, Sec.; 14, Varnell, Pres.; 15, Shaughnessy, Mgr.; 16, Vandagrift; 17, Schneider. Perrey, Photo.

FORT WAYNE TEAM—CHAMPIONS CENTRAL LEAGUE.

will almost inevitably result six clubs which have no chance to win the pennant, and therefore there will be six cities which will have no great amount of enthusiasm, and by the time that the schedule has been half finished the apathy will have grown too great to be overcome.

In the race of 1912 the Fort Wayne club took the place of Dayton in the circuit as the championship organization. The Daytons had won the championship the year before, but when the circuit was reorganized Dayton, although still in the league, was unable to retain the flag and Fort Wayne took its place.

When Fort Wayne was a member of the league in other days that club won the championship in 1903 and 1904. It was an



1, Colligan; 2, O'Leary; 3, Anderson; 4, O'Connor, Pres.; 5, Slaughter; 6, Jenkins; 7, Schettler; 8, Nixon; 9, Sterzer; 10, Gilbert, Mgr.; 11, Scott; 12, Miller; 13, Quinlan; 14, Reis; 15, Schang; 16, Buchmeyer, Bus. Agt.; 17, Gilhooley. Hoyt, Photo.

ERIE TEAM—CENTRAL LEAGUE.



1, Eibel; 2, Katz; 3, Dobard; 4, Schultz; 5, Fromholtz; 6, Wickland; 7, Bensen; 8, Knoll, Mgr.; 9, Rowan; 10, Otey; 11, DeHaven; 12, Konnick; 13, Compton; 14, Armstrong.

DAYTON TEAM—CENTRAL LEAGUE.

inspiring fact that in 1912, when Fort Wayne again became a member of the league, it won the championship in its first year in new company. The team had to play the best of Base Ball to be successful. Beginning low in the race, a little above the bottom of the ladder, in fact, the club fought its way, inch by inch, to the top, reaching first place in the second week of July and remaining there, except for a moment or two in August, until the year was over.

Youngstown gave Fort Wayne a terrific drive for the championship and for much of the season the pennant looked as if it would be won by the Ohio club. For more than a month Youngstown was in first place and there seemed to be no chance to beat the club for the pennant, but the Fort Wayne club was a doughty contestant, and kept plugging steadily along behind the leaders until, finally, the very speed at which Youngstown had been traveling told severely upon the team and it fell back.

Its retrogression was not very far, but it was just far enough to carry Youngstown out of the race. Behind Youngstown came Erie and Springfield, and both of these teams made a grand fight, but neither was quite strong enough to defeat either Fort Wayne or Youngstown. Fifth in the race was Dayton, which did not give up its championship fight without a struggle.

After these came the trailers and, as stated in the beginning, there were too many trailers to bring forth the necessary enthusiasm to make the race a success in every city which was a member of the league.

There was some good work on the part of the players, notwithstanding the fact that the league race was one-sided. The batting was fairly good and the fielding was attractive. Lejeune, a member of the Grand Rapids team and a player who had been tried in the major leagues, practically led the organization in batting. Knisely of Akron was another good batter, and before the season was over he was taken up by the Cincinnati club.

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STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

Club.	FW.	Y.	E.	Sp.	D.	W.	C.	A.	GR.	TH.	Z.	SB.	Won.	PC.
Fort Wayne	..	8	6	7	7	5	7	9	8	6	5	9	77	.597
Youngstown	3	..	4	6	7	6	6	7	7	7	10	11	74	.578
Erie	6	8	..	3	4	6	8	8	6	9	8	9	75	.577
Springfield	5	5	9	..	7	9	7	5	4	6	8	7	72	.571
Dayton	4	5	7	5	..	7	9	6	6	8	7	9	73	.565
Wheeling	7	6	6	2	4	..	7	8	5	6	8	7	66	.519
Canton	4	5	4	5	3	5	..	8	8	6	6	10	64	.492
Akron	3	4	4	7	6	4	4	..	8	5	7	7	59	.464
Grand Rapids	4	5	6	4	6	7	4	3	..	6	5	8	58	.460
Terre Haute	6	5	3	6	4	4	6	6	6	..	7	6	59	.457
Zanesville	7	2	4	4	5	3	6	4	7	5	..	5	52	.400
South Bend	3	1	2	5	3	5	2	4	3	6	7	..	41	.318
Lost	52	54	55	54	56	61	66	68	68	70	78	88		

CHAMPIONSHIP WINNERS IN PREVIOUS YEARS.

1903—Fort Wayne	.645	1908—Evansville	.600
1904—Fort Wayne	.633	1909—Wheeling	.624
1905—Wheeling	.595	1910—South Bend	.638
1906—Grand Rapids	.657	1911—Dayton	.628
1907—Springfield	.637		

Eastern Association

(Formerly Connecticut League.)

In the Connecticut League race for the season of 1912 there was one of the most extraordinary contests in the history of organized Base Ball.

New Haven began in the lead and simply refused to be shaken out of it. Not all the effort and endeavor of the other five clubs combined could budge the team from the Elm City.

Teams from Hartford, Bridgeport, Holyoke, Springfield and Waterbury went to New Haven and stormed at the doors of the club in that city, but they could not gain entrance nor could they budge



1, Miller; 2, E. Foster; 3, Holly, Trainer; 4, Hopper; 5, C. Foster; 6, Flick; 7, Reisigl; 8, Collins, Sec.; 9, G. Cameron, Pres.; 10, Connell, Mgr.; 11, Nagle; 12, Gough; 13, Waters; 14, Pepe; 15, Sherwood; 16, Daschbach; 17, Jensen. Tisdell, Photo.

NEW HAVEN TEAM—CHAMPIONS CONNECTICUT LEAGUE.

the doughty New Haven players, whose grip on first place was one of the most tenacious ever acquired by any club in Base Ball history, and the race certainly was one without parallel in the history of the Connecticut League.

It was the third victory for New Haven, although not the third victory in succession, and the New Haven Base Ball enthusiasts were intensely gratified over the outcome of the season. Bridgeport was New Haven's most bitter rival until after the first of August. The Bridgeport team slumped slightly then and was unable to regain its ground. Hartford, steadily plodding upward from the bottom of the ladder, swung into second place and the Hartford fans,



1, Ahearn; 2, Stankard; 3, Ehman; 4, Harrell; 5, Flanagan; 6, Salmon; 7, Green; 8, Foran; 9, O'Hara; 10, Hannifin; 11, Connolly; 12, Dan O'Neil, Mgr. and Dan O'Neil, 3d; 13, Havel; 14, Hickey; 15, Manning.

HOLYOKE TEAM—CONNECTICUT LEAGUE.



1, Laird; 2, Weigold; 3, Hancock; 4, Miller; 5, Guest; 6, Dell; 7, Landgraf; 8, Waite; 9, More; 10, Zeller, Mgr.; 11, Swander; 12, Justin; 13, Waters; 14, Flaherty; 15, Cunningham.

SPRINGFIELD TEAM—CONNECTICUT LEAGUE.

delighted at the good showing of their club, were boastful enough to state that it would have beaten New Haven out had the season been a little longer.

At the annual meeting, held November 4, 1912, the name of the organization was changed to the Eastern Association, as being more representative, at the same time increasing the circuit to eight clubs, the newcomers being New London and Pittsfield. The Connecticut cities are New Haven, Hartford, Bridgeport, Waterbury and New London, with Springfield, Holyoke and Pittsfield representing Massachusetts. James H. O'Rourke, the founder of the organization, was re-elected president-secretary-treasurer, and that the new-old league will continue to prosper under his efficient administration is not a prophecy but a foregone conclusion.

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STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

	Won	Lost	P.C.		Won	Lost	P.C.
New Haven	76	46	.640	Holyoke	57	58	.496
Hartford	67	51	.567	Springfield	50	70	.416
Bridgeport	61	55	.524	Waterbury	39	75	.342

CHAMPIONSHIP WINNERS IN PREVIOUS YEARS.

1897—Meriden	.684	1905—Holyoke	.699
1898—Waterbury	.623	1906—Norwich	.576
1899—New Haven	.591	1907—Holyoke	.664
1900—Norwich	.660	1908—Springfield	.672
1901—Bristol	.606	1909—Hartford	.627
1902—New Haven	.642	1910—Waterbury	.574
1903—Holyoke	.632	1911—Springfield	.612
1904—Bridgeport	.612		

Indiana-Illinois-Iowa League

Of all the minor league circuits in the West, the "Three Eyes" perhaps enjoys as much fame throughout the circle of organized Base Ball generally as any organization which has to do with the national game.

Some excellent players have come from this league and in all the campaigns which they have held since they have been organized—and their organization dates back to 1901—they have enjoyed a great fight for the championship almost without exception.

The pennant was won in 1911 by Peoria. The year before Springfield had won the championship with a minor league club which established a reputation for itself in the East as well as in the West.



1, Reed; 2, Middleton; 3, Price; 4, Duffy; 5, Schroeder; 6, Hearne; 7, Wetzel; 8, Vogel; 9, Lofton; 10, Kommers; 11, Collins; 12, Smith, Mgr.; 13, Jacobs; 14, Baird; 15, Taaffe.

SPRINGFIELD TEAM—CHAMPIONS I.-I.-I. LEAGUE.

Springfield could not repeat in 1911, due in part to the fact that the fans of the city had seemed less encouraged with a championship team than they had been with one which was not able to win pennant honors. It was remarked that the Springfield fans seemed to have decided that their club could not be defeated and for that reason lost interest in their contests for pennants.

In 1912, however, Springfield came back and won the championship once more. This is the fourth time since the league has been organized that it has won a pennant. It is the only city in the organization which has been that successful and undoubtedly much of this success is due to the energy and the vim which has been put into Base Ball affairs by the Springfield management to obtain a championship outfit.



1, Johnson; 2, Bromwich; 3, Hayes, Sec.; 4, Coleman; 5, Hendrix; 6, Nelson; 7, Lehman; 8, Lane, Pres.; 9, Clemons; 10, Godwin; 11, Koepping; 12, Wilkes; 13, O'Leary, Mgr.; 14, Ohland; 15, Woods.

DAVENPORT TEAM—I.-I.-I. LEAGUE.



1, Kaylor; 2, Walsh; 3, Queisser; 4, Staley; 5, Sellers; 6, Hildebrand; 7, Chapman; 8, Graham; 9, Siner; 10, Falks; 11, Massing, Mgr.; 12, Blausser; 13, Reynolds. Mooney, Photo.

DANVILLE TEAM—I.-I.-I. LEAGUE.

It was not a very good start which was obtained by the Springfield club. They were well toward the bottom of the race as it began and there seemed to be an impression that they would not get very far up the ladder, but they surprised all of their enthusiastic admirers by swinging into first place before the month of May was over and, once there, declined to be knocked out of first place. That made the race really more exciting than it had been in their previous year of success as the leaders of their organization.

Springfield had some good batters and some good pitchers, and that is a combination which is likely to spell success for any Base Ball club, whether it happens to be a major league or a minor league outfit.

The fact of leading seemed to lend encouragement to the players and they worked their best, after they had forged in front, not to be displaced, and they were successful in remaining at the top all of the year.

Davenport, a club which played even Base Ball all of the season, although not always the best Base Ball in the league, was second to Springfield. The Davenport enthusiasts believed they had a team which would be close to the championship when the race was over for the year, and they were not far from right.

Davenport started out in the lead, dropped it after a few games, and slipped down to fifth place in the race, but that was their lowest tumble. They immediately began to work their way back and in a very short time were in second place, where they remained until the championship season had been completed.

Decatur was third. The team had some good pitchers, but the batting was not quite strong enough to help them out. They were pretty conservative in their work, for they clung to the middle division of the race from the time that the championship season began until it was all over.

Peoria, winners of the championship in 1911, met the fate of other champions last season and fell all the way back, finishing an inglorious last. It was a bad season for championship organizations of 1911.

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STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

Club.	Spg.	Dvp.	Dec.	Qcy.	Dub.	Dan.	Blm.	Peo.	Won.	Lost.	PC.
Springfield	..	11	10	11	17	14	13	14	90	44	.672
Davenport	6	..	14	11	11	9	11	13	75	60	.556
Decatur	8	6	..	11	10	13	10	11	69	67	.507
Quincy	9	8	9	..	7	9	11	14	67	70	.489
Dubuque	3	9	9	13	..	8	13	10	65	73	.471
Danville	6	11	6	10	11	..	8	11	63	71	.470
Bloomington	6	8	10	9	7	11	..	7	58	78	.426
Peoria	6	7	9	5	10	7	12	..	56	80	.412

CHAMPIONSHIP WINNERS IN PREVIOUS YEARS.

1901—Terre Haute	.649
1902—Rockford	.587
1903—Bloomington	.603
1904—Springfield	.600
1905—Dubuque	.569
1906—Cedar Rapids	.648
1907—Rock Island	.652
1908—Springfield	.603
1909—Rock Island	.652
1910—Springfield	.647
1911—Peoria	.563

New England League

For the first time in the history of President "Tim" Murnane's veteran minor league organization, the New England League championship was won in 1912 by Lawrence.

Fall River often had been a champion team in the New England League, and so had Worcester. The latter club, under the direction of Jesse Burkett, won four pennants in succession, only to be defeated at last by New Bedford, and after New Bedford came Lowell, the championship team of 1911.

Lowell was the thorn in the side of the flesh of Lawrence in 1912, and great was the rivalry between these two busy cities of New England, but it was Lawrence that turned the tables upon its old adversary and finally captured the pennant by a margin so



1, Keating; 2, Carlstrom; 3, Pieper, Mgr.; 4, Fullerton; 5, Ulrich; 6, Murphy, Trainer; 7, Phoenix; 8, Breymaier; 9, Pearson; 10, Kennedy; 11, Noonan, Treas.; 12, Luyster; 13, Hoff; 14, Briggs; 15, Cargo; 16, Lynch; 17, Eddie, Mascot. Copyright, 1912, Kenefick.

LAWRENCE TEAM—CHAMPIONS NEW ENGLAND LEAGUE.

narrow that even the thrills of the World's Series, with another New England team as a contender, was not sufficient to dim the luster of the achievement—certainly not to the loyal Lawrence fans.

Throughout the campaign Lawrence was always somewhere near the top. The lowest place that it occupied during the race was third position and that was immediately at the beginning. From third place it crawled to second, and then to first, dropped back a wee bit to second place and then went into the lead again.

Lowell, on the other hand, beginning like many another cham-



1, Weaver; 2, Maybohm; 3, Miller; 4, Pfeffer; 5, McGamwell; 6, DeGroff; 7, Boultes; 8, Halstein; 9, Zeiser; 10, Wolfgang; 11, Clemens; 12, J. J. Gray, Mgr.; 13, Monahan; 14, Dee; 15, Lavigne; 16, Magee; 17, Berard, Mascot.

LOWELL TEAM—NEW ENGLAND LEAGUE.



1, Van Dyke; 2, Haas; 3, Shorten; 4, Ward; 5, Smith; 6, Wilson; 7, Bushelman; 8, Reynolds; 9, J. J. O'Donnell, Sec.-Treas.; 10, McCune; 11, Boehling; 12, Nye; 13, J. C. Burkett, Pres. and Mgr.; 14, Flaherty; 15, Weaver; 16, Crum. Bushong, Photo.

WORCESTER TEAM—NEW ENGLAND LEAGUE.

pionship team with a brilliant entry, slipped quickly down the line of succession until in sixth place. Then began the uphill fight, culminating in the last desperate and unsuccessful effort to overtake Lawrence in the final days of the season.

Worcester played a fairly even game throughout the year, but never with the requisite strength to get higher than second place, which the team held just as it was making its entrance into the championship schedule. Lynn could not rise above mediocrety. Brockton, on the other hand, flirted with every position in the calendar, from fourth place to fifth, and had the team been possessed of any stability might have hung on for a sensational finish, but the stability was lacking. New Bedford had a moderately good team and a moderately successful year. Haverhill was ordinary and Fall River, with a convulsive run of ups and downs, finally settled in last place, in which the team finished but with no great contentment.

For the season of 1913 Fall River has dropped out and will be succeeded by Portland, Maine.

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STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

Club.	Law.	Low.	Wor.	Lynn.	Broc.	NB.	Hav.	FR.	Won.	Lost.	PC.
Lawrence	..	11	11	12	10	10	12	10	76	47	.618
Lowell	6	..	12	11	9	10	13	14	75	50	.600
Worcester	7	6	..	10	9	11	11	13	67	56	.545
Lynn	6	7	7	..	10	11	11	11	63	62	.504
Brockton	5	9	8	8	..	10	10	9	62	62	.500
New Bedford	8	8	7	7	8	..	11	8	57	67	.460
Haverhill	6	5	7	7	7	7	..	9	48	76	.387
Fall River	6	4	4	7	9	8	8	..	46	74	.383

CHAMPIONSHIP WINNERS IN PREVIOUS YEARS.

1891—Worcester	.653	1902—Manchester	.681
1892—Woonsocket	.670	1903—Lowell	.637
1893—Fall River	.667	1904—Haverhill	.656
1894—Fall River	.634	1905—Concord	.639
1895—Fall River	.632	1906—Worcester	.638
1896—Fall River	.636	1907—Worcester	.679
1897—Brockton	.654	1908—Worcester	.645
1898—Newport-Brockton	.667	1909—Worcester	.621
1899—Portland	.636	1910—New Bedford	.634
1900—Portland	.587	1911—Lowell	.626
1901—Portland	.598		

New York State League

No pennant race in the year 1912 was equal in excitement to that of the New York State League. For once the minors embraced one organization, which surpassed if anything in interest the contests for the championship in the National League and the American League.

For three seasons in succession Wilkes-Barre had won the championship of the league and it began to look as if the same team was about to win the championship for the fourth time. On the last day of the schedule Utica led by a game and the pennant was claimed by the Utica management.

William Clymer, manager of the Wilkes-Barre team, filed a protest with the president of the league on the ground that the out-



1, Dowd; 2, Leary; 3, Oberlin; 4, J. O'Neill, Mgr.; 5, Malloy; 6, Mullin; 7, Richlie; 8, Burg; 9, Ritter; 10, Hopke; 11, Phelan; 12, McNolley; 13, Buck. UTICA TEAM—CHAMPIONS NEW YORK STATE LEAGUE.

come of the race should have been declared a tie, maintaining that Utica had claimed a game which did not belong to it legally.

A meeting of the board of directcors was called at Syracuse, September 25, and at the meeting it was decided that the protest was not based on conclusive evidence and that the championship had rightfully been won by Utica.

Although beaten for the championship, the Wilkes-Barre club, from August 11 to August 31, inclusive, won twenty-three consecutive games, including a forfeited game. This is one of the greatest records ever made by an organization in a minor league. Naturally, while this was going on the excitement among the "fans" of Wilkes-Barre was intense, which spread to other cities in the circuit, all



1, Schmidt; 2, Swift; 3, Keyes; 4, Getz; 5, Calhoun, Mgr.; 6, Vandergrift; 7, Hoch; 8, McChesney; 9, Nagle; 10, Loudenslager; 11, McMahon; 12, Stricklett; 13, Clougher; 14, Callahan.

ELMIRA TEAM—NEW YORK STATE LEAGUE.



1, Henline; 2, Hearne; 3, Woods; 4, Kennedy; 5, Ramsey, Mgr.; 6, Pappalau; 7, Wagner; 8, Cranston; 9, Duffy; 10, Hammersley; 11, Fitzgerald; 12, Meyers; 13, Somerlot; 14, Barberich; 15, Lumley.

TROY TEAM—NEW YORK STATE LEAGUE.



1, E. M. Kohnstamm, Sec. and Treas.; 2, Cottrell; 3, Dolan; 4, Walsh; 5, Freeman, Mgr.; 6, Cathers; 7, Harkins; 8, Bell; 9, Quinlan; 10, Wagner; 11, Raftery; 12, Berkel; 13, McGuire.

SCRANTON TEAM—NEW YORK STATE LEAGUE.



1, Coveleskie; 2, Yale; 3, Priest; 4, McLeod; 5, Kay; 6, Wendell; 7, Tamsett, Mgr.; 8, Harned; 9, Miller; 10, Bradley; 11, Brady; 12, Friel.

ALBANY TEAM—NEW YORK STATE LEAGUE.

of which were anxious to be the first to put an end to the fight which was being made by the Pennsylvania club to become four-time champions.

In 1902 the Charlotte team of the Carolina Association made a record similar to that which was made by Wilkes-Barre and in the same season it was the Corsicana club of the Texas League that won twenty-six games.

Utica had won the championship of the circuit in 1900 and there was great rejoicing among the fans of the city when they found that they were possessed of a club which would be able to repeat an honor earned twelve years before. It was the second time, too, in the history of the organization that they had possessed a club which looked like a championship contender and when the team began to show strength that warranted the belief that a champion-



1, Martin; 2, Deconnier; 3, Brieger; 4, Walker; 5, Clymer, Mgr.; 6, Deal; 7, Fischer; 8, Dietz; 9, McCarthy; 10, Pfeffer; 11, Wotell; 12, Brannon; 13, Riggert; 14, Gazier; 15, Anderson.

WILKES-BARRE TEAM—NEW YORK STATE LEAGUE.

ship might be won, there was loud rejoicing all along the line among the upstate enthusiasts in New York.

Utica and Wilkes-Barre lost exactly the same number of games—fifty-seven—but Utica won eighty-two, while Wilkes-Barre won eighty-one. Strangely enough, the winning team did not excel much in batting; in fact, compared with some of the clubs of the circuit, its batting was not over heavy, but the team work was good and the club was well handled, on the field and off, both of which helped much in bringing the organization to the front. Generally speaking it was good for the circuit that such was the case as the league needed a little stimulus to increase interest in its work.

The most noticeable pitching feat during the year in the league was that of Pierce of Scranton, who, in a thirteen-inning game

with Wilkes-Barre, struck out twenty-two men, did not give a base on balls, and permitted but one player to get as far as second. His total number of strike-outs for the season was 238, far in excess of the record of any other pitcher.

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STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

Club.	Utica.	W.-B.	Elm.	Troy.	Scr.	Alb.	Syr.	Bing.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Utica	..	11	10	13	11	12	14	11	82	57	.590
Wilkes-Barre	9	..	12	10	12	11	14	13	81	57	.587
Elmira	8	6	..	9	15	13	14	10	75	58	.564
Troy	6	9	11	..	9	12	11	12	70	62	.530
Scranton	8	10	7	6	..	9	11	11	62	69	.478
Albany	9	7	5	9	10	..	10	12	62	72	.463
Syracuse	9	5	5	9	7	9	..	10	54	82	.397
Binghamton	8	9	8	6	5	6	8	..	50	79	.388

CHAMPIONSHIP WINNERS IN PREVIOUS YEARS.

1897—Canandaigua	.602	1905—A., J. & G. Club	.590
1898—Canandaigua	.618	1906—Scranton	.631
1899—Rome	.794	1907—Albany	.612
1900—Utica	.633	1908—Scranton	.622
1901—Albany	.626	1909—Wilkes-Barre	.624
1902—Albany	.638	1910—Wilkes-Barre	.616
1903—Schenectady	.606	1911—Wilkes-Barre	.573
1904—Syracuse	.674		

Northwestern League

Base Ball thrived in the Northwestern League during the season of 1912 and the Seattle club won the championship after a fairly exciting race in which the Spokane club was the runner-up. This contest for the championship resolved itself into a duel between two clubs of the same state and it was the province of the club in the western end of the state, in one of the representative cities of the Northwest, to capture the title.

Seattle did not get a good start. On the contrary, the team dropped to the bottom of the race almost as the championship had begun and there it remained until the latter part of May. While this had been going on, Spokane was meeting almost an



1. D. E. Dugdale, Pres.; 2, Raymond, Mgr.; 3, Whaling; 4, Wally; 5, Shaw; 6, Nill; 7, Jackson; 8, Strait; 9, Mann; 10, Wilson; 11, Moran; 12, James; 13, Thompson; 14, Fullerton; 15, Meikle; 16, McIvor; 17, Schneider; 18, White.

SEATTLE TEAM—CHAMPIONS NORTHWESTERN LEAGUE.

identical fate, although its tumble was not so precipitate as that of Seattle. Both organizations proved that they had good recuperative power, for both were setting the pace for the other clubs of the league by the time that July had begun.

In the early part of the season Victoria and Vancouver, assisted by Portland, were making the running out in front. Vancouver managed to hold on well throughout a great deal of the year. Toward the latter part of the season the Vancouver club found the pace a little too warm for it and it was then that Spokane and Seattle were having their greatest fight.

Portland slumped badly and Victoria did not possess enough strength as a whole to hold up its fight against the other clubs in



1, Jos. P. Cohn, Owner. 2, Cooney; 3, DeVogt; 4, Altman; 5, Cadreau; 6, Kraft; 7, Zimmerman; 8, Strand; 9, Myers; 10, Noyes; 11, Ostdiek, Mgr.-Capt.; 12, Powell; 13, Cartwright; 14, Melchoir; 15, Johnson; 16, Toner.

Martin, Photo.

SPOKANE TEAM—NORTHWESTERN LEAGUE.



1, Scharnweber; 2, James; 3, Brinker; 4, Byram; 5, Schmutz; 6, Kippert; 7, Frick; 8, Willis; 9, Goodman; 10, Lewis; 11, Brown, Pres. and Mgr.; 12, Cates; 13, Clark; 14, Gervais; 15, Bennett; 16, Sepulveda; 17, Freer.

Thomson, Photo.

VANCOUVER TEAM—NORTHWESTERN LEAGUE.

the state of Washington. This is not one of the easiest circuits in the world to operate, owing to the conditions which confront the owners of the clubs, and that it has been so successful is a fine tribute to the men who have made it one of the most promising of the minor league circuits which have been put in existence throughout the United States.

It has opened the field for the development of ball players in the Northwest and it is the impression that before long some of the cities and towns in Washington and Oregon will begin to furnish ball players to the major league circuits who are the equal of the players in California. The latter state has sent some of the best of men to the major league circuits.

Meek of the Victoria team was perhaps the best batter in the circuit the past year. He could not bat his club into the championship, but he hit the ball for an average of .346 in 152 games, which is an indication of his ability to meet curves with force.

Since Fielder A. Jones, the old manager of the Chicago White Sox, has been in the Northwest he has assisted liberally in bringing the circuit of this league up to a higher standard and his good work as a coach has been noticeable in the improvement of the players. The future of this organization is very bright and it is the general opinion that ten years from now it will be one of the most successful and one of the most prosperous of all Base Ball circuits.

The standing of the clubs and championship winners in previous years are given herewith. The complete official averages for the past season will be found in SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL RECORD, which contains records of all leagues, the Hall of Fame, All-America selections, best-on-records, world series records, and records of leaders in past years. Illustrated. Price, 10 cents.

STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.
Seattle	99	66	.600	Portland	74	88	.457
Spokane	95	72	.569	Victoria	72	93	.436
Vancouver	94	73	.563	Tacoma	62	104	.373

CHAMPIONSHIP WINNERS IN PREVIOUS YEARS.

1901—Portland*	.675	1907—Aberdeen	.625
1902—Butte*	.608	1908—Vancouver	.578
1903—Butte*	.609	1909—Seattle	.653
1904—Boise	.625	1910—Spokane	.596
1905—Everett	.618	1911—Vancouver	.628
1906—Tacoma	.600		

* League called Pacific-Northwest.



1, Yohe; 2, Clementson; 3, Weed; 4, McCreery; 5, Kantlehner; 6, Wattelet, Pres.-Mgr.; 7, Meek; 8, Smith; 9, Troeh; 10, Kaufman; 11, Keller; 12, Kennedy; 13, Brooks; 14, Rawlings; 15, Daniells; 16, Harmon; 17, Wilson; 18, Steele.

VICTORIA TEAM—NORTHWESTERN LEAGUE.



1, Persen; 2, Hunt; 3, Neighbors; 4, Jensen; 5, Watkins, Owner; 6, Lalonge; 7, McMullen; 8, Holderman; 9, Lynch, Mgr.; 10, Crittenden; 11, Goodman; 12, Nill; 13, Million; 14, Belford; 15, Criger; 16, Hall; 17, Mascot.

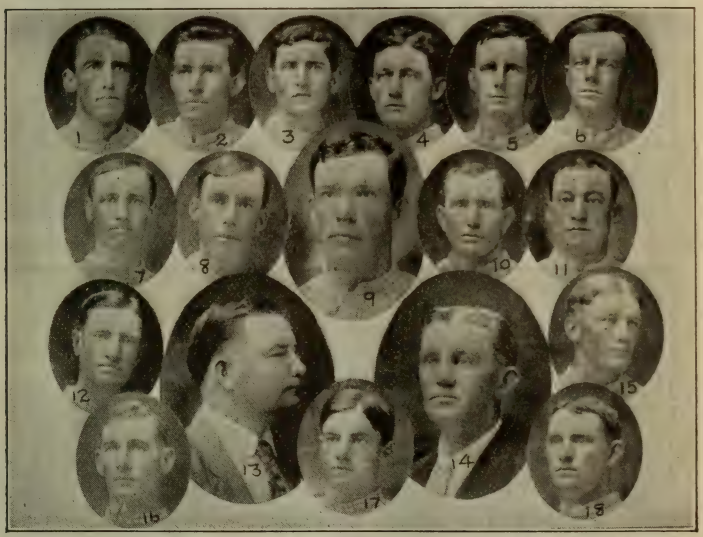
Seattle Photo. Co., Photo.

TACOMA TEAM—NORTHWESTERN LEAGUE.

Texas League

The Texas League is rapidly becoming one of the standard minor league circuits of the United States. Although the organizers, like all organizers who have attempted to put together minor league circuits, have had their troubles and their days of gloom, the fact remains that the league is becoming stronger every year and that its Base Ball is improving so rapidly that it is developing players who are sought with eagerness by the major league managers.

Houston won the championship in 1912 after a hard fight with San Antonio and Waco. Houston won the championship in 1909 and therefore became a second time winner of a pennant. San Antonio had won the championship before, but Waco never had



1, Allen; 2, Edmondson; 3, Foster; 4, Reynolds; 5, Watson; 6, Helm; 7, Rose; 8, Ray; 9, Fillman, Capt.; 10, Davis; 11, Whiteman; 12, Snapp; 13, Roberts, Sec. and Treas.; 14, Sens, Pres.; 15, Knaupp; 16, Newnam; 17, Britton; 18, Criss.

HOUSTON TEAM—CHAMPIONS TEXAS LEAGUE.

been successful enough to do so, and of course that heightened the excitement in that city.

It would appear that Houston had made a runaway race for the flag, judging by the record of the organization from the first of June to the finish, for Houston was always in the lead, with the exception of a few days in August. The runaway race, however, was not so much in evidence as it seemed to be.

While Houston kept in the lead the team was fought bitterly at every change of the schedule. The race was somewhat like that of the Southern Association, where Birmingham obtained the lead,



1, Morris Block, Pres.; 2, R. C. Lehmann, Sec.; 3, Seitz; 4, Metz, Mgr.; 5, Lemon; 6, Allen; 7, Clark; 8, Burke; 9, Midkiff; 10, Thebo; 11, Browning; 12, Goodwin; 13, Crabble; 14, Betts; 15, Ayres; 16, Rogers; 17, Davenport; 18, Smith; 19, Dewey, Mascot. Smith, Photo.

SAN ANTONIO TEAM—TEXAS LEAGUE.



1, Wilson; 2, Mullins; 3, Ponder; 4, Shouts; 5, Evans; 6, Herman; 7, Gibson; 8, Kellerman; 9, Tullos; 10, Cavender, Mgr.; 11, Ens; 12, Forsythe; 13, Sheffield; 14, Duncan; 15, Matthews; 16, Green; 17, Lawrence; 18, Clements. Voorhees, Photo.

DALLAS TEAM—TEXAS LEAGUE.

but never knew whether it would hold it more than twenty-four hours in succession.

Naturally a contest for the championship like this had all Texas by the ears and even though the gate receipts were not what were hoped for in one or two of the cities, the season was prosperous as a whole.

San Antonio did not begin as well as expected. When the team did get under motion Houston found that it had a rival which was more dangerous than Austin, that had started away in the lead. When Austin began to drop Waco started to forge ahead so that Houston never had what might be called an easy time of it from the moment that the championship race started until it was over. Waco ran along for awhile as if it would be the sure runner-up in the championship, but the San Antonio team came through at the very finish with a rush which dropped Waco back to third place, although it was an honorable third, as the team had played with its best effort from the beginning of the year.

Dallas had a good average team, which rated along at about the same pace from the time that the league race began until it was over. A little more strength here and there in Dallas would have put the team up in the fight, where it would have been a contender with Waco and San Antonio against Houston, and then the Texas fans would have had a four-cornered race which might have been one of the sensations of the year.

Beaumont did not get into the league until after Oklahoma City had resigned, but when the Beaumont managers have established their club, as they hope to establish it, they are quite confident that they will possess a team which will give the other Texas cities a



1, Wilson; 2, Harben; 3, H. Williams; 4, Dodd; 5, Hiett; 6, Jordan; 7, Nagle; 8, Maag; 9, A. D. Dolson, Pres.; 10, J. J. Maloney, Mgr.; 11, G. F. Weston, Bus. Agt.; 12, Nevett; 13, J. Williams; 14, Madden; 15, Kaphan; 16, Morton; 17, Alexander. Maurer, Photo.

GALVESTON TEAM—TEXAS LEAGUE.

race for the championship that will bring out more enthusiasm i Texas than the state ever has seen.

There is no question as to the popularity of Base Ball in th Lone Star State. Everybody enjoys it. As the State increases i population it is sure to become one of the most wide awake Bas Ball States in the Union and perhaps will begin to rival Nev England in Base Ball interest.

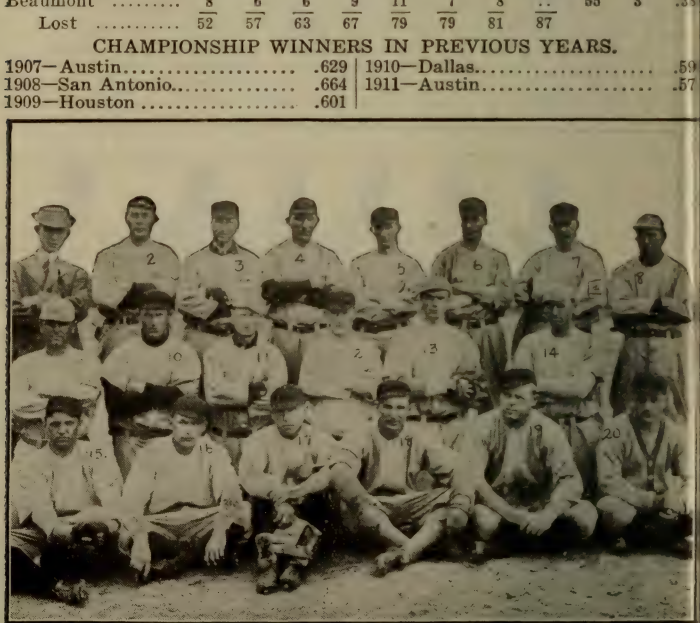
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STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

Club.	Hous.	SA.	Waco.	Dal.	Aus.	Gal.	Ft.W.	Bea.	Won.	Tied.	P
Houston	..	9	14	11	14	14	12	13	87	5	.62
San Antonio	10	..	12	7	11	14	13	17	84	1	.59
Waco	6	8	..	12	13	14	15	14	82	2	.56
Dallas	6	11	11	..	12	10	12	11	73	5	.47
Austin	6	9	8	10	..	11	13	9	66	2	.45
Galveston	8	8	5	9	9	..	8	12	59	4	.42
Fort Worth	8	6	7	9	9	9	..	11	59	4	.42
Beaumont	8	6	6	9	11	7	8	..	55	3	.38
Lost	52	57	63	67	79	79	81	87			

CHAMPIONSHIP WINNERS IN PREVIOUS YEARS.

1907—Austin	.629	1910—Dallas	.59
1908—San Antonio	.664	1911—Austin	.57
1909—Houston	.601		



1, LaGrave, Sec.; 2. Lowe; 3, Jolly; 4, Robertson; 5, Kitchens; 6, Perritt 7, Witherspoon; 8, Frierson; 9, J. Morris, Mgr.; 10, Windham; 11, Snapp 12, Cooper; 13, Averette; 14, Hiett; 15, Howard; 16, Thompson; 17 Nance; 18, Manes; 19, Gilvin; 20, Deardoff.

FORT WORTH TEAM—TEXAS LEAGUE.

Tri-State League

No minor league circuit has been through more vicissitudes than he Tri-State League and none has stood against all kind of forune, good and bad, with more solidity. Organized to oppose organzed Base Ball, and the plaything of millionaires who became tired f the novelty, the circuit has been kept intact and the league in a ondition of prosperity for most of its members by good management.

Harrisburg won the championship of the circuit in 1912. It was he first pennant for the state capital since the league had been ormed. In the year before Harrisburg finished seventh in the race. Nothing daunted, the owners of the club, with every energy, sought



1, Maisel; 2, O'Connor; 3, Miller; 4, Chabek; 5, Owens; 6, Emerson; 7, Sundheim; 8, Cockill; 9, Dundon; 10, Myers; 11, Crist; 12, Young; 13, Mays; 14, Fox. Hoshon, Photo.

HARRISBURG TEAM—CHAMPIONS TRI-STATE LEAGUE.

to put together a good team for 1912 and were rewarded at last by a championship organization.

Bad weather had much to do with the falling off in attendance added to which was an unsettled condition throughout Pennsylvania in regard to labor, and naturally Base Ball felt it. Yet the management of the circuit was so good, all things considered, and President Charles F. Carpenter lent such substantial aid and encouragement to the club owners, that they got through the season, paid their players promptly and more than ever congratulated themselves that they were in organized Base Ball, where they had some standing so long as they met their obligations.

The Reading team was transferred to Allentown because of the enforced reconstruction of the stands. Early in the season an



1, Rapp; 2, Crystall; 3, Stanley; 4, Chabeck; 5, Gorman; 6, Frost; 7, McSurdy; 8, Murray; 9, Rementer; 10, Joyce; 11, Coveleskie; 12, Castle, Mgr.; 13, Damrau; 14, Wehrell; 15, Heist. McKeague Co., Photo.

ATLANTIC CITY TEAM—TRI-STATE LEAGUE.



1, Brown, Pres.; 2, Cassidy, Vice-Pres.; 3, Ellison, Sec.; 4, Jackson, Mgr.; 5, Weeks; 6, McKenna; 7, Groh; 8, Fritz; 9, Marhefka; 10, Meyers; 11, Taylor; 12, Nicholson; 13, Kerr; 14, Tobin; 15, Brazell. Brown, Photo.

WILMINGTON TEAM—TRI-STATE LEAGUE.

outlaw club sought to obtain a foothold in Reading, but it was not successful, and ultimately its circuit went under, as all outlaw circuits must find will inevitably happen if they are not prepared to accept the fact that all is not profit nor pleasure in Base Ball.

The Lancaster team found the burden a little hard to bear, owing to the falling off in patronage, and the players were transferred to Atlantic City. The Altoona team had to be switched over to Reading and Johnstown finished the season in Chester. It would have been imagined that with all this variety that the league would have broken down, but it did not. The owners realized that a condition was confronting them which could not be avoided and the players took everything in good part, because they saw that under organized Base Ball their employers were living up to their agreements.

Harrisburg never got below second place in the race. The team swam on the surface water from the beginning of the season until it was completed. Allentown, which was a meek and humble team when the race started, fought its way to second place before the year was over.

It was the great ambition of the Trenton management to win the championship. They had put together a good team and they tried hard for the prize. They were successful in that they at one time climbed as high as first place in the race, but there they were overtaken by Harrisburg and finally were beaten for the title. The other teams in the league did not play as well as perhaps would have followed if the players had been established on one diamond all of the season, but all things considered the race was one upon which a minor league is to be congratulated.

When conditions are so adverse to any circuit, as they were last year to the Tri-State circuit, and the organization is able to play through the season and meet all of its obligations and everything which is forced upon it that is disastrous it is time for the ball players to begin to realize that their best interests are with organized Base Ball and not with wildcat concerns, and that it should be their first effort to help the men who are trying to advance the cause of the game and not to lend their support to those who would tear down what it has taken more than a quarter of a century to accomplish.

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STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

Club.	Har.	Allen.	Tr.	Alt.	Wil.	Read.	York.	Ches.	Lost.	PC.
Harrisburg	..	6	8	5	7	3	5	3	37	.670
Allentown	10	..	7	9	8	6	4	3	47	.580
Trenton	8	9	..	10	7	6	6	5	51	.545
Atlantic City	11	7	6	..	6	10	6	6	52	.532
Wilmington	9	8	9	10	..	8	6	4	54	.518
Reading	13	10	10	6	8	..	7	5	59	.468
York	11	12	10	9	10	8	..	5	65	.409
Chester	13	13	11	10	12	11	11	..	81	.277
Won	75	65	61	59	58	52	45	31		

CHAMPIONSHIP WINNERS IN PREVIOUS YEARS.

1904—York	.606	1908—Williamsport	.646
1905—Williamsport	.629	1909—Lancaster	.658
1906—York	.591	1910—Altoona	.655
1907—Williamsport	.694	1911—Reading	.679

Canadian League

After a long absence from Base Ball, Ottawa became a member of the Canadian League in 1912 and signalized its advent by capturing the championship. It was a novel feature for the capital of Canada to have a championship Base Ball team in its first year and resulted in a great deal of congratulation.

In the season before Berlin had won the title, but in 1912 the best that Berlin could do was to finish in sixth place.

Ottawa ran along in the lead almost continuously from the start. The team never was lower than second in the race after the championship contest began.

The great fight in the circuit was between Brantford and Hamilton for second place and in the final days of the season Brantford won from its rival. London played very well at the beginning of the year, but finished weakly.

This circuit, which is purely a Canadian affair, is noteworthy, because of the popularity which is constantly increasing in all of its cities in favor of the national game throughout the Dominion. There is no question as to the increase in the interest in Base Ball



1, Blake; 2, McManus; 3, Herbert; 4, Champene; 5, Callahan; 6, Cook, Mgr.; 7, Robertson; 8, Burke; 9, Louden; 10, Draper; 11, Schwind; 12, Kubat; 13, Rowe; 14, Hopper; 15, Schuyler; 16, Dolan; 17, Renfer.

Latimer, Photo.

OTTAWA TEAM—CHAMPIONS CANADIAN LEAGUE.

in Canada. Robert Emslie, a veteran umpire of the National League and a resident of St. Thomas, is one who firmly believes that it will be but a question of time before the game of the United States will be as eagerly sought by the youths of Canada as it is by those of the United States.

There were some unusually good records made by the pitchers in this circuit, which would indicate that Canadians have been quick to make themselves adept in this one feature of the game.

STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

	Won	Lost	P.C.		Won	Lost	P.C.
Ottawa	63	35	.643	St. Thomas	48	52	.480
Brantford	54	44	.551	Berlin	42	50	.457
Hamilton	51	46	.526	Guelph	39	51	.433
London	48	49	.495	Peterboro	40	58	.408

Champions: 1911.....Berlin, .637



1, Fitzpatrick; 2, Cocash; 3, Bierbauer; 4, Hynes; 5, Powell; 6, Reitzman; 7, Fox; 8, Speer; 9, Furssedonn; 10, Gilhooley; 11, Barrett, Mgr.; 12, Linneborn; 13, Neale; 14, Silcox; 15, Wolfe, Mascot. Henry, Photo.

LONDON TEAM—CANADIAN LEAGUE.



BRANTFORD TEAM—CANADIAN LEAGUE.



1, Persh; 2, Curtis, Mgr.; 3, Rhoades; 4, Lampman; 5, Sommer, Pres.; 6, Benrud; 7, Cummings; 8, Dunn; 9, Delave; 10, Ford; 11, Donovan; 12, McCauley; 13, Black; 14, "Red," Mascot.

SUPERIOR TEAM—CENTRAL INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.



1, Moe; 2, Peasley; 3, Hirsch; 4, McQuary; 5, Glass; 6, MacMurdo; 7, Baker; 8, Hasty; 9, Jones; 10, Freer; 11, Kirkham; 12, Clothier; 13, Seaton; 14, Krueger; 15, DeMaggio; 16, Brown, Mgr. Foote, Photo.

WINNIPEG TEAM—CENTRAL INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.



1, Thompson; 2, Bridger; 3, Kelly, 4, Brown, Capt.; 5, Childers; 6, Leonard; 7, Bade, Mgr.; 8, Davis; 9, Johnson; 10, Martin; 11, Harmon; 12, Jones.

WALLA WALLA TEAM—CHAMPIONS WESTERN TRI-STATE LEAGUE.

South Atlantic League

While experiments with the double season in Base Ball have not always been so successful that Base Ball club owners are wedded to the idea of their permanent continuance, the South Atlantic League decided to make the experiment in 1912 and met with fair success.

Jacksonville won the championship by capturing the first half of the season handily, losing to Columbus in the second half and finally winning the pennant in the post-season games with the Columbus club.

There were six clubs in the league in 1912 as against eight in 1911. The six-club arrangement was found to be more economical,



JACKSONVILLE TEAM—CHAMPIONS SOUTH ATLANTIC LEAGUE.

but in many ways less to the advantage of the league race than the eight-club plan, but it was generally accepted that Base Ball, under the provisions of the six-club circuit, was not without its attraction and that, after all, was the principal consideration of the pennant race.

Jacksonville did not have an easy time to win the first half of the season, although the club was fairly well up in the race throughout most of its season. Albany was more or less a rival to Jacksonville during the early months.

In the second half of the season Savannah gave Columbus a severe tussle for the lead, and, for that matter, Savannah was always an interesting factor in the first half of the season, but toward the close of the second half Columbus made a game fighting rally, broke down all opposition and pulled to the front as the month of August began to wane.

When the post-season series between Jacksonville and Columbus



1, Gaston; 2, McCormick; 3, Bennett; 4, Moore; 5, Sisson; 6, Manning; 7, Weidell; 8, Jones; 9, Lewis; 10, J. C. Fox, Mgr.; 11, Morrow; 12, Krebs.

COLUMBUS TEAM—SOUTH ATLANTIC LEAGUE.



1, Voss; 2, O'Brien; 3, Calhoun; 4, Ery; 5, Cruise; 6, Kalkhoff, Mgr.; 7, Matthews; 8, Harbison; 9, Martin; 10, Prysock; 11, Herold; 12, Bumgardner.

MACON TEAM—SOUTH ATLANTIC LEAGUE.

took place the latter team, as has happened many a time before, seemed to be exhausted by its struggle to capture the lead in the second half of the season and fell a victim to Jacksonville. The Florida players won four games to one for Columbus and a pennant will float over Jacksonville this year for the first time since 1908. Naturally, the victory of the Jacksonville team lent not a little assistance to Base Ball in general throughout Florida and Columbus mourned, as a victory for the team in that town would have meant the third pennant in succession.

As a rule the batting in the league was fairly good all the season and there was no doubt as to the general interest in the work of the leading clubs.

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STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF FIRST SERIES, JUNE 26, 1912.

Club.	Jack.	Alb.	Sav.	Mac.	C'bus.	C'bia.	Won.	PC.
Jacksonville	..	5	8	8	8	7	36	.679
Albany	5	..	5	5	7	9	31	.554
Savannah	4	7	..	8	4	8	31	.525
Macon	3	6	4	..	6	7	26	.473
Columbus	3	4	7	4	..	7	25	.455
Columbia	2	3	4	4	5	..	18	.321
Lost	17	25	28	29	30	38		

STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SECOND SERIES, SEPT. 2, 1912.

Club.	C'bus.	Sav.	Jack.	Mac.	C'bia.	Alb.	Won.	PC.
Coumbus	..	5	6	8	9	8	36	.632
Savannah	5	..	7	9	7	7	35	.614
Jacksonville	6	5	..	6	8	9	34	.586
Macon	4	3	4	..	8	6	25	.431
Columbia	3	5	4	4	..	7	23	.383
Albany	3	4	3	6	5	..	21	.362
Lost	21	22	24	33	37	37		

RESULT OF POST-SEASON SERIES.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.
Jacksonville	4	1	.800	Columbus	1	4	.200

CHAMPIONSHIP WINNERS IN PREVIOUS YEARS.

1904—Macon	.598	1908—Jacksonville	.694
1905—Macon	.625	1909—Chattanooga	.571
1906—Savannah	.637	1910—Columbus	.588
1907—Charleston	.620	1911—Columbus	.632

Virginia League

No small amount of trouble has fallen to the share of the Virginia League in recent years and the organization did not escape some annoyance in 1912. Danville and Lynchburg began the season, but both of them gave up before the race had got through June. Both were trailers in the league and perhaps that was one reason why they withdrew. Of course, added to that was the fact that the organization suffered a series of setbacks on account of poor weather, something which afflicted all teams in the east.

Six clubs were left to compete and among these clubs there was a capital race. All of them were veterans of the circuit save one and the competition between them was keen, because of the heritage of old days when they had enjoyed many a good fight for a Base Ball championship among themselves.

About one week before the schedule was due to be completed Roanoke, Petersburg and Richmond all had a chance to win the championship. In the last days of the fight Richmond, the largest city in the circuit, was compelled to succumb, as Roanoke and Petersburg were too much for it.

Then came the final between Roanoke and Petersburg. On the last day of the contest, with two games to be played by Roanoke and Petersburg, the Roanokes had two points of advantage over their rivals. An even break on the day, of course, meant that Roanoke would win the championship, but if Petersburg could win both games the pennant would go to that city.

It was a great day for Base Ball in Virginia. In a red-hot fight Roanoke managed to split even with its rival and the championship went into the mountains. The Petersburg players were much chagrined, for they had been in the lead in the league during the latter part of August and were quite sure that they would be able to win the championship.

While Richmond, Portsmouth and Norfolk did not attain championship heights, there never was a time when they were not factors at some moment in the race. That added interest to the contest. Newport News was last and the team did not have strength enough to get out of last place. Some team had to be last and in view of the fact that the Newport News organization was but new to the contest it could hardly be expected that it would jump into the lead in the first year of its organization.

The attendance throughout the circuit is likely to be better the coming season than it was in 1912, for the rivalry between the Virginia cities is now greater than ever.

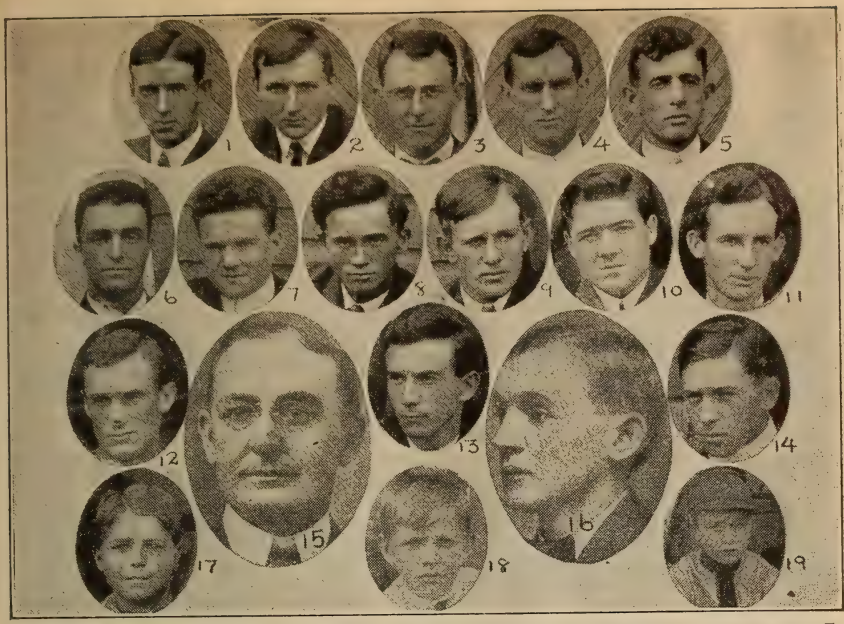
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STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.
Roanoke	81	55	.596	Portsmouth	65	63	.508
Petersburg	79	54	.593	Norfolk	67	65	.506
Richmond	77	55	.583	Newport News	46	84	.354

CHAMPIONSHIP WINNERS IN PREVIOUS YEARS.

1906—Lynchburg	.666	1909—Roanoke	.598
1907—Norfolk	.583	1910—Danville	.605
1908—Richmond	.680	1911—Petersburg	.571



1, Ginn; 2, Kneaves; 3, Holland; 4, Lafitte; 5, Burleson; 6, Vance; 7, Tolson; 8, Gardin; 9, Efird; 10, Green; 11, Pressly, Mgr.; 12, Shields; 13, Newton; 14, Graham; 15, H. C. Elliott, Pres.; 16, E. D. Heins, Sec.-Treas.; 17, Lipscomb, 18, Thomas, 19, Starkey, Mascots.

ROANOKE TEAM—CHAMPIONS VIRGINIA LEAGUE.



1, Braun; 2, Wallace; 3, Pool; 4, Gaston; 5, Bigbie; 6, Dodge; 7, Hinton; 8, Shaffer, Mgr.; 9, McCrary; 10, Walter; 11, Kircher; 12, Gordon; 13, Kellar.

NORFOLK TEAM—VIRGINIA LEAGUE.

Appalachian League

On the top of the sky there is one of the most prosperous of all the newly organized minor leagues. Its circuit is small, but it is compact, and the Base Ball enthusiasts of the circuit are as proud of their new league as if it were a major organization to be engaged in a World's Series.

The trouble with the race of 1912 was that it was a little too one-sided. Bristol ran away in the lead. It began there and remained there. The club is located in one of the most prosperous cities of the Eastern Tennessee mountains.

Second in the race was Knoxville, which started off in third place and then took a tumble. The team climbed from last place to the place in which it finished and made a good fight to do so. Johnson City was third, after winning the title in the year before. Asheville was a newcomer in the league and, with a varied career in the early part of the race, finally dropped back to fifth place and remained there, but, all things considered, the team made a fairly good showing for a first year organization.

The indications for the future of the circuit are favorable and the chances are that this will be one of the best of the minor organizations in a section which is rapidly developing as much Base Ball interest and enthusiasm as the North.

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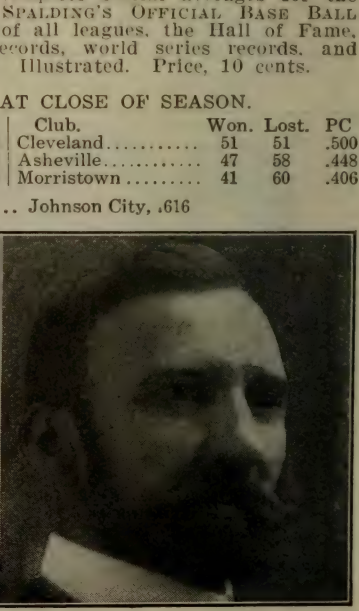
STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC
Bristol	57	43	.570	Cleveland	51	51	.500
Knoxville	56	46	.549	Asheville	47	58	.448
Johnson City	54	48	.529	Morristown	41	60	.406

Champions: 1911..... Johnson City, .616



JACOB SMITH,
President Appalachian League.



W. N. SWEET,
President Western Tri-State League.



1, Moffett, Mgr.; 2, Rhoton; 3, Baker; 4, Wynne; 5, Morley; 6, Wilson; 7, Cochran; 8, Burke; 9, Nelsen; 10, Wallace; 11, Watson; 12, Knox; 13, Zinne; 14, Meyers. Branson, Photo.

KNOXVILLE TEAM—APPALACHIAN LEAGUE.



1, Cleveland; 2, Hall; 3, Merchant; 4, Kelley; 5, D. Taylor, Mgr.; 6, A. Patterson, Sec.; 7, J. D. Copenhaver, Pres.; 8, B. Lacy, Asst. Sec. and Treas.; 9, Jenkins; 10, Smith; 11, Alexander; 12, Lusk, Mascot; 13, Shaw; 14, Martin; 15, Townsend; 16, Dubbs.

JOHNSON CITY TEAM—APPALACHIAN LEAGUE.



1, F. H. Waterhouse, Sec.-Treas.; 2, Ware; 3, Norman; 4, Donohue; 5, Zimoski; 6, Sheckler; 7, Whitaker; 8, R. P. Sullivan, Pres.; 9, Thrasher; 10, Gudger; 11, Morgan; 12, Thompson; 13, Hunter; 14, Crockett; 15, F. Million, Scorer.

CLEVELAND TEAM—APPALACHIAN LEAGUE.

Blue Grass League

This Kentucky circuit was not quite so prosperous in 1912 as in some other years and for the same reason that influenced other minor league campaigns in 1912, namely, miserable weather.

In the six-club race there were two teams, those of Frankfort and Maysville, that ran away from the remainder of the league at the start and refused to be checked. Frankfort held the lead for the greater number of weeks and, when the club attained first place in August, refused to be ousted. Maysville was a keen rival, but not quite strong enough to beat out the team of the state capital.

Paris had won the championship in 1910 and 1911, but the team lost some of its best players and, in 1912, after a very brief spurt, dropped to fifth place and continued there uninterruptedly.

Winchester, that had been a member of the circuit, transferred its franchise to Nicholasville, but the latter town did not quite meet the expectations of the promoters and subsequently the team was transferred to Mount Sterling. As the club was in poor shape all of the year, it was not an easy matter to arouse a great amount of enthusiasm among the local "fans."

STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.
Frankfort	85	42	.669	Lexington	60	65	.480
Maysville	82	47	.636	Paris	60	69	.465
Richmond	64	64	.500	Mt. Sterling	31	96	.244

CHAMPIONSHIP WINNERS IN PREVIOUS YEARS.

1908—Frankfort	.671	1910—Paris	.630
1909—Winchester	.630	1911—Paris	.632



1, Guiterrez; 2, Blanchette; 3, Besse; 4, Mr. Hochwald, Pres. and Owner; 5, Kane, Mgr.; 6, Rumsey; 7, Willett; 8, Merrell; 9, Sory; 10, Hellman; 11, Gowen; 12, Stellbauer; 13, Pappe; 14, Stapleton.

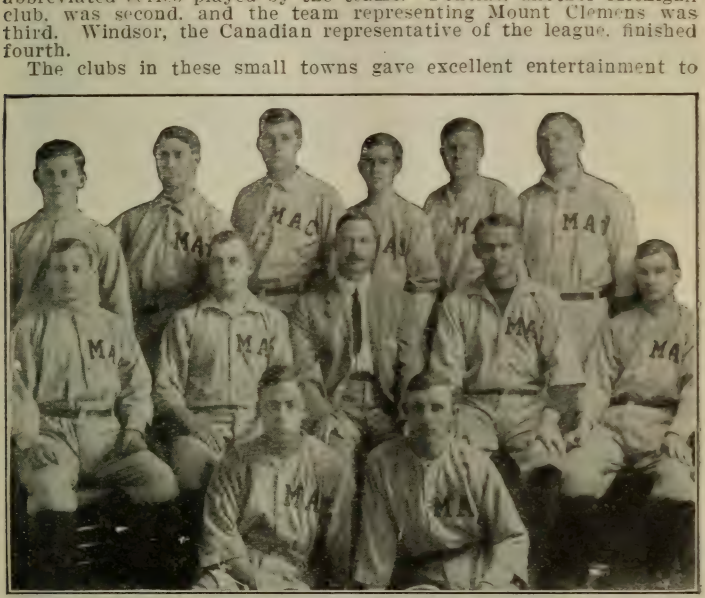
MARSHALL TEAM—CHAMPIONS SOUTH CENTRAL LEAGUE.

Border League

From the name it might be inferred that the Border League is in existence between Texas and Mexico, but, quite the contrary, it is well to the north and its clubs are made up in towns that are on the St. Clair and Detroit rivers, between Michigan and Canada, or adjacent to their shores.

The championship of the league was won by Wyandotte in the abbreviated series played by the teams. Pontiac, another Michigan club, was second, and the team representing Mount Clemens was third. Windsor, the Canadian representative of the league, finished fourth.

The clubs in these small towns gave excellent entertainment to



1. Milligan; 2. Johnson; 3. Manning; 4. Woodruff; 5. Nichols; 6. Orr; 7. Dolan; 8. Amiot; 9. Browne, Mgr.; 10. Boettner, Capt.; 11. Grundel; 12. Loranger; 13. Yops.

WYANDOTTE TEAM—CHAMPIONS BORDER LEAGUE.

hundreds of interested enthusiasts and added to the testimony repeatedly offered that a well managed league can be made to operate Base Ball successfully in the town as well as in the city.

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STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.
Wyandotte	19	5	.792	Windsor	9	14	.391
Pontiac	14	9	.609	Port Huron	7	17	.292
Mt. Clemens	11	15	.423				

Central Association

In the Middle West there is a preponderance of Base Ball enthusiasm that is rapidly bringing to the front not only excellent minor league clubs but some high class minor league players, who are being sought by the major league clubs of the United States.

The championship race of the Central Association was one of the queerest of all the year, so far as the range of clubs was concerned. The Ottumwa club, champions of 1911, won the championship in 1912. Ottumwa won the title in 1904 and 1905, the two first years of the organization, so that, all told, the team has four championships to its credit.

The career of the Ottumwa club embraced every possible position in the race. The team started away last and by easy stages



1, Smith; 2, Gregory; 3, Daugherty, Sporting Editor; 4, Egan, Mgr.; 5, Dunn; 6, Wall; 7, Chapman; 8, Senno; 9, Kline; 10, Kensel; 11, Sullivan; 21, House; 13, Manusch; 14, Wise; 15, Link; 16, Mascot.

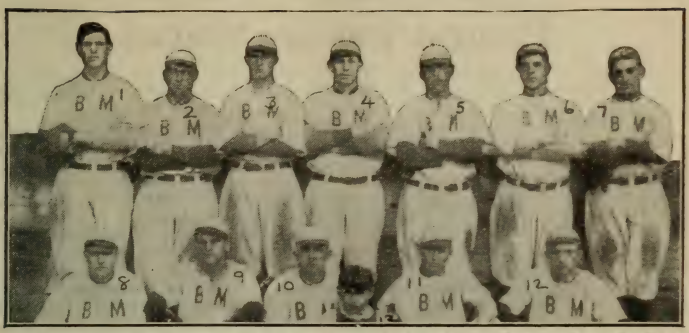
OTTUMWA TEAM—CENTRAL ASSOCIATION.

climbed steadily upward, until in the first week of August Ottumwa was in the lead and there the team remained.

The runner-up was Kewanee. That nine began in fourth place and then sank to the bottom. It started on the up grade and advanced resolutely to second place within two weeks. The club hung to second place until the middle of July and then slumped frightfully, dropping to fifth place. There it remained until the latter part of August and then to second place, where it finished.

Burlington was another. The team began in second place, remained there a short while and took the lead, and it kept it until the end of July. Then it fell back, as Ottumwa advanced, and, try as hard as the team might, it never took the lead again.

Monmouth had a checkered existence and advanced and retreated finally completing the season fourth in the league.



1, Hauss; 2, T. Drohan; 3, Robertson; 4, West; 5, Pennington; 6, Saxe; 7, Hubbartt; 8, Mowry; 9, Kurke; 10, J. Drohan; 11, Carter; 12, Fox.

KEWANEE TEAM—CENTRAL ASSOCIATION.

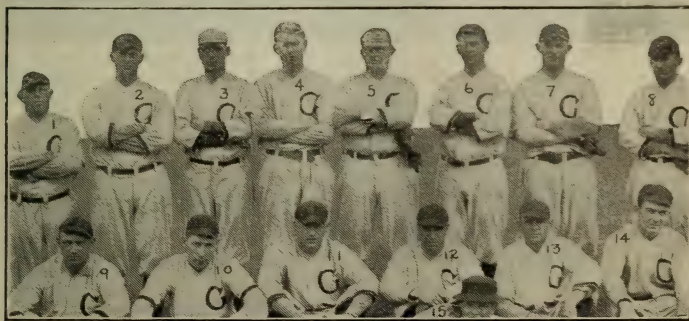
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STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

Club	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.	Club	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Ottumwa....	129	79	50	.613	Hannibal....	128	67	61	.523
Kewanee....	125	74	51	.592	Galesburg...	128	61	67	.477
Burlington...	126	73	53	.579	Keokuk.....	125	49	76	.392
Monmouth...	126	71	55	.564	Muscatine...	127	33	94	.260

CHAMPIONSHIP WINNERS IN PREVIOUS YEARS.

1904—Ottumwa	.657	1908—Waterloo	.704
1905—Ottumwa	.613	1909—Burlington	.620
1906—Burlington	.681	1910—Quincy	.638
1907—Waterloo	.637	1911—Ottumwa	.680



1, Turner; 2, Ens; 3, Randall; 4, Mitchell; 5, McGee; 6, Adams; 7, Beach; 8, Lewin; 9, Sampson; 10, Dowling; 11, Andersen; 12, Eberts, Mgr.; 13, Thompson; 14, McConnell; 15, Hoopes, Mascot.

GALESBURG TEAM—CENTRAL ASSOCIATION.

Central Kansas League

In spite of the inability of some minor league club to stand up against adversity the Central Kansas League has grown better and has preserved its organization intact since it began in 1908.

In 1912 a new championship factor swept the circuit, for Great Bend won the pennant. The Manhattan team was only two games behind. Concordia, the championship team of 1911, was not represented in the league.

It was the first year of a championship for Great Bend and the fact that the team won the title perhaps did more to assist than to hurt Base Ball throughout the circuit, for a distribution of championship honors goes far toward maintaining local rivalry from section to section.

Had Lyons and Salina been possessed of a little more strength and thereby have been able to bring the leaders closer together



1, Plympton; 2, Brown; 3, Shimnoski; 4, Wilson, Mgr.; 5, Ward; 6, Herman; 7, Gabriel; 8, Sievers; 9, Fedor; 10, Pittman; 11, Metler; 12, Stoffer; 13, Chevilier.

GREAT BEND TEAM—CHAMPIONS CENTRAL KANSAS LEAGUE.

the race would have been more interesting, but, all things considered, the season was well played.

The standing of the clubs and championship winners in previous years are given herewith. The complete official averages for the past season will be found in SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL RECORD, which contains records of all leagues. Price, 10 cents.

STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.
Great Bend	54	36	.600	Junction City	47	43	.522
Manhattan	52	38	.578	Lyons	46	54	.400
Minneapolis	50	40	.556	Salina	31	59	.344

CHAMPIONSHIP WINNERS IN PREVIOUS YEARS.

1908—Minneapolis	.623	1910—Ellsworth	.654
1909—Ellsworth	.657	1911—Concordia	.571

Cotton States League

While it was necessary for the Cotton States League to make some changes in its circuit during the season of 1912, in order to finish the playing schedule without any serious trouble, the season in the main was successful. Interest in Base Ball throughout the locality where the league has established its circuit never was greater and the club owners took advantage of the enthusiasm of the fans by maintaining their organization in spite of any annoyances which they were compelled to face.

Vicksburg and Yazoo City failed to finish the season as the series had been arranged for them, but, not a bit daunted by the ill fortune which befell these teams, the other clubs of the league worked to their best advantage to maintain their standing as a part of organized Base Ball.

It was not wholly the fault of the teams in question that they were unable to play through the year. The weather in the early part of the spring could not have been more disastrous to a successful completion of minor league games. It seemed as if all the more important contests were almost invariably handicapped in some fashion or another by inclement weather and as the attendance fell in Vicksburg and Yazoo City and the weather continued to be bad, it was thought best to abandon Base Ball for the season, the promoters of the clubs believing that they would be better able to start the game in the season which was to follow. The championship was won by the Greenwood club and Jackson finished second, after giving the champions a hard race all of the year. Columbus played the season through and the owners of the Meridian club pluckily stuck it out. Prior success in developing players of ability undoubtedly encouraged all of the club owners to do their best.

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120-game schedule, in two series.

FIRST HALF.

Opened April 11, closed June 19.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.
Vicksburg	38	22	.633	Jackson	28	30	.483
Yazoo City	37	23	.617	Columbus	27	32	.451
Meridian	30	29	.508	Greenwood	17	41	.293

SECOND HALF.

Opened June 20, closed August 28.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.
Greenwood	33	23	.589	*Vicksburg	24	24	.500
Jackson	31	24	.564	Meridian	22	22	.500
Columbus	29	27	.518	*Yazoo City	4	34	.105

*Failed to finish season as per schedule.

CHAMPIONSHIP WINNERS IN PREVIOUS YEARS.

1910—Greenwood..... .664 | 1911—Vicksburg..... .635

Illinois-Missouri League

With six clubs in the organization, this league had a successful season and finished intact with a record which was popular with the Base Ball enthusiasts of the cities which are members of the circuit.

In 1911 the championship of the league was won by Clinton. During the winter the franchise of the club was transferred to Kankakee. Even though Clinton had a championship organization it found the pace a little too fast and decided that a year or so of rest would not be a bad policy on the part of the club owners.

Meanwhile the Lincoln club won the championship for 1912. It was not a difficult victory for the team and the champions for the greater part of the year led the race in their organization. Their



1, Hill; 2, Oberto; 3, Troy; 4, Sutherlan; 5, Vaught; 6, Wolfe; 7, Ehrgott, Mgr.; 8, Belting; 9, Higgins; 10, Hardy; 11, Kaiser; 12, Dan; 13, Saillard.

LINCOLN TEAM—CHAMPIONS ILLINOIS-MISSOURI LEAGUE.

start was a little slow, but they were in first place in their league before the month of May was completed, and from that time to the end of the season they retained their position of advantage.

In 1911 the Lincolns were fourth in the race. To land the championship in the year following showed that the team had been put together well and was constantly improving. The victory of Lincoln meant a new championship team for every year in which the league had been organized.

Pekin ran second in the race, and for the greater part of the summer was always a contender with the championship outfit.

The average strength of the ball players in this organization was good, and the quality of Base Ball throughout the region in which this league has its location has been steadily improving since there has been organization.



1, Rhodes; 2, Holzhauser; 3, Bluejacket; 4, Petitt; 5, Diehl; 6, Scott; 7, McCann; 8, Stoltz, Pres.; 9, Herbert, Mgr.; 10, Grogan; 11, Viehman; 12, McGaffigan; 13, Tiffany; 14, Yeager; 15, Copple.

PEKIN TEAM—ILLINOIS-MISSOURI LEAGUE.

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STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

	Won.	Lost.	PC.		Won.	Lost.	PC.
Lincoln	70	47	.598	Kankakee	56	58	.500
Pekin	61	55	.526	Champaign	53	64	.453
Canton	57	56	.504	Streator	46	65	.414

CHAMPIONSHIP WINNERS IN PREVIOUS YEARS.

1908—Hannibal	.578	1910—Pekin	.584
1909—Monmouth	.606	1911—Clinton	.574



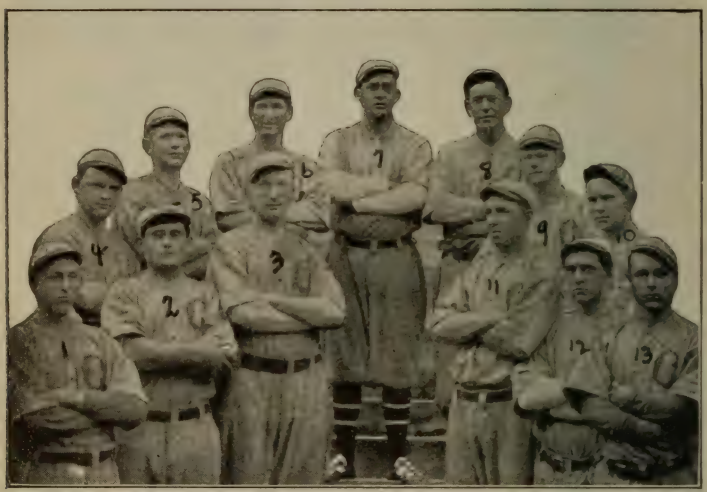
1, Hammond; 2, Coyle; 3, Sheehan; 4, Rhoades; 5, Gill; 6, Carrig; 7, Flemming; 8, W. J. Ball, Sec.; 9, R. W. Crawford, Pres.; 10, C. Leuter, Dir. Mgr.; 11, J. A. Andrews, Mgr.; 12, Mogridge; 13, Underhill, 14, Sneyd; 15, Walliser; 16, Kilpatrick.

STREATOR TEAM—ILLINOIS-MISSOURI LEAGUE.

Kentucky-Indiana-Tennessee League

Like some of the other minor organizations the "Kitty" League was "hard hit" in 1912 because of the poor weather in the early part of the year, and the falling off of crowds in that part of the season which should have been the best for the organization.

Yet so well was the league handled and so reliant are its members in its future that it lived through the season successfully and enjoyed a better championship race than some of its rivals. It is usually the case that where there is a wide margin of separation between the leaders in a championship fight and the second team the patrons of a league lose interest in the sport and as there happened to be a rather easy fight for the Clarksville club to win



1, Coleman; 2, Pfeiffer; 3, Woody; 4, S. Jolly; 5, Basham; 6, A. Jolly; 7, S. Reiney, Mgr.; 8, Neely; 9, Nicks; 10, Hart; 11, Goalby; 12, Humphreys; 13, Schlensker.

CLARKSVILLE TEAM—CHAMPIONS K.-I.-T. LEAGUE.

the pennant, of course that had its share of discouragement for the supporters of the circuit.

The champions played good ball from the start of the season until the finish. They were out of the lead but once and that was in the very start of the season. It did not last long. Before the second week of June had been completed they were back in the lead and from that time until the end of the race Clarksville always was in front.

Henderson finished second in the race. The team got a poor start, but good management brought it up the ladder from last place until it became the runner-up in July. From that time until the end of the year it made all the fight with Clarksville, but never

was quite strong enough to catch Clarksville, while the other clubs in the circuit never were quite strong enough to catch Henderson.

Paducah and Cairo, for the greater part of the year, had a little fight between them to see which would have the honor of winning the cellar championship. At the very close of the year Paducah surprised all the organization by making a spurt which put the team in fourth place and Cairo was left alone at the bottom of the list.

The owners of the circuit and the managers are well satisfied, all things considered, with their success in pulling through 1912, when the conditions might have been better, and are sanguine that there will be no trouble in the future regarding the success of their league.

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STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.
Clarksville	68	29	.701	Paducah	45	55	.450
Henderson	52	48	.520	Hopkinsville	44	54	.449
Evansville	47	52	.474	Cairo	41	59	.410

CHAMPIONSHIP WINNERS IN PREVIOUS YEARS.

1910	Vincennes	.610	1911—Fulton		.694
	McLeansboro	.690			



1, Leslie, Mgr.; 2, Nevitt; 3, Yost; 4, Wofford; 5, Russell; 6, Brown; 7, Scott; 8, Matthews; 9, Sporu; 10, Landry; 11, Witherspoon; 12, Welch; 13, Baker; 14, Corzine.

BONHAM TEAM—TEXAS-OKLAHOMA LEAGUE.



1, Matticks; 2, Upton; 3, Pierce; 4, Roberts; 5, Jeffries; 6, Everdon; 7, Gardiner, Mgr.; 8, Burnett; 9, Clayton; 10, Taylor; 11, Clark; 12, Harris; 13, Ash; 14, Baxter; 15, "Bill," Mascot. Sprague, Photo.

OKMULGEE TEAM—CHAMPIONS OKLAHOMA STATE LEAGUE.



1, Hawkins; 2, E. Palmer; 3, J. Palmer; 4, Koger; 5, Miller; 6, Wendt; 7, Meyers; 8, Rigsby; 9, Preston; 10, Ryan; 11, Kane; 12, Wise; 13, Moore; 14, McCarty; 15, Wren; 16, S. Becker, Mascot; 17, Bradley.

McALESTER TEAM—OKLAHOMA STATE LEAGUE.



1, Kerlin; 2, Tate; 3, C. Covington; 4, Le Clare; 5, Jenkins; 6, Awalt; 7, H. Covington, Mgr.; 8, Bobo; 9, Dupuy; 10, Moore; 11, Brooks; 12, Clickenger; 13, Bob. Covington. Hoffman, Photo.

DENISON TEAM—TEXAS-OKLAHOMA LEAGUE.

Michigan State League

Well up in the northern part of Michigan this organization, even before the season was completed, had begun to send its players to the major leagues. Kirby and Smith, pitchers of the Traverse City team, were taken by the New York National League club.

The championship was won by Manistee, but not until after Traverse City had played with strength and determination and virtually had forced Manistee to extend itself to its best pace to capture the title. It was general excellence in almost all departments that assisted Manistee to win, assisted, perhaps, to some extent by the fact that Traverse City let Kirby go to New York before the Michigan season was completed. Up to that time Kirby had been successful for the Traverse City team.

There were other players scattered throughout the league who were greatly in demand and many of them were taken by managers who had noted their work throughout the season in general. Kirby led the league in percentage of games won and his record



1. Warner; 2, Cummings; 3, Williams; 4, Benn; 5, Gritz; 6, Anderson; 7, Prough; 8, Case; 9, Manush; 10, Hart; 11, Haidt; 12, Lewis, Mgr.; 13, Jones; 14, Burns, Mascot.

MANISTEE TEAM—MICHIGAN STATE LEAGUE.

was unusually good. Jones and Benn, two pitchers of Manistee, were his nearest rivals.

The standing of the clubs and championship winners in previous years are given herewith. The complete official averages for the past season will be found in SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL RECORD, which contains records of all leagues. Price, 10 cents.

STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.
Manistee	83	35	.703	Boyne City	50	69	.420
Traverse City	79	40	.664	Muskegon	48	70	.407
Ludington	60	59	.504	Cadillac	35	82	.299

CHAMPIONSHIP WINNERS IN PREVIOUS YEARS.

1910—Cadillac	.558	Manistee	.622



1, Matt; 2, Kreuger; 3, Breif; 4, Leak; 5, Smith; 6, Seager; 7, Hamilton, Mgr.; 8, Walters; 9, Brine; 10, Myron; 11, Russell; 12, Jewell; 13, Evans; 14, Bemis; 15, Stark. Smith & Price, Photo.

TRAVERSE CITY TEAM—MICHIGAN STATE LEAGUE.



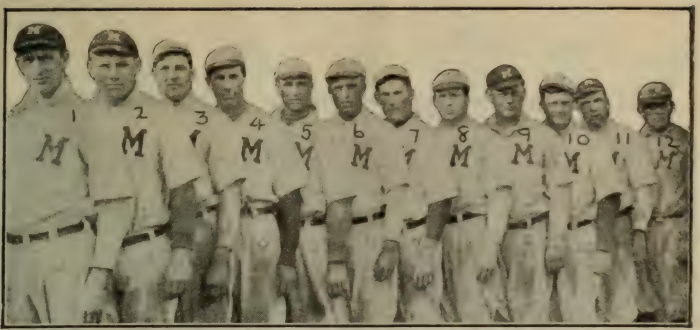
1, Young; 2, Jewell; 3, Thomas; 4, Long; 5, Spriggs; 6, Manchester; 7, F. B. Dickerson, Pres.; 8, Warrender; 9, Varley; 10, Matthews; 11, Newmeyer; 12, Sager; 13, Schafer; 14, Mascot. Willis, Photo.

LUDINGTON TEAM—MICHIGAN STATE LEAGUE.



1, Peckham; 2, Dworski; 3, Tindall; 4, Gillen; 5, Pokorney; 6, Slear; 7, Broder; 8, Myers; 9, Kuhagen; 10, Method; 11, Kik; 12, Minardo; 13, Roberts.

BOYNE CITY TEAM—MICHIGAN STATE LEAGUE.



1, Maul; 2, Bowman; 3, McDonnell; 4, Comstock; 5, Dunckel; 6, DeBaker, Mgr.; 7, Bonine; 8, LaCroix; 9, Myers; 10, Bemis; 11, Brooks; 12, Cavanaugh. Bodie, Photo.

MUSKEGON TEAM—MICHIGAN STATE LEAGUE.



1, Black; 2, O'Neal; 3, Cella; 4, Poindexter, Mgr.; 5, Green; 6, Tierney; 7, Hinton; 8, McClendon; 9, Atkins; 10, Wise; 11, Baber; 12, Buster; 13, Hardy; 14, White; 15, Frogge, Mascot.

TEXARKANA TEAM—SOUTH CENTRAL LEAGUE.



1, Lohr, Mgr.; 2, De Haven; 3, Wilson; 4, Jarnigan; 5, Bell; 6, Edmunds; 7, Hyzer; 8, Myers; 9, Foster; 10, Ultman; 11, Morse; 12, Van Dine. Lee & Co., Photo.

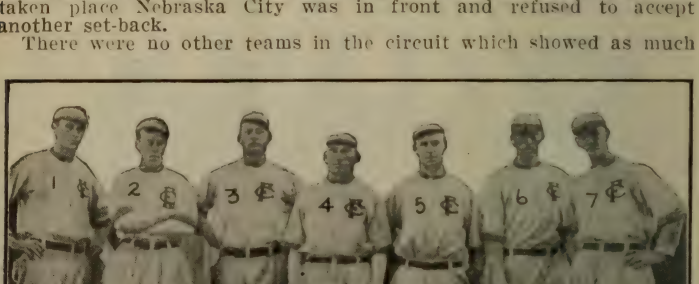
GRAND FORKS TEAM—CENTRAL INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

Missouri-Iowa-Nebraska-Kansas League

Two new towns were in the "Mink" League in 1912. These were Beatrice, in place of Clarinda, and Hiawatha, in place of Shenandoah. There was a new championship team, too, which was another factor of interest in the pennant fight. Nebraska City, that had been unable to get out of last place in 1911, went to the front with a jump in 1912 and won the championship.

The runner-up for the race was Falls City and there was a time during the fight for the pennant when it looked decidedly as if Falls City would win the title. The team in that town traveled along at a fine clip until August, when Nebraska City, recovering from a slump which had dropped it to third place, suddenly began to leap forward and before Falls City was well aware of what had taken place Nebraska City was in front and refused to accept another set-back.

There were no other teams in the circuit which showed as much



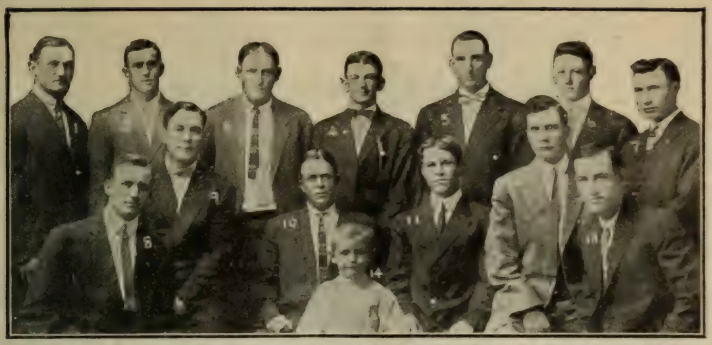
1, Finch; 2, Hicklin; 3, Walters; 4, T. Vanderhill, Mgr.; 5, Peoples; 6, McClure; 7, Shestock; 8, Trainer; 9, Ward; 10, Van Tappen; 11, Hutchison; 12, McCabe.

FALLS CITY TEAM—"MINK" LEAGUE.

pennant-winning ability as these two, although Auburn was a conscientious, steady and painstaking third throughout all the campaign.

The champion batter of the league was Drumm, the first baseman of the Nebraska City club, and the success of the team was based to no small extent on his prowess with the bat. This is another of the model minor organizations of the United States and has continued to improve its circuit from year to year, and in each succeeding season is managed with such skill and care that it preserves its schedule intact and makes its championship contests ideals of standard sport.

The standing of the clubs and championship winners in previous years are given herewith. The complete official averages for the past season will be found in SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL RECORD, which contains records of all leagues, the Hall of Fame, All-America selections, best-on-records, world series records, and records of leaders in past years. Illustrated. Price, 10 cents.



1, Plank; 2, Cook; 3, Weisner; 4, Dietz; 5, Stanley; 6, Errett; 7, Walsh; 8, Wintz; 9, Jarrott; 10, Murphy; 11, Black; 12, DeCamp; 13, McIntyre; 14, Dietz, Mascot. Thornton, Photo.

HUMBOLDT TEAM—MISSOURI-IOWA-NEBRASKA-KANSAS LEAGUE.

STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.
Nebraska City	61	38	.616	Humboldt	44	57	.435
Falls City	61	41	.598	Beatrice	42	59	.415
Auburn	59	41	.590	Hiawatha	35	66	.346

CHAMPIONSHIP WINNERS IN PREVIOUS YEARS.

1910—Falls City..... .587 | 1911—Humboldt..... .590



1, Jones; 2, F. Morris, Mgr.; 3, Myers; 4, Mullins; 5, Kizziar; 6, Guthrie; 7, Beckham; 8, Baxter; 9, Phillips; 10, Chapman; 11, Clark; 12, Brown; 13, White; 14, Lawrence. Haddix, Photo.

WICHITA FALLS TEAM—CHAMPIONS TEXAS-OKLAHOMA LEAGUE.

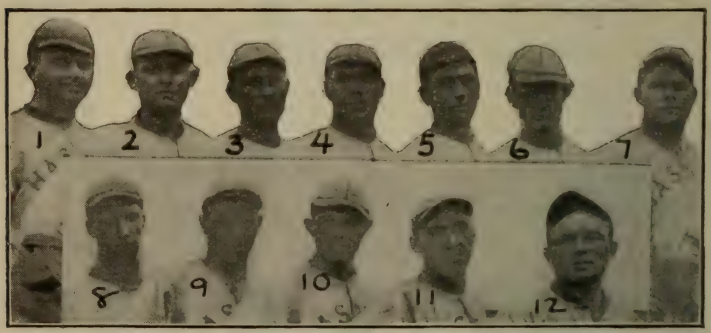
Nebraska State League

With a series of fluctuations that carried the club all over the scale between fifth place and first, Hastings won the championship of this organization in 1912.

The most unfortunate club of the league was Superior, which found it impossible to get out of last place, a most remarkable reversal of form, in view of the fact that Superior won the championship handily the year before.

The contest was a close one between Hastings and Fremont, resulting in the protesting by the latter of one game which Hastings had won, 6—0, on the Fremont grounds, but President Miles over-ruled the protest, as did also the National Association at Milwaukee.

The standing of the clubs and championship winners in previous years are given herewith. The complete official averages for the



HASTINGS TEAM—CHAMPIONS NEBRASKA STATE LEAGUE.

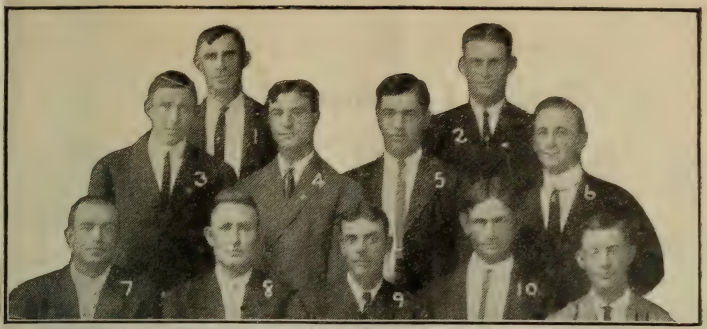
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STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.
Hastings	67	44	.604
Fremont	66	45	.595
Kearney	63	49	.563
Columbus	56	54	.509
Seward	53	59	.473
Grand Island	52	59	.468
York	45	66	.406
Superior	43	69	.384

CHAMPIONSHIP WINNERS IN PREVIOUS YEARS.

1910—Fremont..... .594 | 1911—Superior..... .663



1, Firestine; 2, Hartman; 3, McKibben; 4, Fentress; 5, Closman; 6, Rushenburg; 7, Jokerst; 8, Fullen; 9, Cockman; 10, Coe; 11, Schoonover.

GRAND ISLAND TEAM—NEBRASKA STATE LEAGUE.



1, Reed; 2, Thrailkill; 3, Smith; 4, Price; 5, Kelly; 6, Burnett; 7, Wilkins; 8, Malmquist; 9, Payne; 10, Ellis; 11, Mascot; 12, Osborn, Mgr.; 13, Block.

YORK TEAM—NEBRASKA STATE LEAGUE.



1, McWilliams; 2, Theis; 3, Baker, Mgr.; 4, McCluskey; 5, Ludlow, Pres.; 6, Mathews; 7, McNeill, Sec. and Treas.; 8, E. Lyons; 9, J. Lyons; 10, Cockerill; 11, Simion; 12, Blunk; 13, Ronsom; 14, Smith; 15, Ludlow, Mascot; 16, McNeill, Mascot.

PITTSBURG TEAM—MISSOURI-KANSAS LEAGUE.

North Carolina League

(Formerly Carolina Association)

Six teams comprised the circuit of the lively Carolina Association in 1912 and Anderson won the pennant, while Greenville finished last. This little circuit is one of the best managed minor league circuits in the United States and has aroused no end of enthusiasm and interest in Base Ball in the Carolinas.

Winston-Salem has been a live factor in the circuit and so has Greensboro, a hustling little city, at which the major league teams frequently stop and play on their way north from training camps. Anderson never had won a championship before and the excitement that had aroused such keen interest in Greensboro and Greenville



1, Callahan; 2, Crompton; 3, Gleichmann; 4, McCoy; 5, Damrau; 6, Milliman; 7, F. Smith, Pres.; 8, McCarthy; 9, G. Ramsey, Mgr.; 10, T. Owen, Capt.; 11, Laval; 12, Fittery; 13, Kelly; 14, Hogue; 15, Wolfe; 16, F. McCarthy, Mascot; 17, A. McCarthy, Mascot.

ANDERSON TEAM—CHAMPIONS CAROLINA ASSOCIATION.

extended to the newest town in the circuit that was entitled to float a championship pennant.

In 1908 and 1909 Greensboro captured the championship, to be followed by Greenville—a great rival to Greensboro in 1910—and in 1911 both were beaten by Winston-Salem.

Some excellent batters, fine fielders and fair pitchers have graduated from this league, which has been carefully watched in the past for its material.

For the season of 1913 the former Carolina Association has been reorganized and will hereafter be known as the North Carolina League, with a circuit comprising the towns of Asheville, Raleigh, Durham, Charlotte, Greensboro and Winston-Salem.



1, Haddow; 2, Miller; 3, Lister; 4, Malcomson; 5, High; 6, Bauswein; 7, Yount; 8, Van Pelt; 9, Osteen, Mgr.; 10, Wofford; 11, Bentley; 12, Smith; 13, McMillan; 14, Agnew.

CHARLOTTE TEAM—CAROLINA ASSOCIATION.

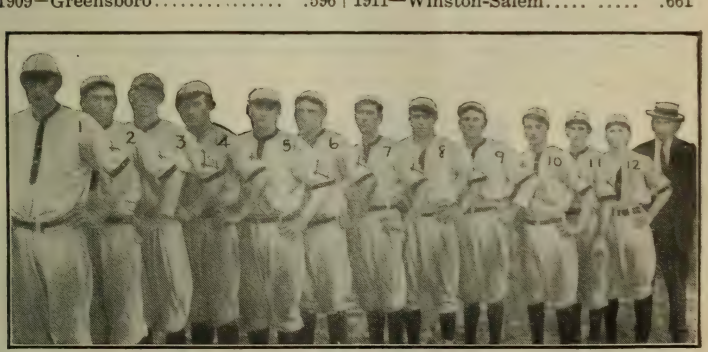
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STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.
Anderson	66	44	.600	Spartanburg	54	55	.495
Winston-Salem	63	47	.573	Greensboro	51	59	.464
Charlotte	61	46	.570	Greenville	34	78	.304

CHAMPIONSHIP WINNERS IN PREVIOUS YEARS.

1908—Greensboro	.573	1910—Greenville	.612
1909—Greensboro	.596	1911—Winston-Salem	.661

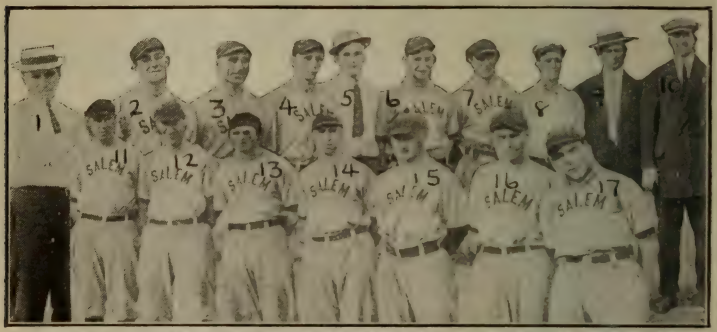


1, Hobbs; 2, McKeithan; 3, Clapp; 4, Mayberry; 5, Mullaney; 6, Doak; 7, Eldridge; 8, Rickard; 9, Brown; 10, Ware; 11, Doyle, Mgr.; 12, Stuart; 13, E. W. Stewart, Sec. and Treas.

GREENSBORO TEAM—CAROLINA ASSOCIATION.

Ohio-Pennsylvania League

Starting with eight clubs the Ohio-Pennsylvania League encountered difficulties after a short time, necessitating the dropping of New Castle and Connellsville. The standing was as follows:



1, H. Shannon, Mgr.; 2, Flood; 3, Richards; 4, Davie; 5, Taber; 6, F. Schmitt; 7, Allen; 8, McLaughlin; 9, Wagner; 10, Richardson; 11, Patterson; 12, Barry; 13, Edwards; 14, James; 15, Mack; 16, O. Schmitt; 17, Carroll. SALEM TEAM—OHIO-PENNSYLVANIA LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	PC.		Won.	Lost.	PC.
Salem	35	15	.700	Alliance-Sebring	25	26	.490
McKeesport	35	18	.660	East Liverpool	23	30	.434
Steubenville	28	26	.519	Sharon	21	30	.412

Three days after the new start Salem was transferred to Fairmount; on July 16 Fairmount and Alliance were eliminated, McKeesport went to Salem, and the league proceeded on a four-club schedule, which, however, only lasted to August 6. The final standing:

	Won.	Lost.	PC.		Won.	Lost.	PC.
East Liverpool	18	12	.600	Fairmount	15	16	.484
Sharon	16	15	.516	Follansbee	14	15	.483



1, Smith; 2, Patterson; 3, Phelan; 4, McGrath, Pres. and Mgr.; 5, Harris; 6, Gibbs; 7, Conley; 8, Bauer; 9, George; 10, Pfeiffer, Capt.; 11, E. Salter, Jr., Mascot; 12, Zimmerman; 13, Wager; 14, Blobner. McKEESPORT TEAM—OHIO-PENNSYLVANIA LEAGUE.



1, Houser; 2, Kelly; 3, Collingwood; 4, Franer; 5, Easton; 6, Sisley; 7, Marshall; 8, Center, Mgr.; 9, Bratchie; 10, Boone; 11, Brown; 12, Foster; 13, McKelvey; 14, Lodge.

STEUBENVILLE TEAM—OHIO-PENNSYLVANIA LEAGUE.



1, L. Judge, Sec.; 2, Wilson; 3, L. Maley, Mgr.; 4, Piper; 5, Conley; 6, Higgins; 7, Myers; 8, Mername; 9, Woolery; 10, Bloom; 11, Sheehan; 12, Foster.

ALLIANCE-SEBRING TEAM—OHIO-PENNSYLVANIA LEAGUE.



1, J. Allen; 2, Barry; 3, C. Allen; 4, Fowler; 5, F. Schmitt; 6, Daily; 7, Richards; 8, Edwards; 9, O. Schmitt; 10, Carroll; 11, Reeder.

FAIRMOUNT TEAM—OHIO-PENNSYLVANIA LEAGUE.

Ohio State League

The circuit of the Ohio State League in 1912 was made up of six cities and the championship fell to Portsmouth, a city which has turned out some excellent players. Portsmouth never was very far from the lead from the time that the season began until it was over. The lowest that the team ever dropped in the race was second place and it rested there only long enough to get a fresh grip on itself and climb back into first place.

The season was divided and Portsmouth won both of the halves, so no post-season series was necessary. In the first half of the race the champions were only a small margin in the lead over Mansfield, but in the second half Portsmouth ran away from Ironton, its nearest competitor.

The pace in the first half seemed to have tired the Mansfield club, which did not begin to do as well in the second half. Newark was a varying contender in the first half and finished fairly well in the second half.

Chillicothe was unfortunate in that it could not get away from last place in either half. There appeared to be a number of good ball players in this circuit whose work was watched with interest by the major league owners and some of the players were advanced in their calling when the annual selection was made for the season of 1913.

STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

First Half.				Second Half.			
Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Portsmouth	43	30	.589	Portsmouth	38	22	.633
Mansfield	45	34	.570	Ironton	31	29	.517
Newark	42	36	.538	Lima	30	30	.500
Marion	34	43	.442	Newark	28	32	.467
Lima	34	43	.442	Mansfield	27	33	.450
Chillicothe	31	43	.419	Chillicothe	26	34	.433

CHAMPIONSHIP WINNERS IN PREVIOUS YEARS.

1908—Lancaster	.617	1910—Portsmouth	.623
1909—Lima	.612	1911—Springfield	.604



1, Conwell; 2, Edwards; 3, Beers; 4, H. Cain; 5, Hartwig; 6, Baggan; 7, Donalds; 8, Southworth; 9, Weinberg; 10, Harter; 11, Childs, Mgr.; 12, E. Cain; 13, Marshall.

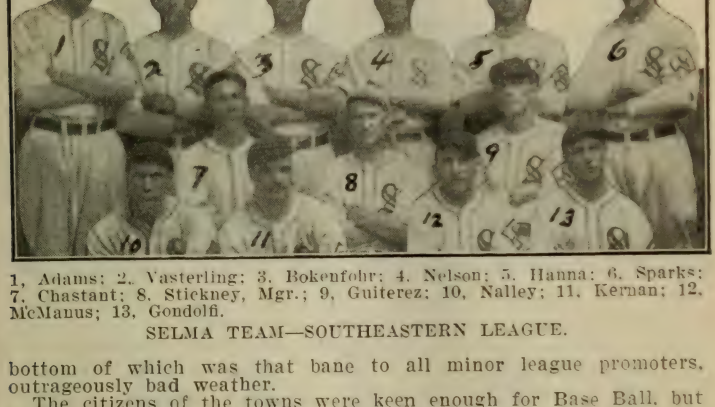
PORTSMOUTH TEAM—CHAMPIONS OHIO STATE LEAGUE.

Southeastern League

With a varying circuit from season to season, but with an immense amount of Base Ball enthusiasm among the southern towns and cities represented, the Southeastern League had a fairly successful year in 1912 despite a great many inconveniences and drawbacks.

When the league was organized in 1910 Knoxville won the championship. In 1911 it fell to Anniston, but in 1912 Gadsden was the successful club and Anniston was fourth. This variety in pennant winning naturally assisted a great deal to maintain interest in Base Ball in the different cities.

The season was divided, it being believed that more interest would be created. The first season was from April 15 until June 19 and the second was to have run from June 21 to August 24. On July 20 the second season was stopped by mutual consent. It was not due to lack of interest in the game nor was it wholly the fault of the promoters. It was the result of natural conditions, at the



1, Adams; 2, Vasterling; 3, Bokenfohr; 4, Nelson; 5, Hanna; 6, Sparks; 7, Chastant; 8, Stickney, Mgr.; 9, Guiterez; 10, Nalley; 11, Kernan; 12, McManus; 13, Gondolfi.

SELMA TEAM—SOUTHEASTERN LEAGUE.

bottom of which was that bane to all minor league promoters, outrageously bad weather.

The citizens of the towns were keen enough for Base Ball, but the storms were too frequent and the vexations too many.

However, the good that is being done, and has been done, by the organization is unquestioned, and there is no doubt that ultimately the circuit is destined to better fortune.

STANDING OF CLUBS TO JUNE 19.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.
Selma	32	22	.593
Anniston	30	24	.556
Rome	26	26	.500
Gadsden	24	28	.462
Huntsville	24	29	.453
Bessemer	23	30	.434

AT CLOSE, JULY 19.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.
Gadsden	19	4	.826
Rome	11	10	.524
Selma	10	12	.455
Anniston	8	11	.421
Talladega	8	14	.364
Cedartown	6	11	.353

CHAMPIONSHIP WINNERS IN PREVIOUS YEARS.

1910—Knoxville..... .625 | 1911—Anniston..... .639

Southern Michigan Association

By A. S. Burkhart, President-Secretary-Treasurer.

This league started off as if it would have the most successful season since its formation in 1906, but just after opening day, the Saginaw Valley, in which the two largest cities in the circuit (Saginaw and Bay City) are located, suffered a severe flood, with the result that both teams were compelled to transfer many games.

The president of the league, James P. Bowen of Saginaw, was compelled to resign his position July 2, as he found that the work of the office interfered with his legal duties, and the vice-president of the league, A. S. Burkhart, president of the Saginaw club, filled out Mr. Bowen's unexpired term.

The Saginaw and Bay City clubs withdrew from the league under date of July 13, but have again entered for 1913.

The Battle Creek club started out as if they were going to make



1, Troy; 2, Carnes; 3, Walters; 4, Bob. White; 5, Scott; 6, Campbell; 7, Smith; 8, F. White; 9, Simons; 10, D. Jenkins, Mgr.; 11, Henderson; 12, Huhn; 13, Ferren; 14, Curly Henderson, Jr., Mascot.

ADRIAN TEAM—CHAMPIONS SOUTHERN MICHIGAN ASSOCIATION.

a runaway race for the pennant, but the Adrian club, which started slow, gradually pulled up on them and in the last week of the race overhauled them and went into Battle Creek for the last three days of the season with a two-game lead. In order to win the pennant Battle Creek had to win all four games (a postponed game being played the first day), or to get a tie had to win three out of the four games. On the first day each won a game, making it necessary for Battle Creek to win the following two games. They succeeded in winning the Saturday game in a ten-inning struggle, but were given a terrible trouncing in the last game, Adrian beating them, 11 to 0.

There had been rumors of Battle Creek playing ineligible players and Acting-President Burkhart started a quiet investigation, with the result that he forfeited twelve games that Battle Creek had won from various clubs while playing M. J. Donovan, under the name of Murray, this man being on the suspended list of the Dayton club, and two games that they won from Adrian in the last four-game series for playing Coleman of the Kewanee club under the name of Burke. This penalty put Battle Creek last.



1, Chase; 2, Sensenbach; 3, Weeder; 4, Mitchell; 5, Kraft; 6, Ochs; 7, Thrailkill; 8, Meixell; 9, Frost; 10, Williams; 11, Hernandez; 12, D. Collins, Mgr.; 13, Boyle; 14, Emery. Brown, Photo.

FLINT TEAM—SOUTHERN MICHIGAN ASSOCIATION.

STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

Club.	Adrian.	Jack.	Fli.	Lan.	Kal.	Bt.C.	B'yC.	Sag.	Won.	P'C.
Adrian	..	14	13	15	11	16	7	2	78	.624
Jackson	7	..	12	11	12	12	6	11	71	.564
Flint	7	9	..	15	7	10	10	11	69	.552
Lansing	12	8	8	..	13	11	5	6	63	.504
Kalamazoo	8	10	8	8	..	16	6	4	60	.480
Battle Creek	8	10	11	9	12	..	2	7	59	.465
Bay City	4	1	3	3	3	2	..	3	19	.306
Saginaw	1	3	1	1	5	1	7	..	19	.302
Lost	47	55	56	62	63	68	43	44		

CHAMPIONSHIP WINNERS IN PREVIOUS YEARS.

1906—Mt. Clemens	.670
1907—Tecumseh	.622
1908—Saginaw	.581
1909—Saginaw	.584
1910—Kalamazoo	.626
1911—Kalamazoo	.633



1, McDonald; 2, Fahrer; 3, Gilbert; 4, Weinberg; 5, Gill; 6 La Ross; 7, Potts; 8, Norcabbage; 9, McKernan, Mgr.; 10, Nevitt; 11, Callahan; 12, Kuhagen.

BATTLE CREEK TEAM.



1, Perrine; 2, Oriet; 3, Changnon; 4, Keenan; 5, Roseborough; 6, Bush; 7, Tobin; 8, Bassey; 9, Zamloch; 10, Blankenship, Mgr.; 11, Campbell, Pres.; 12, Mulroney, Sec. and Treas.; 13, Warren; 14, Carman; 15, Quick.

MISSOULA TEAM—CHAMPIONS UNION ASSOCIATION.



1, Whaling; 2, Mathes; 3, Dell; 4, W. J. Walsh, Mgr.; 5, J. Stovall, Capt.; 6, Kafora; 7, Jensen; 8, Levy; 9, Klein; 10, McGeehan; 11, Duddy; 12, Shannon; 13, Moorehead. Noggle Studio, Photo.

BUTTE TEAM—UNION ASSOCIATION.

Union Association

When the late W. H. Lucas, who did much to develop Base Ball in the great region of the Northwest, founded the Union Association, he laid the beginning of a new field for the national game which gives promise of bringing forth great fruit in the future.

The second year of the Union Association found a six-club circuit, confined to Utah and Montana, but arousing enthusiasm in a section of the country that was just beginning to learn the advantages of organized Base Ball. A real league championship appeals almost invariably to the enthusiasts of any region to a larger extent than a pennant contest among teams not pledged to fight for the title on a regularly mapped out schedule.

When Mr. Lucas entered into this new territory he found conditions timely for organization and it is a lamentable fact that he did not live long enough to witness the good results which have followed his undertaking.

Ogden took the place of Boise in the league for the season. It was a satisfactory change and Ogden had the pleasure of not finishing in last place, a fact which frequently materializes when a city is making its first entry into the national game.

The pennant for 1912 was won by Missoula, a team which began in first place and stubbornly held its own against all its rivals. In May and June Missoula retained the lead and finally dropped back to second place during the month of July, when Salt Lake City pressed it hardest.

It was too keen a pace for Salt Lake City, however, and after a week in the lead during the first of August the Missoula team forced Salt Lake City back to second place, where the club remained during the balance of the schedule. Meanwhile, after Missoula once regained the lead, its reserve strength was powerful enough to hold it in front until the schedule was completed.

Great Falls, the championship team of the year preceding, had the honor of making one of the most unusual records in Base Ball. It began third, finished third and, in fact, played third all of the season.

Ogden, Butte and Helena were the second division contenders, and Helena, after a brief struggle, finally dropped back to last place.

It was by no means a one-sided race, in spite of the fact that the clubs from the beginning of the season clung so desperately to the positions which they had outlined for themselves early in the year. The Association ultimately seems bound to prosper, as its clubs are located in growing and enterprising cities.

At a meeting of the Union Association, held January 23, at Butte, Mont., E. C. Mulroney, a prominent lawyer of Butte, was unanimously elected president to succeed the late William H. Lucas, and E. F. Murphy, also of Butte, was the choice for vice-president.

The standing of the clubs and championship winners in previous years are given herewith. The complete official averages for the past season will be found in SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL RECORD, which contains records of all leagues, the Hall of Fame, All-America selections, best-on-records, world series records, and records of leaders in past years. Illustrated. Price, 10 cents.

STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.
Missoula	83	51	.620	Ogden	71	68	.511
Salt Lake City	77	61	.558	Butte	53	82	.393
Great Falls	72	61	.541	Helena	50	86	.376

Champions: 1911.....Great Falls .662

Western Canada League

In the western Canada organization, made up of four clubs, the divided season plan was put into operation, Red Deer winning the first half of the year and Calgary the second half.

In the post-season series Calgary beat Red Deer, four games to two, and for once the winner of the latter half of a divided season captured the pennant.

In 1910 the league tried the divided season and that year Calgary was successful. In 1911 Moose Jaw won the championship but the town was not a member of the circuit of 1912.

Base Ball is steadily increasing in interest in this part of Canada and there is no doubt that as the land becomes more thickly populated this section is destined to be one of the most active Base Ball centers in the Northwest.

As frequently happens, the championship club was not the best batting club in the league, for that distinction fell to the team from Bassano. Persons, an outfielder of the Bassano club, led the league at bat, with an average of .378, and Guyn, also of the Bassano club, was second in the race.

The two most successful pitchers belonged to the Calgary club and it was probably because of strong and careful pitching that Calgary was able to win the championship when the test came in the post-season series.

STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

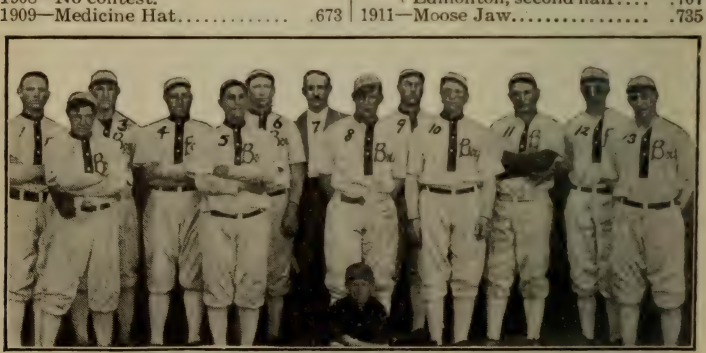
First Half.				Second Half.			
Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.
Red Deer	31	22	.585	Calgary	34	11	.756
Bassano	29	21	.580	Edmonton	25	26	.490
Calgary	25	23	.521	Bassano	16	25	.390
Edmonton	15	34	.306	Red Deer	17	30	.362

Post-Season Series.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.
Calgary	4	2	.667	Red Deer	2	4	.333

CHAMPIONSHIP WINNERS IN PREVIOUS YEARS.

1907—Medicine Hat	.644	1910	Calgary, first half	.698
1908—No contest.			Edmonton, second half	.707
1909—Medicine Hat	.673		1911—Moose Jaw	.735



1. Smith; 2. Kelchner; 3. Jamison; 4. Freine; 5. Altermatt; 6. Scott; 7. Bossner, Pres.; 8, Kelly; 9, Reams; 10. Clark; 11, Mays; 12. Gmlin, Mgr.; 13, Pope. Johnson, Photo.

BOISE TEAM—WESTERN TRI-STATE LEAGUE.

A Remarkable Base Ball Tournament

By William J. Lee,

Director of Athletics and Supervisor of Recreation, Department of Parks, Borough of Manhattan and Richmond, New York City.



There is today a greater demand from the youth of New York City for Base Ball diamonds than at any time in its history. The Bureau of Recreation conducted, in 1912, the largest Base Ball league ever organized. The Borough of Manhattan now has forty park playgrounds, with an average daily attendance of 25,000 and a total yearly attendance of approximately 4,500,000. There are one hundred Base Ball diamonds under the supervision of the Bureau of Recreation. Six hundred teams of boys, in age from sixteen years down, twelve boys to a team, made a total of 7,200 who participated in a series of elimination games in every park playground to develop the championships in three classes of the league, viz., Midget (85 lbs.); Junior (100 lbs.); Senior (125 lbs.). These playground champions played a home-and-home series which lasted throughout the entire school vacation period from July to September.

This afforded the boys an opportunity to play in every section of the city against every element of boy, comprising all nationalities, which resulted in the final games being played at Jasper Oval before a crowd of ten thousand persons. There was no disorder during the entire season and the manner in which the boys conducted themselves is a credit to the youth of this city and speaks well for the future of the race.

The boys and the Bureau of Recreation express their heartiest thanks to Mr. A. G. Spalding for the generous donation of gold, silver and bronze medals for the victors in the final games. These medals were presented at the opening of the West Fifty-ninth Street Playground, at which Park Commissioner Charles B. Stover delivered the address of the day. Commissioner Stover is one of New York's most enthusiastic "fans," and deeply interested in procuring space and promoting the national game among the boys of New York.

There is no game that excels Base Ball in affording such opportunity for the development of character and the alertness of mind and body and none so typically American.

The detailed results of the great tournament conducted under the trained supervision of the Bureau of Recreation, are as follows:

Elimination games in all playgrounds, 85 lbs., 100 lbs., and 125 lbs., divisions—Opened June 15, 1912, and closed July 15, 1912, deciding individual park championships; 2,800 games were played.

Inter-park Games—This series began on July 24, 1912, and terminated on August 16, 1912, the winners in the elimination series in each class competing, divided as follows:

Northern Section—Amsterdam, Bennett Field, Chelsea, DeWitt Clinton, Reservoir Oval and Riverside Oval.

Central Section—Jasper Oval, Queensboro, St. Gabriel's, Thomas Jefferson and Yorkville.



1, Halpin; 2, Multer; 3, Murphy; 4, Simonetti; 5, Manning; 6, McCarthy; 7, Werenke; 8, Hallecy, Capt.; 9, Creedon.

RESERVOIR PLAYGROUND TEAM—125-LB. CHAMPIONS.
Inter-Park Playground Base Ball League.



1, Mr. Schmoor, Instructor; 2, Powell; 3, Fingerrit; 4, Lento; 5, Murtha; 6, Levey; 7, Frana; 8, Dessowitz; 9, Reynolds; 10, McCormick, Capt.; 11, Domica.

THOMAS JEFFERSON PLAYGROUND TEAM—100-LB. CHAMPIONS.
Inter-Park Playground Base Ball League.

Southern Section—Cherry and Market, Columbus, Corlears Hook, Hamilton Fish, Seward Park and Tompkins Square.

The final games of the tournament were played at Jasper Oval on September 8, 1912, the winners of the championships in the Northern, Central and Southern sections in each division competing. The final standing was as follows:

85 lbs.	W.	L.	PC.
Amsterdam	2	0	1.000
Hamilton Fish	1	1	.500
Thos. Jefferson	0	2	.000

100 lbs.	W.	L.	PC.
Thos. Jefferson	2	0	1.000
Seward Park	1	1	.500
Reservoir Oval	0	2	.000

125 lbs.	W.	L.	PC.
Reservoir Oval	2	0	1.000
Seward	1	1	.500
St. Gabriel's	0	2	.000

The following boys played on championship teams:

Amsterdam, 85 lbs. Champions—E. Mullady, F. Beban, M. Mooney, T. Corregina, J. Viscaldi, H. Roth, I. Mitchell, W. Gardner, M. Reynolds, C. Tanney, W. Keegan, E. Gardner.

Thos. Jefferson, 100 lbs., Champions—E. Levy, J. Lento, T. Frana, E. McCormick, P. Fingerrit, J. McCormack, B. Powell, T. Murtha, M. Dessowitz, J. Domica, J. Reynolds, M. Frankle.

Reservoir Oval, 125 lbs., Champions—E. Wernecke, J. McCarthy, V. Manning, J. Simonetti, J. Creedon, A. Multer, T. Halpin, M. Simpson, E. Hallecy, F. Murphy, W. Kenna, P. Towl.



1, Mullady; 2, Viscardi; 3, Reynolds; 4, Beban; 5, Roth; 6, Tanney; 7, Mitchell; 8, W. Gardner; 9, Keegan; 10, E. Gardner; 11, Mooney, Capt.; 12, Corregina.

AMSTERDAM PLAYGROUND TEAM—85-LB. CHAMPIONS.
Inter-Park Playground Base Ball League.



1, Robt. J. Hubbard, Coach; 2, Corsie; 3, Jones; 4, Hunter; 5, Le Vern; 6, Murphy; 7, Stromfeld; 8, Salamack; 9, Kennedy; 10, Shields; 11, Cusack; 12, Gray; 13, Olsen.

PUBLIC SCHOOL 77, BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN, BASE BALL TEAM.

Winners Spalding "Play Ball" Trophy, 1912.

Elementary School Base Ball Tournament

The eighth annual Base Ball tournament of the Public Schools of Greater New York was opened on April 13, 1912, when sixty-seven teams, representing schools in the five boroughs, began to play for their district championships. District Athletic League No. 8 of Brooklyn had eleven teams entered, the largest entry of any district. The inclement weather interfered with some of the district schedules and it was necessary to grant an extension of time and thereby postpone the inter-district games. The five borough championships were also delayed on account of weather conditions and it was necessary to conduct the interborough series on an elimination basis in order to have the city championship decided before the end of the school term. This final interborough series was conducted in a manner most satisfactory to all concerned. Enclosed fields were secured through the secretary's office, thousands of tickets were distributed to the schools participating, and competent umpires were assigned.

The final game was held at Washington Base Ball Park, Brooklyn, through the courtesy of Mr. Charles Ebbets, the president of the Brooklyn National League Base Ball club. About ten thousand school children and interested parents witnessed the game. The spectators and players displayed a commendable spirit of good sportsmanship and the affair was a decided success. Public School 77, Brooklyn, defeated Public School 46, Manhattan, by a score of 6 to 3, thereby winning the championship and with it possession of the Spalding Trophy, "Play Ball," for the year.

The district, borough and city champions for the year 1912 were as follows:

DISTRICT LEAGUE WINNERS.

Manhattan—D.A.L. 6, Public School 46; D.A.L. 7, Public School 18; D.A.L. 9, Public School 77; D.A.L. 12, Public School 62; D.A.L. 25, Public School 83.

Bronx—D.A.L. 10, Public School 25; D.A.L. 23, Public School 12.

Brooklyn—D.A.L. 1, Public School 85; D.A.L. 5, Public School 123; D.A.L. 8, Public School 128; D.A.L. 11, Public School 9; D.A.L. 15, Public School 167; D.A.L. 17, Public School 77; D.A.L. 24, Public School 110.

Queens—D.A.L. 16, Public School 72; D.A.L. 19, Public School 27; D.A.L. 20, Public School 77; D.A.L. 22, Public School 89.

Richmond—D.A.L. 4, Public School 12.

BOROUGH CHAMPIONS.

Manhattan	Public School 46	Queens	Public School 72
Bronx	Public School 12	Richmond	Public School 12
Brooklyn	Public School 77		

CITY CHAMPION.

Public School 77, Brooklyn, winner of Spalding Trophy.

HIGH SCHOOLS BASE BALL CHAMPIONSHIP.

The high schools Base Ball championship of the Public Schools Athletic League of Greater New York for 1912 was won by Erasmus Hall High School of Brooklyn, who is thereby the holder of the Spalding Trophy, "Sliding to Second," for the year. Curtis High School of Richmond was second.



"PLAY BALL."

The A. G. Spalding Bronze Championship Trophy for Public Schools Athletic Leagues.

The above group is executed in bronze, the figures being 18 inches high, and was presented to the Public Schools Athletic League of Greater New York by Mr. A. G. Spalding as a perpetual trophy for annual competition between the elementary schools of Greater New York, the winning school to have custody of the statuette for one year. In the first competition, held in 1905, 103 schools were entered, the winner being Public School 46, Manhattan; Public School 10, Brooklyn, won in 1906 and again in 1907; Public School 9 of Brooklyn won it in 1908, Public School 28, Borough of the Bronx, in 1909 and 1910; Public School 152, Brooklyn, in 1911, and Public School 77, Brooklyn, in 1912. The offer was subsequently extended, by request, to other large cities where regularly organized Public Schools Athletic Leagues exist. San Francisco holds a contest yearly, as does also New Orleans and Cleveland.



"SLIDING TO SECOND."

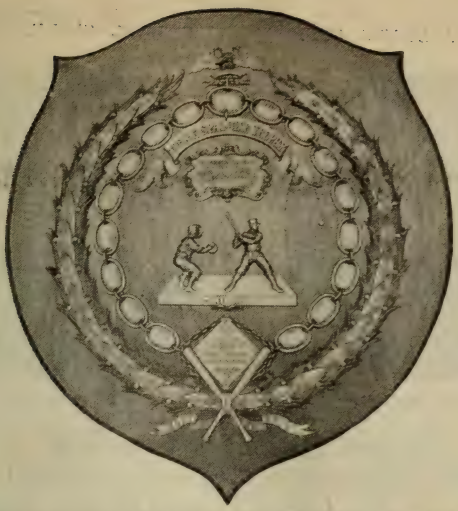
Bronze Trophy presented by Mr. A. G. Spalding in 1908 to the Public Schools Athletic League of Greater New York, to be competed for annually by the High Schools in that organization. The first winner was Commercial High School, Manhattan, 1908; Morris High School won it in 1909; Commercial High School, Brooklyn, in 1910; Newtown High School, Queens, 1911, and Erasmus High School, Brooklyn, in 1912.



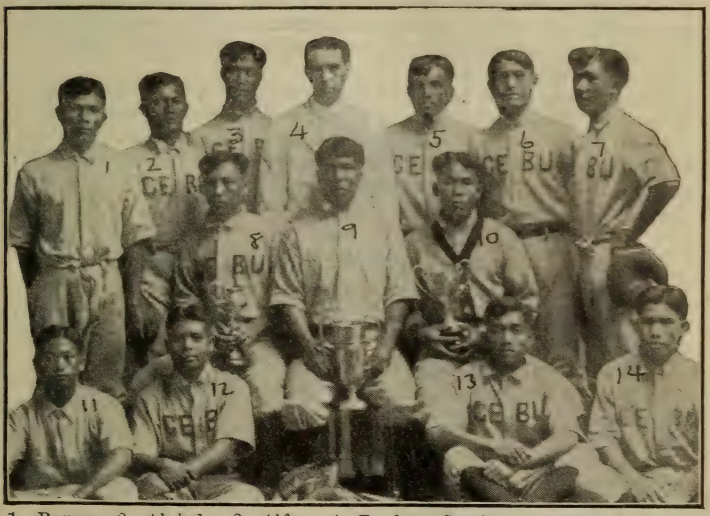
1, Mr. Knowlson, Mgr.; 2, Brush; 3, H. Sykes; 4, Mr. McCaffrey, Coach; 5, Heaslip; 6, Bryan; 7, R. Rome; 8, Inness, Capt.; 9, W. Sykes; 10, McCormick; 11, G. Rome; 12, Sullivan. Butler, Photo.

ERASMUS HALL HIGH SCHOOL TEAM, BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN—CHAMPIONS GREATER NEW YORK, 1912.

Winners Spalding High School Trophy.



THE A. G. SPALDING CHAMPIONSHIP "CHAIN" TROPHY PLAQUE.
Donated by Mr. A. G. Spalding for competition between schools in regularly organized Public Schools Athletic Leagues where a small number of teams compete. Trophies were awarded to the winners in the following cities: Oshkosh, Wis.; Houston, Tex.; Racine, Wis.; San Diego, Cal.; Hartford, Conn.



1, Ramos; 2, Alviado; 3, Alfon; 4, Dunlap, Coach; 5, Anoas; 6, Peres; 7, Salazar; 8, Manuel; 9, Ylanan, Capt.; 10, Baclay; 11, Canete; 12, Pangilinan; 13, Nacorda; 14, Espina.

CEBU HIGH SCHOOL TEAM.
Philippine Interscholastic Champions.



Franz O. Messerly.



Vicomte Jacques de Saint Maurice.

Base Ball in France

(From the Paris edition of the *New York Herald.*)

Union Francaise de Base Ball,
Siege Social: 25 Rue Bergere, Paris.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that on October 27, 1912, at 25 Rue Bergere, Paris, there was organized "l'Union Francaise de Base Ball."

The organizing committee was composed of the following: Franz O. Messerly, president; O. Seigle, first vice-president; M. Reckinger, second vice-president; E. Benoit, secretary; R. Seigle, assistant secretary; George O. Messerly, treasurer.

L'Union Francaise de Base Ball has been instituted for the following objects: first, to establish a base ball club; second, to propagate the game in France; third, to aid in establishing other base ball clubs. To attain this end the French Base Ball Union puts itself at the disposal of all sportsmen who desire to play base ball, and to any person who may wish to organize clubs we will furnish the necessary directions.

F. O. MESSERLY.

L'ASSOCIATION DE BASE BALL,
10 Rue de Castellane, Paris.

This association has for its object the cultivation of the game of base ball among the pupils of French colleges and schools, particularly, and among French youth generally.

M. Burgess is the honorary president; Vicomte Jacques de Saint Maurice is president, and M. Robert Baranger, vice-president. MM. Arrivot, Ogier, d'Hébray de Pouzals, Labergerie, Bertrand, Berincout, Soupault, Méry and Paul-Boncour are charter members. The boys are around fifteen years of age, and generally play on Thursday afternoons, the French college and school holiday.

SPALDING'S SIMPLIFIED BASE BALL RULES

Simplified Base Ball rules have been prepared by Mr. A. G. Spalding of New York and Chicago, who is the recognized authority on the National Game. They are of great assistance to beginners as well as to veterans. Based on the Official Playing Rules, as published in Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide, they state in condensed form all the technicalities that must be observed in the sport without the somewhat dry and formal wording which is necessarily employed by the rule makers to state each fact with great explicitness.

The Ball Ground

Base Ball is played upon a level field, upon which is outlined a square, which is known as the infield or "diamond." The term "diamond," in a broader sense, is also frequently used in the United States to apply to the entire playing field. Literally, however, the "diamond" is the infield proper.

The infield is bounded by the base-running paths, which extend from base to base. The bases are placed at right angles to each other, on each corner of the "diamond," at intervals of ninety feet beginning from the home plate. Thus, first base must be ninety feet from home plate, second base ninety feet from first base, third base ninety feet from second base and also ninety feet from the home plate, thus completing a perfect square.

The territory which lies behind third base, second base and first base, beyond the infield and within the lines defining fair ground and also without these lines, is known as the outfield. All that portion of the field outside of the base lines that extend from home plate to first base and from home plate to third base, all territory behind the home plate and all territory outside of straight lines reaching from the outside corner of third and first bases indefinitely to the outfield is foul ground.

Sometimes it is impossible for boys who desire to play Base Ball to obtain a field sufficiently large for the regulation diamond, whose dimensions have previously been stated, and in such cases an effort should always be made to place the bases at equal distances from each other in order that the symmetry of the diamond and the correct theory of the game may be preserved. Players of younger years may find that a smaller diamond adds more enjoyment to their amusement, since they are better able to cover the ground in fielding the ball in a smaller area and do not become so fatigued by running the bases when the latter are stationed at their full legal distance from each other.

The bases, except home plate, are best constructed of canvas bags filled with sawdust. Home plate should be of whitened rubber, whenever it is possible to obtain it. Some cruder substance may be used for bases if nothing else is obtainable, but it is best to follow the suggestions given. First, second and third bases should be attached to pegs driven in the ground, and home plate should be sunk so that its upper surface is on a level with the surface of the ground.

The pitcher's position on a diamond of regulation size is located sixty and five-tenths feet from home plate, and on a

straight line, extending from home plate to the center of second base. It, too, should be denoted by a plate of whitened rubber, to be sunk until its upper surface is on a level with the surface of the field. This plate should be the shape of a parallelogram twenty-four inches long by six inches wide, with the longer sides of the parallelogram at right angles to home plate.

If a diamond smaller than the regulation size be used, the pitcher's position should be relatively closer to home plate.

(For detailed description of laying out a "diamond" see Rules Nos. 1 to 13, inclusive, of Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.)

The Ball

The Spalding Official National League Ball is used in regulation games, but for players fifteen years of age or younger, the Spalding Official "National League Junior" ball, made the same as the National League Ball, only slightly smaller in size, should be used, for it better fits the boy's hand and prevents straining the arm in throwing.

(See Rule No. 14 of Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.)

The Regulation Bat

The Bat must always be round and not to exceed 2¾ inches in diameter at the thickest part. Spalding Trade Mark Bats are made to suit all ages and physiques, and are strictly in accordance with official regulations.

(See Rule No. 15 of Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.)

Regulation Gloves and Mitts

The catcher or first baseman may wear a glove or mitt of any size, shape or weight. Every other player is restricted to the use of a glove or mitt weighing not over ten ounces and measuring not over fourteen inches around the palm. Spalding's Trade Marked Gloves and Mitts are regulation weight and size and are used by all champion players.

(See Rule No. 20 of Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.)

Players' Uniforms

Games played by players not clad in a regular uniform are called "scrub" games and are not recorded as "match" games. Every club should adopt a regular uniform, not only to enable the players to play properly and with comfort, but to distinguish one team from the other.

(See Rule No. 19 of Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.)

Players' Benches

All ball grounds should be provided with two players' benches back of and on each side of the home plate. They must be not less than twenty-five feet outside of the coachers' lines. The coachers may not go within fifteen feet of the base lines. Each team should occupy one of these benches exclusively, and their bats and accoutrements should be kept near the bench.

(See Rule No. 21 of Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.)

Field Rules

No person shall be allowed upon any part of the playing field except the players in uniform, the manager of each side (and the latter not when the game is in progress, except that he is in uniform); the umpire and the officers of the law. No manager, captain, or player is supposed to address the spectators. In a regular League match this is considered a violation of the rules.

(See Rules Nos. 75-77 of Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.)

Soiling and Providing Balls

No player shall be allowed to soil a new ball prior to putting it into play.

In League games the home team provides the ball. It is customary in smaller leagues to expect the home team to do the same. The umpire has the custody of the ball when it is not in play, but at the conclusion of the game the ball becomes the property of the winning team.

(See Rule No. 14 of Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.)

Number and Position of Players

Two teams make up each contest with nine players on each side. The fielders are known as the pitcher, the catcher, the first baseman, the second baseman, the third baseman, the shortstop, the left fielder, the center fielder and the right fielder. None of these is required to occupy an exact position on the field, except the pitcher, who must stand with his foot touching the pitcher's plate when in the act of delivering the ball to the batter, and the catcher, who must be within the "catcher's space" behind the batter and within ten feet of home plate. Players in uniform must not occupy seats in the stands or mingle with the spectators.

(See Rules Nos. 16, 17 and 18 of Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.)

Substitute Players

It is always advisable to have a sufficient number of substitutes in uniform ready to take the field in case any player shall become disabled or be disqualified.

It is the duty of the captain of each team immediately to announce changes of players to the umpire, and the umpire shall announce them to the opposing team and spectators.

When a pitcher is taken from his position his substitute must continue to pitch until the batsman has reached first base or has been put out.

(See Rule No. 28 of Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.)

Choice of Innings—
Fitness of Field for Play

The home team has the choice of innings and determines whether the ground is fit for play providing it has rained before the beginning of the game. If two clubs from the same

city are playing, the captain of the team on whose ground the game is played has the choice of innings.

(See Rule No. 29 of Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.)

A Regulation Game

The game begins with the fielders of the team losing the choice of innings in their respective positions. The first batter of the opposing team is in his "box" at home plate. This "box" is a parallelogram, six feet by four, on either side of home plate, and six inches back from the furthest corner of the plate.

If it is not possible to outline a "box" it should be remembered that the batter is never allowed to step over home plate to strike at the ball, and that he must not run forward toward the pitcher, to exceed three feet from the center of the plate, to strike at the ball.

The umpire may take his position, at his option, either behind the pitcher or the catcher. He judges all balls and strikes, declares all outs, decides whether the ball is batted foul or fair, decides as to the legality of the pitcher's delivery, and, in fact, has complete control of the game. His decisions must never be questioned, except by the captain of either team, and only by the latter when there is a difference of opinion as to the correct interpretation of the rules.

The team at bat is allowed two coaches on the field, one opposite first base and the other opposite third base, but they must never approach either base to a distance closer than fifteen feet, and must not coach when there are no runners on the bases.

Whenever a player is substituted on a nine he must always bat in the order of the man who retires from the game. A player may be substituted at any time, but the player whose place he takes is no longer eligible to take part in the contest.

When a substitute takes the pitcher's place in the box he must remain there until the batsman then at bat either is retired or reaches first base.

A game is won when the side first at bat scores fewer runs in nine innings than the side second at bat. This rule applies to games of fewer innings. Thus, whenever the side second at bat has scored more runs in half an inning less of play than the side first at bat it is the winner of the game, provided that the side first at bat has completed five full innings as batsmen. A game is also won if the side last at bat scores the winning run before the third hand is out.

In case of a tie game play continues until at the end of even innings one side has scored more runs than the other, provided that if the side last at bat scores the winning run before the third hand is out the game shall terminate. This latter provision applies to a regular nine-inning game. Rulings relative to drawn games and games that are called because of atmospheric disturbances, fire or panic will be found under the head of "Umpire's Duties."

(See Rules Nos. 22-27 of Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.)

Pitching Rules

Before pitching the ball the pitcher must face the batsman with both feet squarely on the ground and in front of the

pitcher's plate. When the ball is delivered the pitcher must face the batter and one of his feet must be in contact with the pitcher's plate. Not more than one step must be taken in the act of delivery.

Whenever the ball after being pitched and without striking the ground goes over any part of home plate between the knee and the shoulder of the batsman it must be called a strike, whether the batsman strikes at it or not.

If the pitcher fails to deliver the ball over any part of the plate, or if he delivers it over the plate above the shoulder or below the knee and the batsman declines to strike at it, it is called a ball, or if the bases are unoccupied, any ball delivered by the pitcher while either foot is not in contact with the pitcher's plate shall be called a ball.

If the ball touches the ground before it passes home plate and is not struck at by the batsman, it is a ball and must be called as such by the umpire. If struck at, it is, of course, recorded as a strike.

At the beginning of each inning the pitcher is allowed to throw five balls to the catcher or to an infielder for "warming-up" practice, the batsman refraining from occupying his position in the "box" at home plate.

After the batsman steps into his position the pitcher must not throw the ball around the infield, except to retire a base runner. If he violates this rule and, in the opinion of the umpire, is trying to delay the game, the umpire may call a ball for every throw thus made. If the pitcher occupies more than twenty seconds in delivering the ball to the batter the umpire may call a ball for each offense of this nature.

The pitcher must not make any motion to deliver the ball to the batsman and fail to do so, nor must he feint to throw to first base when it is occupied by a runner and fail to complete the throw. Violation of this rule constitutes a balk which gives all runners who are on the bases at the time an opportunity to advance a base each without being put out.

A balk is also declared when the pitcher throws to any base to catch a runner without stepping directly toward that base in the act of making the throw; when either foot of the pitcher is behind the pitcher's plate when he delivers the ball; when he fails to face the batsman in the act of delivering the ball; when neither foot of the pitcher is in contact with the pitcher's plate in the act of delivering the ball; when in the opinion of the umpire the pitcher is purposely delaying the game; when he stands in his position and makes any motion with any part of his body corresponding to his customary motion when pitching and fails immediately to deliver the ball; when he delivers the ball to the catcher when the latter is outside of the catcher's box.

When a pitched ball, at which the batsman has not struck, hits the batsman before the catcher touches it, the umpire must call it a dead ball and no base runner can advance. The batsman, however, must be in his position at the time that the ball hits him and must make every effort to get out of the way of the ball if he fears that it will hit him.

If a batsman makes a foul strike, if a foul hit is not caught, if the umpire declares a dead ball, or if a fair hit ball touches a base runner or umpire, if the pitcher makes a balk, or if there is interference with fielder or batsman, the ball is not in play until after it has been returned to the pitcher, standing in his position, and the umpire has given the word to resume play. No base runners may advance when the ball is not in play.

Whenever a person not engaged in the game touches a batted or thrown ball, a block follows. This must at once be announced by the umpire, and runners shall be privileged to advance bases until the ball is thrown to the pitcher, standing in his position. After that they advance at their peril. The pitcher may then throw a runner out wherever he sees a possibility of doing so. Should a spectator retain possession of a blocked ball, or throw it or kick it out of the reach of the fielder who is endeavoring to recover it, the umpire must call "Time," and hold all runners at such bases as they occupied when he called "Time" until after he has permitted play to resume, with the ball returned to the pitcher standing in his position.

(See Rules Nos. 30-37 of Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.)

Batting Rules

Before the game begins each captain must present the batting order of his team to the umpire, who shall submit it to the captain of the other side. This batting order is followed throughout the game except when a player is substituted for another, the substitute batting in the order of the retired player.

Each player of each nine must go to bat in his regular order unless a substitute has been authorized to take his place.

After the first inning the first batter in each succeeding inning is the player following the man who completed his full time at bat in the inning before. For instance, if a batter has but one strike in the first inning and the third hand be put out while he is at bat, he becomes the first batter in the following inning, not having completed his full time at bat in the inning previous. In such case, any balls and strikes called in the previous inning do not count when he resumes his time at bat.

Players of the side at bat must remain on their seats on the players' bench except when called upon to bat, to coach, or to act as substitute base runners.

No player of the side at bat except the batsman is privileged to stand in the space behind the catcher, or to cross it while the pitcher and catcher are handling the ball.

Players sitting on the bench of the side at bat must get out of the way of fielders who approach them while trying to field a batted or thrown ball.

Any legally batted ball that settles on fair ground (the infield) between home and first base, or between home and third base, or that bounds from fair ground to the outfield inside of first base, or third base, or that touches the person of a player or the umpire on fair ground, is a fair hit.

A fair hit is also any legally batted ball that first falls on fair territory beyond first base or third base.

Any legally batted ball that settles on foul ground is a foul hit, except that a ground hit, should it roll from foul to fair territory between first and home and third and home, and remain there, is a fair hit.

A ground hit that first strikes fair territory and rolls outside of the foul line between first and home, or third and home, is a foul hit.

Any legally batted ball that falls on foul territory beyond

first base, or third base, or that touches the person of a player or an umpire on foul ground, is a foul hit.

A foul tip is the continuation of a strike which has merely been touched by the bat, shoots directly into the hands of the catcher and is held by him.

A bunt hit is legally tapping the ball slowly within the infield by the batsman. If a foul result, which is not legally caught, the batsman is charged with a strike, whether it be the first, second or third strike.

Any hit going outside the ground is fair or foul as the umpire judges its flight at the point at which it passes beyond the limitations of the enclosure in which the contest takes place. A legal home run over a wall or a fence can only be made when the wall or fence is 235 feet from the home plate. This rule is not invariably followed in amateur games.

If the batsman strikes at a pitched ball and misses it, a strike is called.

If the batsman fails to strike at a pitched ball which passes over the plate at the proper height, a strike is called.

A foul tip caught by the catcher is a strike.

A foul hit, whether a fly or a ground hit, bounding to any part of foul ground, is a strike unless the batter has two strikes. After two strikes the batter may foul the ball without penalty unless he bunts or is caught out on a foul fly.

All bunts rolling foul are strikes. If the batsman strikes at the ball and misses it, but the ball hits him, it is a strike.

If the batsman, with either of his feet out of the batsman's box, hits the ball in any way it is a foul strike and the batsman is out.

If a batsman bats out of turn and it is discovered after he has completed his time at bat, but before the ball has been delivered to the succeeding batsman, the player who should have batted is out, and no runs can be scored, or bases be run, on any play made by the wrong batter. This penalty is not enforced unless the error has been discovered before the ball is delivered by the pitcher to the succeeding batsman.

If the error is discovered while the wrong batsman is at bat, the proper player may take his place, but he must be charged with whatever balls and strikes have already been recorded against the wrong batsman. Whenever this happens the batters continue to follow each other in their regular order.

Should the batsman who is declared out for batting out of order be the third hand out, the proper batsman in the next inning is the player who would have come to bat had the side been retired by ordinary play in the preceding inning.

The batsman is out if he fails to take his position within one minute after the umpire has called for him.

The batsman is out if a foul fly, other than a foul tip, is caught by a fielder, providing the latter does not use his cap, his protector, or any illegal contrivance to catch the ball, and providing the ball does not strike some object other than a fielder before being caught. It has been ruled that when the ball lodges in the catcher's protector by accident and he secures it before it falls to the ground, the catch is fair. This is a very exceptional play.

The batsman is out whenever he attempts to hinder the catcher from fielding or throwing the ball, either by stepping outside of the lines of his position or by deliberate obstruction.

The batsman is out when three strikes are called and first

base is occupied, whether the catcher holds the ball or not, except there be two hands out at the time.

The batsman is out, if, while attempting a third strike, the ball touches any part of his person, and base runners are not allowed to advance.

Before two men are out, if the batsman pops up a fly to the infield with first and second, or first, second and third bases occupied, he is out if the umpire decides that it is an infield hit. The umpire shall immediately declare when the ball is hit whether it is an infield hit or an outfield hit. It is customary for the umpire to call the batter out in case that he decides it an infield hit, so that base runners may be protected and not force each other out through the medium of a double play.

The batsman is out on a bunt that rolls foul if the attempted bunt be made on the third strike.

The batsman is out if he steps from one batsman's box to the other after the pitcher has taken his position to pitch.

(See Rules Nos. 38-51 of Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.)

Base Running Rules

After the batsman makes a fair hit in which he is not put out he must touch first, second and third bases, and then the home plate in regular succession in order to score a run.

No base runner may score ahead of the men who precedes him in the batting order, if that player is also a base runner.

The batsman must run to first base immediately after making a fair hit, or when four balls have been called by the umpire, or when three strikes have been declared by the umpire.

If the batsman is hit by a pitched ball, either on his person or clothing, and the umpire is satisfied that the batsman did not purposely get in the way of the ball, and that he used due precaution to avoid it, he is entitled to run to first base without being put out.

The batsman is entitled to run to first base without being put out if the catcher interferes with him or tries to prevent him from striking at the ball.

The batsman is entitled to first base, without being put out, if a fair hit ball hit either the person or clothing of an umpire or a base runner who is on fair ground.

Whenever the umpire sends the batsman to first base after four balls have been called, or for being hit by a pitched ball, or because he has been interfered with by the catcher, all runners on bases immediately ahead of him may advance a base each without being put out. A runner on second or third base with first base unoccupied would not be considered a runner immediately ahead.

Any base runner is entitled to advance one base when the umpire calls a balk.

Any base runner is entitled to advance one base when the ball, after being delivered by the pitcher, passes the catcher and touches any fence or building within ninety feet of the home plate. The penalty in regard to touching a fence or building is frequently waived by mutual consent where the ground area is limited.

If a fielder obstructs a base runner the latter may go to the next base without being put out, providing the fielder did not have the ball in his hand with which to touch the runner.

All base runners may advance three bases whenever a fielder

stops or catches the ball with his cap, glove, or any part of his uniform detached from its proper place on his person.

Should a thrown or pitched ball strike the person or clothing of an umpire on foul ground, the ball is not dead, and base runners are entitled to all the bases they can make.

The base runner shall return to his base without liability of being put out when a foul is not legally caught, when a ground ball is batted foul, or when the batter illegally bats the ball.

On a dead ball the runner shall return to his base without liability of being put out, unless it happens to be the fourth pitched ball to the batter, in which case, if first, or first and second base, or first, second and third bases be occupied, runners shall advance to the next bases in regular order. If by accident the umpire interferes with the catcher's throw, or a thrown ball hits the umpire, on fair ground, the runner must return to his base and is not to be put out. If a pitched ball is struck at by the batsman, but missed, and the ball hits the batsman, the runner must return to his base and may not be put out. If the umpire is struck by a fair hit ball before it touches a fielder, or the umpire declares the batsman or another base runner out for interference. In any of the above cases the runner is not required to touch any intervening bases to reach the base to which he is legally entitled.

If after the third strike has been called and missed by the catcher the then batsman attempts to hinder the catcher from fielding the ball, he is out.

Any fly ball legally hit by the batsman and legally caught on fair or foul ground is out.

Three strikes are out if the catcher holds the ball. In case he drops it, but picks it up, and touches the batsman, or throws it to first base, and the first baseman touches the base, or the batsman, before the latter can get to first base, the batsman is out.

Should the batsman make a fair hit and in the last half of the distance between home plate and first base run more than three feet outside of the base line, he is out, except that he may run outside of the line to avoid interference with a fielder trying to field the ball as batted. This rule is construed rather liberally owing to the great speed with which runners go to first base.

Whenever the runner is on the way from first to second base, second to third base, or third base to home plate, or in reverse order trying to secure the base which he has just left, he must keep within three feet of a direct line between bases. If he runs out of line to avoid being touched by a fielder, he is out. However, if a fielder is on the line trying to field a batted ball, the runner may run behind him to avoid interference, and shall not be called out for it.

Interference with a fielder attempting to field a batted ball retires the runner, unless two fielders are after the same hit, and the runner collides with the one whom the umpire believes to have had the lesser opportunity to field the ball.

The runner is always out at any time that he may be touched by the ball in the hands of a fielder, unless the runner is on the base to which he is legally entitled. The ball, however, must be held by the fielder after he has touched the runner. If the runner deliberately knocks the ball out of the fielder's hands, to avoid being put out when not on base, he shall be declared out.

If a runner fails to get back to a base after a foul or fair

hit fly ball is caught, other than a foul tip, before the ball is fielded to that base and legally held, or the runner be touched by a fielder with the ball in his hands before he can get back to the base last occupied, the runner is out, except that if the ball be thrown to the pitcher, and he delivers it to the batter, this penalty does not apply. If a base should be torn from its fastenings as the runner strikes it, he cannot be put out.

If a runner is on first base, or runners are on first and second bases, or on first, second and third bases, and the ball shall be legally batted to fair ground, all base runners are forced to run, except in the case of an infield fly (previously referred to), or a long fly to the outfield. Runners may be put out at any succeeding base if the ball is fielded there and properly held, or the runners may be touched out between bases in the proper manner. After a foul fly is caught, or after a long fly to the outfield is caught, the base runners have the privilege of trying for the next base.

A base runner hit by a legally batted ball in fair territory is out. In such case no base shall be run, unless necessitated by the batsman becoming a base runner. No run shall be scored nor shall any other base runner be put out except the one hit by the batted ball, until the umpire puts the ball in play.

A runner who fails to touch each base in regular or reverse order, when a fair play is being made, is out if the ball be properly held by a fielder on the base that should have been touched, or the runner be touched out between bases by the ball legally held by a fielder, provided that the ball has not been delivered to the batsman in the meantime by the pitcher.

If a runner fails to return to the base that he occupied when "Time" was called after the umpire has announced "Play" he is out, provided that the pitcher has not in the meantime delivered the ball to the batsman.

The runner is out if he occupies third base with no one out or one out and the batsman interferes with a play that is being made at home plate.

The runner is out if he passes a base runner who is caught between two bases. The moment that he passes the preceding base runner the umpire shall declare him out.

When the batter runs to first base he may overrun that base if he at once returns and retouches it. An attempt to run to second base renders him liable to be put out.

If, while third base is occupied, the coacher at third base shall attempt to fool a fielder who is making or trying to make a play on a batted ball not caught on the fly, or on a thrown ball, and thereby draws a throw to home plate, the runner on third base must be declared out.

If one or more members of the team at bat gather around a base for which a runner is trying, thereby confusing the fielding side, the runner trying for the base shall be declared out.

If a runner touches home plate before another runner preceding him in the batting order, the former loses his right to third base.

(See Rules Nos. 52-57 of Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.)

Coaching Rules

The coachers must confine themselves to legitimate directions of the base runners only, and there must never be more

than two coachers on the field, one near first base and the other near third base.

(See Rule No. 58 of Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.)

Scoring of Runs

One run shall be scored every time that a player has made the legal circuit of the bases before three men are out, provided that a runner who reaches home on or during a play in which the third man is forced out, or the third man is put out before reaching first base, the runner shall not be entitled to score.

A player who makes a legal hit to fair territory is entitled to as many bases as he can advance without being put out. If a fielder is unable to get the ball home until the man has completed the circuit of the bases, the latter is entitled to a home run, provided the fielder has not made a misplay in handling the ball. The same rule applies to the making of a three-base hit, a two-base hit, or a hit for one base, which is also known as a single.

A force-out can be made only when a base runner legally loses the right to the base he occupies by the batsman becoming a base runner and he is thereby obliged to advance.

(See Rule No. 59 of Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.)

Ground Rules

Any special ground rules shall be understood by both team captains and the umpire, or umpires, in case there be two officials. The captain of the home club establishes the ground rules, but if the visiting captain objects, the matter must be left to the umpire, who has final jurisdiction.

(See Rule No. 69 of Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.)

Umpire's Duties

When there are two umpires, the umpire behind the plate is the "Umpire-in-Chief," and the umpire on the bases the "Field Umpire." The "Umpire-in-Chief" has full charge of the game, makes all decisions on balls and strikes and decides all fair and foul hits. If a ball is hit fair, with a runner on first, he must go to third to make a possible decision; with more than one base occupied, he decides whether a runner on third base leaves the base before a fly ball is caught, and if a runner is caught between third and home, with more than one base occupied he decides on the runner nearest home plate. He, alone, can forfeit a game.

The Field Umpire makes the other decisions.

When there is but one umpire he has complete jurisdiction over everything.

The umpire has the right to call a draw game, whenever a storm interferes, if the score is equal on the last inning played. Calling a "draw game" must not be confounded with calling "time."

If the side second at bat is at bat when a storm breaks, and the game is subsequently terminated without further play, and this side has scored the same number of runs as the other side, the umpire can call the game a draw without regard to the score of the last equal inning. In other words, the game is a draw just as it rests.

Under like conditions if the side second at bat has scored more runs than the side first at bat, it shall be declared the winner, all runs for both sides being counted.

A game can be forfeited by the umpire if a team refuses to take the field within five minutes after he has called "Play"; if one side refuses to play after the game has begun; if, after the umpire has suspended play, one side refuses to play after he has again called "Play"; if one side tries to delay the game; if the rules are violated after warning by the umpire; if there are not nine players on a team after one has been removed by the umpire. The umpire has the right to remove players for objecting to decisions or for behaving in an ungentlemanly manner.

Only by the consent of the captain of an opposing team may a base runner have a player of his own side run for him.

Play may be suspended by the umpire because of rain, and if rain falls continuously for thirty minutes the umpire may terminate the game. The umpire may call "Time" for any valid reason.

Umpire's Authority

Under no circumstances shall a captain or player dispute the accuracy of an umpire's judgment and decision on a play. If the captain thinks the umpire has erred in interpretation of the rules he may appeal to the umpire, but no other player is privileged to do so.

(See Rules Nos. 60-77 of Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.)

General Definitions

"Play" is the order of the umpire to begin the game or to resume it after "Time" has been called.

"Time" is the order of the umpire to suspend play temporarily.

"Game" is the announcement of the umpire that the contest is terminated.

"Inning" is the time at bat of one team and is terminated when three of that team have been legally put out.

"Time at Bat" is the duration of a batter's turn against the pitcher until he becomes a base runner in one of the ways prescribed in the previous rules. In scoring a batter is exempt from a time at bat if he is given a base on balls, if he makes a sacrifice hit, if he is hit by a pitched ball, or if he is interfered with by the catcher.

(See Rules Nos. 78-82 of Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.)

Scoring Rules

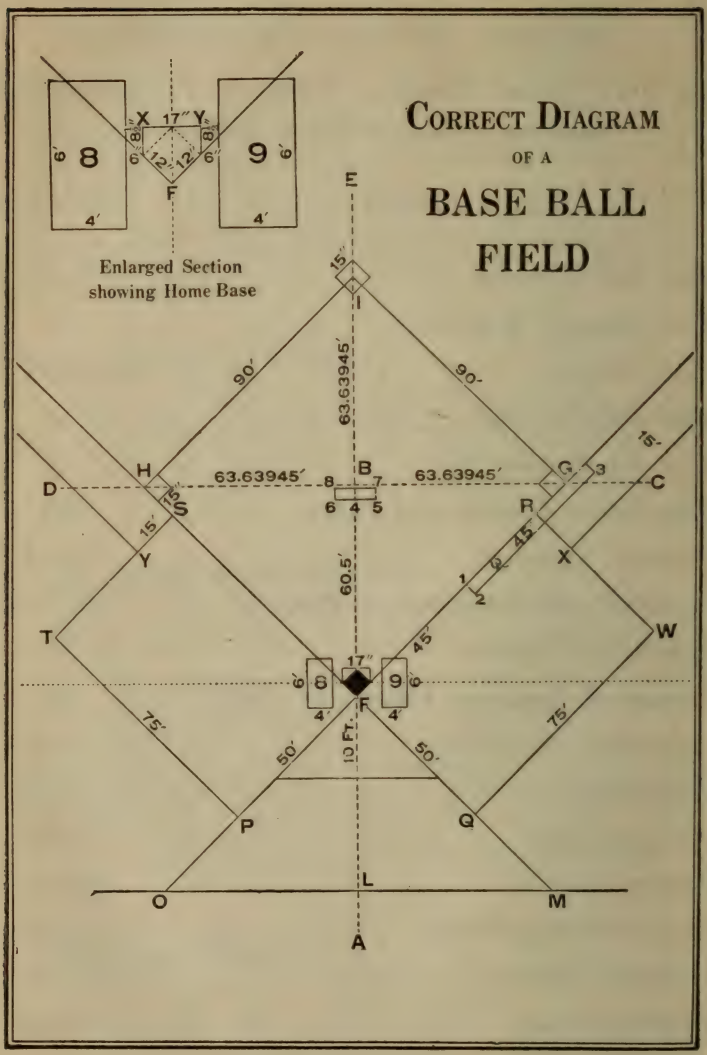
Each side may have its own scorer and in case of disagreement the umpire shall decide, or the captain of each team may agree upon one scorer for the match.

(See Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide for the Scoring Rules, and Spalding's Athletic Library, No. 350—"How to Score." Price 10 Cents.

READY REFERENCE INDEX

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CORRECT DIAGRAM
OF A
BASE BALL
FIELD
Enlarged Section
showing Home Base
X
17"
Y
8"
6'
8
9
6'
8"
12"
12"
F
4'
4'
E
15'
I
90'
90'
63.63945'
63.63945'
63.63945'
H
B
G
D
C
S
R
Y
X
T
W
60.5'
45'
1
2
8
7
6
4
5
3
15'
15'
45'
17"
6'
8
9
6'
4'
4'
F
75'
75'
50'
50'
10 Ft.
P
Q
L
O
M
A

Official Playing Rules Professional Base Ball Clubs

As adopted at the meeting of the Joint Playing Rules Committee of the National League and the American League, held at National League Headquarters, New York City, March 2, 1904.
Amended February 14, 1906; February 25, 1907; February 27, 1908; February 17, 1909, and January 24, 1910.

These Rules have also been adopted by
THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF PROFESSIONAL BASE BALL LEAGUES.

The Ball Ground.

RULE 1. The ball ground must be enclosed. To obviate the necessity for ground rules, the shortest distance from a fence or stand on fair territory to the home base should be 235 feet and from home base to the grand stand 90 feet.

To Lay off the Field.

RULE 2. To lay off the lines defining the location of the several bases, the catcher's and the pitcher's position and to establish the boundaries required in playing the game of base ball, proceed as follows:

Diamond or Infield.

From a point, A, within the grounds, project a straight line out into the field, and at a point, B, 154 feet from point A, lay off lines B C and B D at right angles to the line A B; then, with B as a center and 63.63945 feet as a radius, describe arcs cutting the lines B A at F and B C at G, B D at H and B E at I. Draw lines F G, G E, E H, and H F, which said lines shall be the containing lines of the Diamond or Infield.

The Catcher's Lines.

RULE 3. With F as a center and 10 feet radius, describe an arc cutting line F A at L, and draw lines L M and L O at right angles to F A, and continue same out from F A not less than 10 feet.

The Foul Lines.

RULE 4. From the intersection point, F, continue the straight lines F G and F H until they intersect the lines L M and L O, and then from the points G and H in the opposite direction until they reach the boundary lines of the ground, and said lines shall be clearly visible from any part of the diamond, and no wood or other hard substance shall be used in the construction of such lines.

The Players' Lines.

RULE 5. With F as center and 50 feet radius, describe arcs cutting lines F O and F M at P and Q; then, with F as center again and 75 feet radius, describe arcs cutting F G and F H at R and S; then, from the points P, Q, R and S draw lines at right angles to the lines F O, F M, F G and F H, and continue the same until they intersect at the points T and W.

The Coachers' Lines.

RULE 6. With R and S as centers and 15 feet radius, describe arcs cutting the lines R W and S T at X and Y and from the points X and Y draw lines parallel with the lines F H and F G, and continue same out to the boundary lines of the ground.

The Three-Foot Line.

RULE 7. With F as a center and 45 feet radius, describe an arc cutting the line F G at 1, and from 1 to the distance of three feet draw a line at right angles to F G, and marked point 2; then from point 2 draw a line parallel with the line F G to a point three feet beyond the point G, marked 3; then from the point 3 draw a line at right angles to line 2, 3, back to and intersecting with F G, and from thence back along the line G F to point 1.

The Batsman's Lines.

RULE 8. On either side of the line A F B describe two parallelograms six feet long and four feet wide (marked 8 and 9), their longest side being parallel with the line A F B, their distance apart being six inches added to each end of the length of the diagonal of the square within the angle F, and the center of their length being on said diagonal.

The Pitcher's Plate.

RULE 9. SECTION 1. With point F as center and 60.5 feet as radius, describe an arc cutting the line F B at line 4, and draw a line 5, 6, passing through point 4 and extending 12 inches on either side of line F B; then with line 5, 6, as a side, describe a parallelogram 24 inches by 6 inches, in which shall be located the pitcher's plate.

SEC. 2. The pitcher's plate shall not be more than 15 inches higher than the base lines or the home plate, which shall be level with the surface of the field, and the slope from the pitcher's plate to every base line and the home plate shall be gradual.

The Bases.

RULE 10. SECTION 1. Within the angle F, describe a five-sided figure, two of the sides of which shall coincide with the lines F G and F H to the extent of 12 inches each, thence parallel with the line F B 8½ inches to the points X and Y, a straight line between which, 17 inches, will form the front of the home base or plate.

SEC. 2. Within the angles at G, I and H describe squares, whose sides are 15 inches in length, two of such sides of which squares shall lie along the lines F G and G I, G I and I H, I H and H F, which squares shall be the location of the first, second and third bases respectively.

RULE 11. The Home Base at F and the Pitcher's Plate at 4 must each be of whitened rubber, and so fixed in the ground as to be even with its surface.

RULE 12. The First Base at G, the Second Base at E, and the Third Base at H must each be a white canvas bag filled with soft material and securely fastened in place at the points specified in Rule 10.

RULE 13. The lines described in Rules 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 must be marked with lime, chalk or other white material, easily distinguishable from the ground or grass.

The Ball.

RULE 14. SECTION 1. The ball must weigh not less than five nor more than five and one-quarter ounces avoirdupois, and measure not less than nine nor more than nine and one-quarter inches in circumference. The Spalding National League Ball or the Reach American League Ball must be used in all games played under these rules.

SEC. 2. Two regulation balls of the make adopted by the league of which the contesting clubs are members, shall be delivered by the home club to the umpire at or before the hour for the commencement of a championship game. If the ball placed in play be batted or thrown out of the grounds or into one of the stands for spectators or in the judgment of the umpire, become unfit for play from any cause, the umpire shall at once deliver the alternate ball to the pitcher and another legal ball shall be supplied to him, so that he shall at all times have in his control one or more alternate balls. Provided, however, that all balls batted or thrown out of the ground or into a stand shall when returned to the field be given into the custody of the umpire immediately and become alternate balls and so long as he has in his possession two or more alternate balls, he shall not call for a new ball to replace one that has gone out of play. The alternate balls shall become the ball in play in the order in which they were delivered to the umpire.

SEC. 3. Immediately upon the delivery to him of the alternate ball by the umpire, the pitcher shall take his position and on the call of "Play," by the umpire, it shall become the ball in play. Provided, however, that play shall not be resumed with the alternate ball when a fair batted ball or a ball thrown by a fielder goes out of the ground or into a stand for spectators until the base-runners have completed the circuit of the bases unless compelled to stop at second or third base in compliance with a ground rule.

The Spalding League Ball has been adopted by the National League for the past thirty-six years and is used in all the League contests. It has also been adopted by the majority of other professional leagues and by practically all the colleges.

For junior clubs (clubs composed of boys under 16 years of age) we recommend them to use the Spalding Boys' League Ball, and that games played by junior clubs with this ball will count as legal games the same as if played with the Official League Ball.

Discolored or Damaged Balls.

SEC. 4. In the event of a ball being intentionally discolored by rubbing it with the soil or otherwise by any player, or otherwise damaged by any player, the umpire shall forthwith demand the return of that ball and substitute for it another legal ball, as hereinbefore described, and impose a fine of $5.00 on the offending player.

Home Club to Provide Balls.

SEC. 5. In every game the balls played with shall be furnished by the home club, and the last in play shall become the property of the winning club. Each ball shall be enclosed in a paper box, which must be sealed with the seal of the President of the League and bear his certificate that he has examined, measured and weighed the ball contained therein and that it is of the required standard in all respects. The seal shall not be broken by the umpire except in the presence of the captains of the contesting teams after "Play" has been called.

Reserve Balls on Field.

SEC. 6. The home club shall have at least a dozen regulation balls on the field during each championship game, ready for use on the call of the umpire.

The Bat.

RULE 15. The bat must be round, not over two and three-fourth inches in diameter at the thickest part, nor more than 42 inches in length and entirely of hardwood, except that for a distance of 18 inches from the end, twine may be wound around or a granulated substance applied to the handle.

Number of Players in a Game.

RULE 16. The players of each club, actively engaged in a game at one time, shall be nine in number, one of whom shall act as captain; and in no case shall more or less than nine men be allowed to play on a side in a game.

Positions of the Players.

RULE 17. The players of the team not at bat may be stationed at any points of the field on fair ground their captain may elect, regardless of their respective positions, except that the pitcher, while in the act of delivering the ball to the bat must take

his position as defined in Rules 9 and 30; and the catcher must be within the lines of his position, as defined in Rule 3, and within 10 feet of home base, whenever the pitcher delivers the ball to the bat.

Must Not Mingle With Spectators.

RULE 18. Players in uniform shall not be permitted to occupy seats in the stands, or to mingle with the spectators.

Uniforms of Players.

RULE 19. Every club shall adopt two uniforms for its players, one to be worn in games at home and the other in games abroad, and the suits of each of the uniforms of a team shall conform in color and style. No player who shall attach anything to the sole or heel of his shoe other than the ordinary base ball shoe plate, or who shall appear in a uniform not conforming to the suits of the other members of his team, shall be permitted to take part in a game.

Size and Weight of Gloves.

RULE 20. The catcher or first baseman may wear a glove or mitt of any size, shape or weight. Every other player is restricted to the use of a glove or mitt weighing not over 10 ounces and measuring not over 14 inches around the palm.

Players' Benches.

RULE 21. SECTION 1. Players' benches must be furnished by the home club and placed upon a portion of the ground not less than twenty-five (25) feet outside of the players' lines. One such bench shall be for the exclusive use of the visiting team and the other for the exclusive use of the home team. Each bench must be covered with a roof and closed at the back and each end; a space, however, not more than six (6) inches wide may be left under the roof for ventilation. All players and substitutes of the side at bat must be seated on their team's bench, except the batsman, base-runners and such as are legally assigned to coach base-runners. Under no circumstances shall the umpire permit any person except the players and substitutes in uniform and the manager of the team entitled to its exclusive use to be seated on a bench.

Penalty for Violation.

SEC. 2. Whenever the umpire observes a violation of the preceding section, he shall immediately order such player or players as have disregarded it to be seated. If the order be not obeyed within one minute the offending player or players shall be fined $5.00 each by the umpire. If the order be not then obeyed within one minute, the offending player or players shall be debarred from further participation in the game, and shall be obliged to forthwith leave the playing field.

A Regulation Game.

RULE 22. Every championship game must be commenced not later than two hours before sunset and shall continue until each team has had nine innings, provided, however, that the game shall terminate:

SECTION 1. If the side first at bat scores less runs in nine innings than the other side has scored in eight innings.

SEC. 2. If the side last at bat in the ninth inning scores the winning run before the third man is out.

SEC. 3. If the game be called by the umpire on account of darkness, rain, fire, panic, or for other cause which puts patrons or players in peril.

Extra-Inning Games.

RULE 23. If the score be a tie at the end of nine (9) innings for each team, play shall be continued until one side has scored more runs than the other in an equal number of innings, provided, that if the side last at bat score the winning run before the third man is out in any inning after the ninth, the game shall terminate.

Drawn Games.

RULE 24. A drawn game shall be declared by the umpire if the score is equal on the last even inning played when he terminates play in accordance with Rule 22, Section 3, after five or more equal innings have been played by each team. But if the side that went second to bat is at the bat when the game is terminated, and has scored the same number of runs as the other side, the umpire shall declare the game drawn without regard to the score of the last equal inning.

Called Games.

RULE 25. If the umpire calls a game in accordance with Rule 22, Section 3, at any time after five innings have been completed, the score shall be that of the last equal innings played, except that if the side second at bat shall have scored in an unequal number of innings, or before the completion of the unfinished inning, at least one run more than the side first at bat, the score of the game shall be the total number of runs each team has made.

Forfeited Games.

RULE 26. A forfeited game shall be declared by the umpire in favor of the club not in fault, in the following cases:

SECTION 1. If the team of a club fail to appear upon the field, or being upon the field, refuse to begin a game for which it is scheduled or assigned, within five minutes after the umpire has called "Play" at the hour for the beginning of the game, unless such delay in appearing, or in commencing the game, be unavoidable.

SEC. 2. If, after the game has begun, one side refuse to continue to play, unless the game has been suspended or terminated by the umpire.

SEC. 3. If, after play has been suspended by the umpire, one side fails to resume playing in one minute after the umpire has called "Play."

SEC. 4. If a team employ tactics palpably designed to delay the game.

SEC. 5. If, after warning by the umpire, any one of the rules of the game be wilfully and persistently violated.

SEC. 6. If the order for the removal of a player, as authorized by Rules 21, 58 and 67, be not obeyed within one minute.

SEC. 7. If, because of the removal of players from the game by the umpire, or for any cause, there be less than nine players on either team.

SEC. 8. If, after the game has been suspended on account of rain, the orders of the umpire are not complied with as required by Rule 29.

SEC. 9. If, when two games are scheduled to be played in one afternoon, the second game be not commenced within ten minutes of the time of the completion of the first game. The umpire of the first game shall be the timekeeper.

SEC. 10. In case the umpire declare the game forfeited he shall transmit a written report thereof to the president of the League within twenty-four hours thereafter. However, a failure on the part of the umpire to so notify the president shall not affect the validity of his award of the game by forfeiture.

No Game.

RULE 27. "No game" shall be declared by the umpire if he terminates play in accordance with Rule 22, Sec. 3, before five innings are completed by each team. Provided, however, that if the club second at bat shall have made more runs at the end of its fourth inning than the club first at bat has made in five completed innings of a game so terminated, the umpire shall award the game to the club having made the greater number of runs, and it shall count as a legal game in the championship record.

Substitutes.

RULE 28. SECTION 1. Each side shall be required to have present on the field during a championship game a sufficient number of substitute players in uniform, conforming to the suits worn by their team-mates, to carry out the provisions of this code which requires that not less than nine players shall occupy the field in any inning of the game.

SEC. 2. Any such substitute may at any stage of the game take the place of a player whose name is in his team's batting order, but the player whom he succeeds shall not thereafter participate in that game.

SEC. 3. A base-runner shall not have another player whose name appears in the batting order of his team run for him except by the consent of the captain of the other team.

SEC. 4. Whenever one player is substituted for another, whether as batsman, base runner or fielder, the captain of the side making the change must immediately notify the umpire, who in turn must announce the same to the spectators. A fine of $5.00 shall be assessed by the umpire against the captain for each violation of this rule, and the President of the League shall impose a similar fine against the umpire, who, after having been notified of a change, fails to make proper announcement. Play shall be suspended while announcement is being made, and the player substituted shall become actively engaged in the game

immediately upon his captain's notice of the change to the umpire.

Choice of Innings—Fitness of Field for Play.

RULE 29. The choice of innings shall be given to the captain of the home club, who shall be the sole judge of the fitness of the ground for beginning a game after a rain; but, after play has been called by the umpire, he alone shall be the judge as to the fitness of the ground for resuming play after the game has been suspended on account of rain, and when time is so called the ground-keeper and sufficient assistants shall be under the control of the umpire for the purpose of putting the ground in proper shape for play, under penalty of forfeiture of the game by the home team.

THE PITCHING RULES.

Delivery of the Ball to the Bat.

RULE 30. Preliminary to pitching, the pitcher shall take his position facing the batsman with both feet squarely on the ground and in front of the pitcher's plate; and in the act of delivering the ball to the bat he must keep one foot in contact with the pitcher's plate defined in Rule 9. He shall not raise either foot until in the act of delivering the ball to the bat, nor make more than one step in such delivery.

A Fairly Delivered Ball.

RULE 31. A fairly delivered ball is a ball pitched or thrown to the bat by the pitcher while standing in his position and facing the batsman that passes over any portion of the home base, before touching the ground, not lower than the batsman's knee, nor higher than his shoulder. For every such fairly delivered ball the umpire shall call one strike.

An Unfairly Delivered Ball.

RULE 32. An unfairly delivered ball is a ball delivered to the bat by the pitcher while standing in his position and facing the batsman that does not pass over any portion of the home base between the batsman's shoulder and knees, or that touches the ground before passing home base, unless struck at by the batsman; or, with the bases unoccupied, any ball delivered

by the pitcher while *no* foot is in contact with the pitcher's plate. For every unfairly delivered ball the umpire shall call one ball.

Delaying the Game.

RULE 33. SECTION 1. If, after the batsman be standing in his proper position ready to strike at a pitched ball, the ball be thrown by the pitcher to any player other than the catcher when in the catcher's lines and within 10 feet of the home base (except in an attempt to retire a base runner), each ball so thrown shall be called a ball.

SEC. 2. The umpire shall call a ball on the pitcher each time he delays the game by failing to deliver the ball to the batsman for a longer period than 20 seconds, excepting that at the commencement of each inning, or when a pitcher relieves another, the pitcher may occupy one minute in delivering not to exceed five balls to the catcher or an infielder, during which time play shall be suspended.

SEC. 3. In event of the pitcher being taken from his position by either manager or captain, the player substituted for him shall continue to pitch until the batsman then at bat has either been put out or has reached first base.

Balking.

RULE 34. A balk shall be:

SECTION 1. Any motion made by the pitcher while in position to deliver the ball to the bat without delivering it, or to throw to first base when occupied by a base runner without completing the throw.

SEC. 2. Throwing the ball by the pitcher to any base to catch the base runner without stepping directly toward such base in the act of making such throw.

SEC. 3. Any delivery of the ball to the bat by the pitcher while either foot is back of the pitcher's plate.

SEC. 4. Any delivery of the ball to the bat by the pitcher while he is not facing the batsman.

SEC. 5. Any motion in delivering the ball to the bat by the pitcher while not in the position defined by Rule 30.

SEC. 6. Holding of the ball by the pitcher so long as, in the opinion of the umpire, to unnecessarily delay the game.

SEC. 7. Making any motion to pitch while standing in his position without having the ball in his possession.

SEC. 8. Making any motion of the arm, shoulder, hip or body the pitcher habitually makes in his method of delivery, without immediately delivering the ball to the bat.

SEC. 9. Delivery of the ball to the bat when the catcher is standing outside the lines of the catcher's position as defined in Rule 3.

If the pitcher shall fail to comply with the requirements of any section of this rule, the umpire shall call a "balk."

Dead Ball.

RULE 35. A dead ball is a ball delivered to the bat by the pitcher, not struck at by the batsman, that touches any part of the batsman's person or clothing while he is standing in his position.

Ball Not in Play.

RULE 36. In case of an illegally batted ball, a balk, foul hit ball not legally caught, dead ball, interference with the fielder or batsman, or a fair hit ball striking a base runner or umpire before touching a fielder, the ball shall not be considered in play until it be held by the pitcher standing in his position, and the umpire shall have called "Play."

Block Balls.

RULE 37. SECTION 1. A block is a batted or thrown ball that is touched, stopped or handled by a person not engaged in the game.

SEC. 2. Whenever a block occurs the umpire shall declare it, and base runners may run the bases without liability to be put out until the ball has been returned to and held by the pitcher in his position.

SEC. 3. If the person not engaged in the game should retain possession of a blocked ball, or throw or kick it beyond the reach of the fielders, the umpire shall call "Time" and require each base runner to stop at the base last touched by him until the ball be returned to the pitcher in his position and the umpire shall have called "Play."

THE BATTING RULES.

The Batsman's Position.

RULE 38. Each player of the side at bat shall become the batsman and must take his position within the batsman's lines (as defined in Rule 8) in the order that his name appears in his team's batting list.

The Order of Batting.

RULE 39. SECTION 1. The batting order of each team must be on the score card and must be delivered before the game by its captain to the umpire at the home plate, who shall submit it to the inspection of the captain of the other side. The batting order delivered to the umpire must be followed throughout the game unless a player be substituted for another, in which case the substitute must take the place in the batting order of the retired player.

SEC. 2. When the umpire announces the pitcher prior to commencement of game, the player announced must pitch until the first batsman has either been put out or has reached first base.

The First Batsman in an Inning.

RULE 40. After the first inning the first striker in each inning shall be the batsman whose name follows that of the last man who completed his "time at bat" in the preceding inning.

Players Belong on Bench.

RULE 41. When a side goes to the bat its players must immediately seat themselves on the bench assigned to them as defined in Rule 21, and remain there until their side is put out, except when called to the bat or to act as coachers or substitute base runners.

Reserved for Umpire, Catcher and Batsman.

RULE 42. No player of the side "at bat," except the batsman, shall occupy any portion of the space within the catcher's lines as defined in Rule 3. The triangular space back of the home base is reserved for the exclusive use of the umpire, catcher and batsman, and the umpire must prohibit any player of the side "at bat" from crossing the same at any time while the ball is in the hands of the pitcher or catcher, or passing between them while standing in their positions.

Fielder Has Right of Way.

RULE 43. The players of the side at bat must speedily abandon their bench and hasten to another part of the field when by remaining upon or near it they or any of them would interfere

with a fielder in an attempt to catch or handle a thrown or a batted ball.

A Fair Hit.

RULE 44. A fair hit is a legally batted ball that settles on fair ground between home and first base or between home and third base or that is on fair ground when bounding to the outfield past first or third base or that first falls on fair territory beyond first or third base, or that, while on or over fair ground, touches the person of the umpire or a player.

A Foul Hit.

RULE 45. A foul hit is a legally batted ball that settles on foul territory between home and first base or home and third base, or that bounds past first or third base on foul territory or that falls on foul territory beyond first or third base, or, while on or over foul ground, touches the person of the umpire or a player.

A Foul Tip.

RULE 46. A foul tip is a ball batted by the batsman while standing within the lines of his position, that goes sharp and direct from the bat to the catcher's hands and is legally caught.

A Bunt Hit.

RULE 47. A bunt hit is a legally batted ball, not swung at, but met with the bat and tapped slowly within the infield by the batsman. If the attempt to bunt result in a foul not legally caught, a strike shall be called by the umpire.

Balls Batted Outside the Ground.

RULE 48. SECTION 1. When a batted ball passes outside the ground or into a stand the umpire shall decide it fair or foul according to where it disappears from the umpire's view.

SEC. 2. A fair batted ball that goes over the fence or into a stand shall entitle the batsman to a home run unless it should pass out of the ground or into a stand at a less distance than two hundred and thirty-five (235) feet from the home base, in which case the batsman shall be entitled to two bases only. The point at which a fence or stand is less than 235 feet from the home base shall be plainly

indicated by a white or black sign or mark for the umpire's guidance.

Strikes.

RULE 49. A strike is:

SECTION 1. A pitched ball struck at by the batsman without its touching his bat.

SEC. 2. A fair ball legally delivered by the pitcher at which the batsman does not strike.

SEC. 3. A foul hit ball not caught on the fly unless the batsman has two strikes.

SEC. 4. An attempt to bunt which results in a foul not legally caught.

SEC. 5. A pitched ball, at which the batsman strikes but misses and which touches any part of his person.

SEC. 6. A foul tip, held by the catcher, while standing within the lines of his position.

An Illegally Batted Ball.

RULE 50. An illegally batted ball is a ball batted by the batsman when either or both of his feet are upon the ground outside of the lines of the batsman's position.

When Batsman is Out.

RULE 51. The batsman is out:

SECTION 1. If he fail to take his position at the bat in the order in which his name appears on the batting list unless the error be discovered and the proper batsman replace him before he becomes a base runner, in which case, the balls and strikes called must be counted in the time "at bat" of the proper batsman. But only the proper batsman shall be declared out, and no runs shall be scored or bases run because of any act of the improper batsman. Provided, this rule shall not be enforced unless the out be declared before the ball be delivered to the succeeding batsman. Should the batsman declared out under this section be the third hand out and his side be thereby put out, the proper batsman in the next inning shall be the player who would have come to bat had the players been put out by ordinary play in the preceding inning.

SEC. 2. If he fail to take his position within one minute after the umpire has called for the batsman.

SEC. 3. If he make a foul hit other than a foul tip as defined in Rule 46, and the ball be momentarily held by a fielder before touching the ground; provided, it be not caught in a fielder's cap, protector, pocket or other part of his uniform, or strike some object other than a fielder before being caught.

SEC. 4. If he bat the ball illegally, as defined in Rule 50.

SEC. 5. If he attempt to hinder the catcher from fielding or throwing the ball by stepping outside the lines of the batsman's position, or in any way obstructing or interfering with that player.

SEC. 6. If, while first base be occupied by a base runner, the third strike be called on him by the umpire, unless two men are already out.

SEC. 7. If, while attempting a third strike, the ball touch any part of the batsman's person, in which case base runners occupying bases shall not advance as prescribed in Rule 55, Section 5.

SEC. 8. If, before two hands are out, while first and second or first, second and third bases are occupied, he hit a fly ball, other than a line drive, that can be handled by an infielder. In such case the umpire shall, as soon as the ball be hit, declare it an infield or outfield hit.

SEC. 9. If the third strike be called in accordance with Sections 4 or 5 of Rule 49.

SEC. 10. If he steps from one batsman's box to the other while the pitcher is in his position ready to pitch.

BASE RUNNING RULES.

Legal Order of Bases.

RULE 52. The Base Runner must touch each base in legal order, viz., First, Second, Third and Home Bases; and when obliged to return while the ball is in play, must retouch the base or bases in reverse order. He can only acquire the right to a base by touching it, before having been put out, and shall then be entitled to hold such base until he has legally touched the next base in order, or has been legally forced to vacate it for a succeeding base runner. However, no base runner shall score a run to count in the game ahead of the base runner preceding him in the batting order, if there be such preceding base runner who has not been put out in that inning.

When the Batsman Becomes a Base-Runner.

RULE 53. The batsman becomes a base runner:

SECTION 1. Instantly after he makes a fair hit.

SEC. 2. Instantly after "Four Balls" have been called by the umpire.

SEC. 3. Instantly after "Three Strikes" have been declared by the umpire.

SEC. 4. If, without making any attempt to strike at the ball, his person or clothing be hit by a pitched ball unless, in the opinion of the umpire, he plainly make no effort to get out of the way of the pitched ball.

SEC. 5. If the catcher interfere with him in or prevent him from striking at a pitched ball.

SEC. 6. If a fair hit ball strike the person or clothing of the umpire or a base runner on fair ground.

Entitled to Bases.

RULE 54. The base runner shall be entitled, without liability to be put out, to advance a base in the following cases:

SECTION 1. If, while the batsman, he becomes a base runner by reason of "four balls" or for being hit by a pitched ball, or for being interfered with by the catcher in striking at a pitched ball, or if a fair hit ball strike the person or clothing of the umpire or a base runner on fair ground.

SEC. 2. If the umpire awards to a succeeding batsman a base on four balls, or for being hit by a pitched ball, or being interfered with by the catcher in striking at a pitched ball and the base runner be thereby forced to vacate the base held by him.

SEC. 3. If the umpire call a "Balk."

SEC. 4. If a ball delivered by the pitcher pass the catcher and touch any fence or building within ninety (90) feet of the home base.

SEC. 5. If he be prevented from making a base by the obstruction of a fielder, unless the latter have the ball in his hand ready to touch the base runner.

SEC. 6. If the fielder stop or catch a batted ball with his cap, glove or any part of his uniform, while detached from its proper place on his person, the runner or runners shall be entitled to three bases.

SEC. 7. If a thrown or pitched ball strike the person or clothing of an umpire on foul ground the ball shall be

considered in play and the base runner or runners shall be entitled to all the bases they can make.

Returning to Bases.

RULE 55. The base runner shall return to his base without liability to be put out:

SECTION 1. If the umpire declares any foul not legally caught.

SEC. 2. If the umpire declares an illegally batted ball.

SEC. 3. If the umpire declares a dead ball, unless it be also the fourth unfair ball, and he be thereby forced to take the next base, as provided in Rule 54, Section 2.

SEC. 4. If the person or clothing of the umpire interfere with the catcher in an attempt to throw or the umpire be struck by a ball thrown by the catcher or other fielder to intercept a base runner.

SEC. 5. If a pitched ball at which the batsman strikes but misses, touch any part of the batsman's person.

SEC. 6. If the umpire be struck by a fair hit ball before touching a fielder; in which case no base shall be run unless necessitated by the batsman becoming a base runner, and no run shall be scored unless all the bases are occupied.

SEC. 7. If the umpire declares the batsman or another base runner out for interference.

SEC. 8. In any and all of these cases the base runner is not required to touch the intervening bases in returning to the base he is legally entitled to.

When Base Runners are Out.

RULE 56. The base runner is out:

SECTION 1. If, after three strikes have been declared against him while the batsman, the third strike ball be not legally caught and he plainly attempts to hinder the catcher from fielding the ball.

SEC. 2. If, having made a fair hit while batsman, such fair hit ball be momentarily held by a fielder before touching the ground or any object other than a fielder; provided, it be not caught in a fielder's hat, cap, protector, pocket or other part of his uniform.

SEC. 3. If, when the umpire has declared "Three Strikes" on him while the batsman, the third strike ball be momentarily held by a fielder before touching the ground; provided, it be not caught in a fielder's cap, protector, pocket or other part of his uniform, or touch some object other than a fielder before being caught.

SEC. 4. If, after three strikes or a fair hit, he be touched with the ball in the hand of a fielder before he shall have touched first base.

SEC. 5. If, after three strikes or a fair hit, the ball be securely held by a fielder while touching first base with any part of his person before such base runner touch first base.

SEC. 6. If, in running the last half of the distance from home base to first base, while the ball is being fielded to first base, he run outside the three-foot lines, as defined in Rule 7, unless he do so to avoid a fielder attempting to field a batted ball.

SEC. 7. If, in running from first to second base, from second to third base, or from third to home base, he run more than three feet from a direct line between a base and the next one in regular or reverse order to avoid being touched by a ball in the hands of a fielder. But in case a fielder be occupying a base runner's proper path in attempting to field a batted ball, then the base runner shall run out of direct line to the next base and behind said fielder and shall not be declared out for so doing.

SEC. 8. If he fail to avoid a fielder attempting to field a batted ball, in the manner described in Sections 6 and 7 of this rule, or in any way obstruct a fielder in attempting to field a batted ball, or intentionally interfere with a thrown ball; provided, that if two or more fielders attempt to field a batted ball, and the base runner come in contact with one or more of them, the umpire shall determine which fielder is entitled to the benefit of this rule, and shall not decide the base runner out for coming in contact with a fielder other than the one the umpire determines to be entitled to field such batted ball.

SEC. 9. If at any time while the ball is in play, he be touched by the ball in the hands of a fielder, unless some part of his person be touching the base he is entitled to occupy; provided, however, that the ball be held by the fielder after touching him, unless the base runner deliberately knock it out of his hand.

SEC. 10. If, when a fair or foul hit ball (other than a foul tip as defined in Rule 46) be legally caught by a fielder, such ball be legally held by a fielder on the base occupied by the base runner when such ball was batted, or the base runner be touched with the ball in the hands of a fielder, before he retouch such base after such fair or

foul hit ball was so caught; provided, that the base runner shall not be out in such case, if, after the ball was legally caught as above, it be delivered to the bat by the pitcher before the fielder hold it on said base, or touch the base runner out with it; but if the base runner, in attempting to reach a base, detach it from its fastening before being touched or forced out, he shall be declared safe.

SEC. 11. If, when the batsman becomes a base runner, the first base, or the first and second bases, or the first, second and third bases be occupied, any base runner so occupying a base shall cease to be entitled to hold it, and may be put out at the next base in the same manner as in running to first base, or by being touched with the ball in the hands of a fielder at any time before any base runner following him in the batting order be put out, unless the umpire should decide the hit of the batsman to be an infield fly.

SEC. 12. If a fair hit ball strike him before touching a fielder, and, in such case, no base shall be run unless necessitated by the batsman becoming a base runner, but no run shall be scored or any other base runner put out until the umpire puts the ball back into play.

SEC. 13. If, when advancing bases, or forced to return to a base, while the ball is in play, he fail to touch the intervening base or bases, if any, in the regular or reverse order, as the case may be, he may be put out by the ball being held by a fielder on any base he failed to touch, or by being touched by the ball in the hands of a fielder in the same manner as in running to first base; provided, that the base runner shall not be out in such case if the ball be delivered to the bat by the pitcher before the fielder hold it on said base or touch the base runner with it.

SEC. 14. If, when the umpire call "Play," after the suspension of a game, he fail to return to and touch the base he occupied when "Time" was called before touching the next base; provided, the base runner shall not be out, in such case, if the ball be delivered to the bat by the pitcher, before the fielder hold it on said base or touch the base runner with it.

SEC. 15. If with one or no one out and a base runner on third base, the batsman interferes with a play being made at home plate.

SEC. 16. If he pass a preceding base runner before such runner has been legally put out he shall be declared out immediately.

Overrunning First Base.

SEC. 17. The base runner in running to first base may overrun said base after touching it in passing without incurring liability to be out for being off said base, provided he return at once and retouch the base, after which he may be put out as at any other base. If, after overrunning first base, he attempts to run to second base, before returning to first base, he shall forfeit such exemption from liability to be put out.

SEC. 18. If, while third base is occupied, the coacher stationed near that base shall run in the direction of home base on or near the base line while a fielder is making or trying to make a play on a batted ball not caught on the fly, or on a thrown ball, and thereby draws a throw to home base, the base runner entitled to third base shall be declared out by the umpire for the coacher's interference with and prevention of the legitimate play.

SEC. 19. If one or more members of the team at bat stand or collect at or around a base for which a base runner is trying, thereby confusing the fielding side and adding to the difficulty of making such play, the base runner shall be declared out for the interference of his team mate or team mates.

When Umpire Shall Declare an Out.

RULE 57. The umpire shall declare the batsman or base runner out, without waiting for an appeal for such decision, in all cases where such player be put out in accordance with any of these rules, except Sections 13 and 17 of Rule 56.

Coaching Rules.

RULE 58. The coacher shall be restricted to coaching the base runner only, and shall not address remarks except to the base runner, and then only in words of assistance and direction in running bases. He shall not, by words or signs, incite or try to incite the spectators to demonstrations, and shall not use language which will in any manner refer to or reflect upon a player of the opposite club, the umpire or the spectators. Not more than two coachers, who must be players in the uniform of the team at bat, shall be allowed to occupy the space between the players' and the coachers' lines, one near first and the other near third base, to coach base runners. If there be more than the legal number of coach-

ers or this rule be violated in any respect the umpire must order the illegal coacher or coachers to the bench, and if his order be not obeyed within one minute, the umpire shall assess a fine of $5.00 against each offending player, and upon a repetition of the offense, the offending player or players shall be debarred from further participation in the game, and shall leave the playing field forthwith.

The Scoring of Runs.

RULE 59. One run shall be scored every time a base runner, after having legally touched the first three bases, shall legally touch the home base before three men are put out; provided, however, that if he reach home on or during a play in which the third man be forced out or be put out before reaching first base, a run shall not count. A force-out can be made only when a base runner legally loses the right to the base he occupies by reason of the batsman becoming a base runner, and he is thereby obliged to advance.

UMPIRES AND THEIR DUTIES.

Power to Enforce Decisions.

RULE 60. The umpires are the representatives of the League and as such are authorized and required to enforce each section of this code. They shall have the power to order a player, captain or manager to do or omit to do any act which in their judgment is necessary to give force and effect to one or all of these rules, and to inflict penalties for violations of the rules as hereinafter prescribed. In order to define their respective duties, the umpire judging balls and strikes shall be designated as the "Umpire-in-Chief"; the umpire judging base decisions as the "Field Umpire."

The Umpire-in-Chief.

RULE 61. SECTION 1. The Umpire-in-Chief shall take position back of the catcher; he shall have full charge of and be responsible for the proper conduct of the game. With exception of the base decisions to be made by the Field Umpire, the Umpire-in-Chief shall render all the decisions that ordinarily would devolve upon a single umpire, and which are prescribed for "The Umpire" in these Playing Rules.

SEC. 2. He shall call and count as a "ball" any unfair ball delivered by the pitcher to the batsman. He shall also

call and count as a "strike" any fairly delivered ball which passes over any portion of the home base, and within the batsman's legal range as defined in Rule 31, whether struck at or not by the batsman; or a foul tip which is caught by the catcher standing within the lines of his position, within 10 feet of the home base; or which, after being struck at and not hit, strike the person of the batsman; or when the ball be bunted foul by the batsman; or any foul hit ball not caught on the fly unless the batsman has two strikes; provided, however, that a pitched ball shall not be called or counted a "ball" or "strike" by the umpire until it has passed the home plate.

SEC. 3. He shall render base decisions in the following instances: (1) If the ball is hit fair, with a runner on first, he must go to third base to take a possible decision; (2) with more than one base occupied, he shall decide whether or not a runner on third leaves that base before a fly ball is caught; (3) in case of a runner being caught between third and home, when more than one base is occupied, he shall make the decision on the runner nearest the home plate.

SEC. 4. The Umpire-in-Chief alone shall have authority to declare a game forfeited.

The Field Umpire

RULE 62. SECTION 1. The Field Umpire shall take such positions on the playing field as in his judgment are best suited for the rendering of base decisions. He shall render all decisions at first base and second base, and all decisions at third base except those to be made by the Umpire-in-Chief in accordance with Sec. 3, Rule 61.

SEC. 2. He shall aid the Umpire-in-Chief in every manner in enforcing the rules of the game and, with the exception of declaring a forfeiture, shall have equal authority with the Umpire-in-Chief in fining or removing from the game players who violate these rules.

No Appeal From Decisions Based on Umpire's Judgment.

RULE 63. There shall be no appeal from any decision of either umpire on the ground that he was not correct in his conclusion as to whether a batted ball was fair or foul, a base runner safe or out, a pitched ball a strike or a ball, or on any other

play involving accuracy of judgment, and no decision rendered by him shall be reversed, except that he be convinced that it is in violation of one of these rules. The captain shall alone have the right to protest against a decision and seek its reversal on a claim that it is in conflict with a section of these rules. In case the captain does seek a reversal of a decision based solely on a point of rules, the umpire making the decision shall, if he is in doubt, ask his associate for information before acting on the captain's appeal. Under no circumstances shall either umpire criticise or interfere with a decision unless asked to do so by his associate.

Duties of Single Umpire.

RULE 64. If but one umpire be assigned, his duties and jurisdiction shall extend to all points, and he shall be permitted to take his stand in any part of the field that in his opinion will best enable him to discharge his duties.

Must Not Question Decisions.

RULE 65. Under no circumstances shall a captain or player dispute the accuracy of the umpire's judgment and decision on a play.

Clubs Can Not Change Umpire.

RULE 66. The umpire can not be changed during a championship game by the consent of the contesting clubs unless the official in charge of the field be incapacitated from service by injury or illness.

Penalties for Violations of the Rules.

RULE 67. SECTION 1. In all cases of violation of these rules, by either player or manager, the penalty shall be prompt removal of the offender from the game and grounds, followed by a period of such suspension from actual service in the club as the President of the League may fix. In the event of removal of player or manager by either umpire, he shall go direct to the club house and remain there during the progress of the game, or leave the grounds; and a failure to do so will warrant a forfeiture of the game by the Umpire-in-Chief.

SEC. 2. The umpire shall assess a fine of $5.00 against each offending player in the following cases: (1) If the player intentionally discolor or damage the ball; (2) if

the player fail to be seated on his bench within one minute after ordered to do so by the umpire; (3) if the player violate the coaching rules and refuse to be seated on his bench within one minute after ordered to do so by the umpire; (4) if the captain fail to notify him when one player is substituted for another.

SEC. 3. In cases where substitute players show their disapproval of decisions by yelling from the bench, the umpire shall first give warning. If the yelling continues he shall fine each offender $10.00, and if the disturbance is still persisted in he shall clear the bench of all substitute players; the captain of the team, however, to have the privilege of sending to the club house for such substitutes as are actually needed to replace players in the game.

Umpire to Report Violations of the Rules.

RULE 68. The umpire shall within twelve hours after fining or removing a player from the game, forward to the president a report of the penalty inflicted and the cause therefor.

RULE 69. Immediately upon being informed by the umpire that a fine has been imposed upon any manager, captain or player, the president shall notify the person so fined and also the club of which he is a member; and, in the event of the failure of the person so fined to pay to the secretary of the League the amount of said fine within five days after notice, he shall be debarred from participating in any championship game or from sitting on a player's bench during the progress of a championship game until such fine be paid.

RULE 70. When the offense of the player debarred from the game be of a flagrant nature, such as the use of obscene language or an assault upon a player or umpire, the umpire shall within four hours thereafter forward to the president of the League full particulars.

Warning to Captains.

RULE 71. The umpire shall notify both captains before the game, and in the presence of each other, that all the playing rules will be strictly and impartially enforced, and warn them that failure on their part to co-operate in such enforcement will result in offenders being fined, and, if necessary to preserve discipline, debarred from the game.

On Ground Rules.

RULE 72. SECTION 1. Before the commencement of a game the umpire shall see that the rules governing all the materials of the game are strictly observed.

SEC. 2. In case of spectators overflowing on the playing field, the home captain shall make special ground rules to cover balls batted or thrown into the crowd, provided such rules be acceptable to the captain of the visiting club. If the latter object, then the umpire shall have full authority to make and enforce such special rules, and he shall announce the scope of same to the spectators.

SEC. 3. In all cases where there are no spectators on the playing field, and where a thrown ball goes into a stand for spectators, or over or through any fence surrounding the playing field, or into the players' bench (whether the ball rebounds into the field or not), the runner or runners shall be entitled to two bases. The umpire in awarding such bases shall be governed by the position of the runner or runners at the time the throw is made.

SEC. 4. The umpire shall also ascertain from the home captain whether any other special ground rules are necessary, and if there be he shall advise the opposing captain of their scope and see that each is duly enforced, provided they do not conflict with any of these rules and are acceptable to the captain of the visiting team.

Official Announcements.

RULE 73. The umpire shall call "Play" at the hour appointed for the beginning of a game, announce "Time" at its legal interruption and declare "Game" at its legal termination. Prior to the commencement of the game he shall announce the batteries, and during the progress of the game shall announce each change of players. In case of an overflow crowd, he shall announce the special ground rules agreed upon, and he shall also make announcement of any agreement entered into by the two captains to stop play at a specified hour.

Suspension of Play.

RULE 74. The umpire shall suspend play for the following causes:

1. If rain fall so heavily as in the judgment of the umpire to prevent continuing the game, in which case he shall note the time of suspension, and should

rain fall continuously for thirty minutes thereafter he shall terminate the game.

2. In case of an accident which incapacitates him or a player from service in the field, or in order to remove from the grounds any player or spectator who has violated the rules, or in case of fire, panic or other extraordinary circumstances.

3. In suspending play from any legal cause the umpire shall call "Time"; when he calls "Time," play shall be suspended until he calls "Play" again, and during the interim no player shall be put out, base be run or run be scored. "Time" shall not be called by the umpire until the ball be held by the pitcher while standing in his position.

Field Rules.

RULE 75. No person shall be allowed upon any part of the field during the progress of a game except the players in uniform, the manager of each side, the umpire, such officers of the law as may be present in uniform, and such watchmen of the home club as may be necessary to preserve the peace.

RULE 76. No manager, captain or player shall address the spectators during a game except in reply to a request for information about the progress or state of the game, or to give the name of a player.

RULE 77. Every club shall furnish sufficient police force to preserve order upon its own grounds, and in the event of a crowd entering the field during the progress of a game, and interfering with the play in any manner, the visiting club may refuse to play until the field be cleared. If the field be not cleared within 15 minutes thereafter, the visiting club may claim and shall be entitled to the game by a score of nine runs to none (no matter what number of innings has been played).

General Definitions.

RULE 78. "Play" is the order of the umpire to begin the game or to resume it after its suspension.

RULE 79. "Time" is the order of the umpire to suspend play. Such suspension must not extend beyond the day.

RULE 80. "Game" is the announcement of the umpire that the game is terminated.

RULE 81. "An inning" is the term at bat of the nine players representing a club in a game and is completed when three of such players have been legally put out.

RULE 82. "A Time at Bat" is the term at bat of a batsman. It begins when he takes his position, and continues until he is put out or becomes a base runner. But a time at bat shall not be charged against a batsman who is awarded first base by the umpire for being hit by a pitched ball, or on called balls, or when he makes a sacrifice hit, or for interference by the catcher.

RULE 83. "Legal" or "Legally" signifies as required by these rules.

THE SCORING RULES.

RULE 84. To promote uniformity in scoring championship games the following instructions are given and suggestions and definitions made for the guidance of scorers, and they are required to make all scores in accordance therewith.

The Batsman's Record.

RULE 85. SECTION 1. The first item in the tabulated score, after the player's name and position, shall be the number of times he has been at bat during the game, but the exceptions made in Rule 82 must not be included.

SEC. 2. In the second column shall be set down the runs, if any, made by each player.

SEC. 3. In the third column shall be placed the first base hits, if any, made by each player.

The Scoring of Base Hits.

SEC. 4. A base hit shall be scored in the following cases:

When the ball from the bat strikes the ground on or within the foul lines and out of the reach of the fielders.

When a fair-hit ball is partially or wholly stopped by a fielder in motion, but such player can not recover himself in time to field the ball to first before the striker reaches that base or to force out another base runner.

When the ball be hit with such force to an infielder or pitcher that he can not handle it in time to put out the batsman or force out a base runner. In a case of doubt over this class of hits, a base hit should be scored and the fielder exempted from the charge of an error.

When the ball is hit so slowly toward a fielder that he cannot handle it in time to put out the batsman or force out a base runner.

In all cases where a base runner is retired by being hit by a batted ball, unless batted by himself, the batsman should be credited with a base hit.

When a batted ball hits the person or clothing of the umpire, as defined in Rule 53, Section 6.

In no case shall a base hit be scored when a base runner is forced out by the play.

Sacrifice Hits.

SEC. 5. Sacrifice hits shall be placed in the Summary.

A sacrifice hit shall be credited to the batsman who when no one is out or when but one man is out, advances a runner a base by a bunt hit, which results in the batsman being put out before reaching first, or would so result if it were handled without error.

A sacrifice hit shall also be credited to a batsman who, when no one is out or when but one man is out, hits a fly ball that is caught but results in a run being scored, or would in the judgment of the scorer so result if caught.

Fielding Records.

SEC. 6. The number of opponents, if any, put out by each player shall be set down in the fourth column. Where the batsman is given out by the umpire for an illegally batted ball, or fails to bat in proper order, or is declared out on third bunt strike, the put-out shall be scored to the catcher. In cases of the base runner being declared "out" for interference, running out of line, or on an infield fly, the "out" should be credited to the player who would have made the play but for the action of the base runner or the announcement of the umpire.

SEC. 7. The number of times, if any, each player assists in putting out an opponent shall be set down in the fifth column. An assist should be given to each player who handles the ball in aiding in a run-out or any other play of the kind, even though he complete the play by making the put-out.

An assist should be given to a player who makes a play in time to put a runner out, even if the player who could complete the play fails, through no fault of the assisting player.

And generally an assist should be given to each player who handles or assists in any manner in handling the ball from the time it leaves the bat until it reaches the player who makes the put-out, or in case of a thrown ball, to each player who throws or handles it cleanly, and in such a way that a put-out results, or would result if no error were made by a team-mate.

Assists should be credited to every player who handles the ball in the play which results in a base runner being called "out" for interference or for running out of line.

A double play shall mean any two continuous put-outs that take place between the time the ball leaves the pitcher's hands until it is returned to him again standing in the pitcher's box.

Errors.

SEC. 8. An error shall be given in the sixth column for each misplay which prolongs the time at bat of the batsman or allows a base runner to make one or more bases when perfect play would have insured his being put out. But a base on balls, a base awarded to a batsman by being struck by a pitched ball, a balk, a passed ball or wild pitch shall not be included in the sixth column.

An error shall not be charged against the catcher for a wild throw in an attempt to prevent a stolen base, unless the base runner advance an extra base because of the error.

An error shall not be scored against the catcher or an infielder who attempts to complete a double play, unless the throw be so wild that an additional base be gained.

In case a base runner advance a base through the failure of a baseman to stop or try to stop a ball accurately thrown to his base the latter shall be charged with an error and not the player who made such throw, provided there was occasion for it. If such throw be made to second base the scorer shall determine whether the second baseman or shortstop shall be charged with an error.

In event of a fielder dropping a fly but recovering the ball in time to force a runner at another base, he shall be exempted from an error, the play being scored as a "force-out."

Stolen Bases.

SEC. 9. A stolen base shall be credited to the base runner whenever he advances a base unaided by a base hit, a put-out, a fielding or a battery error, subject to the following exceptions:

In event of a double or triple steal being attempted, where either runner is thrown out, the other or others shall not be credited with a stolen base.

In event of a base runner being touched out after sliding over a base, he shall not be regarded as having stolen the base in question.

In event of a base runner making his start to steal a base prior to a battery error, he shall be credited with a stolen base.

In event of a palpable muff of a ball thrown by the catcher, when the base runner is clearly blocked, the infielder making the muff shall be charged with an error and the base runner shall not be credited with a stolen base.

Definition of Wild Pitch and Passed Ball.

SEC. 10. A wild pitch is a legally delivered ball, so high, low or wide of the plate that the catcher cannot or does not stop and control it with ordinary effort, and as a result the batsman, who becomes a base runner on such pitched ball, reaches first base or a base runner advances.

A passed ball is a legally delivered ball that the catcher should hold or control with ordinary effort, but his failure to do so enables the batsman, who becomes a base runner on such pitched ball, to reach first base or a base runner to advance.

The Summary.

The Summary shall contain:

RULE 86. SECTION 1. The score made in each inning of the game and the total runs of each side in the game.

SEC. 2. The number of stolen bases, if any, by each player.

SEC. 3. The number of sacrifice hits, if any, made by each player.

SEC. 4. The number of sacrifice flies, if any, made by each player.

SEC. 5. The number of two-base hits, if any, made by each player.

SEC. 6. The number of three-base hits, if any, made by each player.

SEC. 7. The number of home runs, if any, made by each player.

SEC. 8. The number of double and triple plays, if any, made by each club and the players participating in same.

SEC. 9. The number of innings each pitcher pitched in.

SEC. 10. The number of base hits, if any, made off each pitcher and the number of legal "at bats" scored against each pitcher.

SEC. 11. The number of times, if any, the pitcher strikes out the opposing batsmen.

SEC. 12. The number of times, if any, the pitcher gives bases on balls.

SEC. 13. The number of wild pitches, if any, charged against the pitcher.

SEC. 14. The number of times, if any, the pitcher hits a batsman with a pitched ball, the name or names of the batsman or batsmen so hit to be given.

SEC. 15. The number of passed balls by each catcher.

SEC. 16. The time of the game.

SEC. 17. The name of the umpire or umpires.

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? Do You Know ?

What was the greatest number of victories in a major league playing season?
What pitchers have had no-hit games to their credit in the major leagues since 1880?
What player holds the record for circling the bases?
What major league club holds the record for greatest number of shut-out games in a season?
What players have batted .300 since 1876?
What major league players participated in every game of their club's schedule in 1912?
Who batted nearly .500 in 1887?
What was the greatest number of runs made in a major league game since 1876?
What pitcher in the National League struck out 21 batsmen in a nine-innings game?
What pitcher holds the record for the first no-hit-no-run game?

Who won the 100 yards championship in 1876?
How many events America won in the first international meeting—England vs. America?
What amateur won four National Championships in one day?
Who holds the half-mile indoor board floor record?
Who won the first American all-around championship?
Who comprise the All-America athletic team for 1912?
What the record is for running 100 yards?
Who is the all-around champion?
What the records are for best college athletic performances?
Where the next Olympic games will be held?

Answers to above and records of all the leagues, teams and players, with pictures of players and teams, will be found in **SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL RECORD FOR 1913.** Sent by mail anywhere on receipt of **10 Cents** by A. G. Spalding & Bros. (see list of store addresses on inside front cover).

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OFFICIAL NATIONAL LEAGUE SCHEDULE, 1913

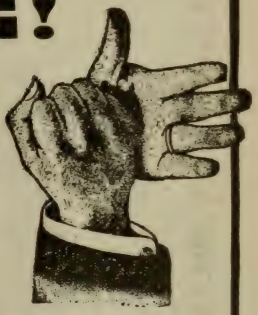
	AT BOSTON.	AT BROOKLYN.	AT NEW YORK.	AT PHILADELPHIA	AT PITTSBURGH.	AT CINCINNATI.	AT CHICAGO.	AT ST. LOUIS.
BOSTON.....		May 1,2,3,5 June 30 July 1,2,3 Aug. 28,29,30	April 10,11,12 June 25,26,27,28 Sept. 1,1,2,3	April 14,15,16 July 4,4,5,7 Sept. 24,25,26,27	June 2,3,16,17,18 19 Aug. 7,8,9 Sept. 15,16	June 12,13,14,15 Aug. 3,4,5,6 Sept. 10,11,13	June 4,5,6,7 July 26,27,28,29 Sept. 17,18,19	June 8,9,10,11 July 30,31 Aug. 1,2 Sept. 20,21,22
BROOKLYN.....	April 22,23,24,25 May 29,30,30,31 Oct. 2,3,4		April 14,15,16 June 21,23,24 Sept. 4,5,6,8,24	April 10,11,12 June 2,25,26,27,28 Sept. 29,30 Oct. 1	June 9,10,11 July 30,31 Aug. 1,2 Sept. 9,20,22,23	June 3,4,5,7 July 26,27,28,29 Sept. 17,18,19	June 12,13,14,15 Aug. 3,4,5,6 Sept. 10,11,13	June 16,17,18,19 Aug. 7,8,9,10 Sept. 14,15,16
NEW YORK.....	April 17,18,19,19 21 May 24,26,27,28 Sept. 29,30	April 26,28,29,30 July 4,4,5,7 Sept. 25,26,27		May 1,2,3,5 June 30 July 1,2,3 Aug. 28,29,30	June 12,13,14,20 Aug. 4,5,6 Sept. 10,11,12,13	June 1,16,17,18,19 Aug. 7,8,9,10 Sept. 20,21	June 8,9,10,11 July 30,31 Aug. 1,2 Sept. 14,15,16	June 3,4,5,7 July 26,27,28,29 Sept. 17,18,19
PHILADELPHIA	April 26,28,29,30 June 21,23,24 Sept. 4,5,6,8	April 9,18,19,21 May 24,26,27,28 Sept. 1,1,2	April 22,23,24,25 May 29,30,30,31 Oct. 2,3,4		June 4,5,6,7 July 25,26,28,29 Sept. 17,18,19	June 8,9,10,11 July 30,31 Aug. 1,2 Sept. 14,15,16	June 16,17,18,19 Aug. 7,8,9,10 Sept. 20,21,22	June 12,13,14,15 Aug. 3,4,5,6 Sept. 10,11,13
PITTSBURGH...	May 6,7,8,9 July 12,14,15,16 Aug. 25,26,27	May 20,21,22,23 July 17,18,19,21 Aug. 13,14,15	May 15,16,17,19 July 22,23,24 Aug. 16,18,19,20	May 10,12,13,14 July 8,9,10,11 Aug. 21,22,23		April 10,11,12 May 4,25 June 21,22,23,24 July 6, Sept. 7	April 13,14,15,27 28 June 30, July 1,2 Aug. 31, Oct. 4,5	April 20,21,22,23 June 25,26,27,28 29 Sept. 27,28
CINCINNATI...	May 15,16,17,19 July 22,23,24 Aug 16,18,19,20	May 10,12,13,14 July 8,9,10,11 Aug. 21,22,23	May 6,7,8,9 July 12,14,15,16 Aug 25,26,27	May 20,21,22,23 July 17,18,19,21 Aug. 13,14,15	April 17,18,19 May 26,27,28 July 7 Sept. 1,1,2,3		April 29,30 May 1,2,3 July 3,4,4,5 Sept. 5,6	April 24,25,26,27 28 May 29,30,30,31 Oct. 4,5
CHICAGO.....	May 20,21,22 July 17,18,19,21 Aug. 12,13,14,15	May 6,7,8,9 July 12,14,15,16 Aug. 25,26,27	May 10,12,13,14 July 8,9,10,11 Aug. 21,22,23	May 15,16,17,19 July 22,23,24 Aug. 16,18,19,20	April 25,26 May 24,29,30,30 31; Aug. 29,30 Sept. 24,25	April 20,21,22,23 June 25,26,27,28 29 Sept. 27,28		April 17,18,19 June 1,20,21,22 23 Sept. 1,1,2
ST. LOUIS.....	May 10,12,13,14 July 8,9,10,11 Aug. 21,22,23	May 15,16,17,19 July 22,23,24 Aug. 16,18,19,20	May 20,21,22,23 July 17,18,19,21 Aug. 13,14,15	May 6,7,8,9 July 12,14,15,16 Aug. 25,26,27	April 30 May 1,2,3 July 3,4,4,5 Sept. 4,5,6	April 13,14,15,16 May 24 June 30, July 1,2 Aug. 29,30,31	April 10,11,12 May 4,25,26,27 July 6 Sept. 7,8,9	



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OFFICIAL AMERICAN LEAGUE SCHEDULE, 1913

	AT CHICAGO.	AT ST. LOUIS.	AT DETROIT.	AT CLEVELAND.	AT WASHINGTON.	AT PHILADELPHIA	AT NEW YORK.	AT BOSTON.
CHICAGO		April 13,14,15,16 July 3,4,4 Sept. 4,5,6,7	April 29,30 May 1,2,3; June 30 July 1,2 Oct. 3,4,5	April 10,11,12 May 26,27,28 July 5,6 Sept. 1,1,2	June 12,13,14,16 Aug. 4,5,6,7 Sept. 13,15,16	June 17,18,19 Aug. 8,9,11,12 Sept. 9,10,11,12	June 7,9,10,11 July 30,31 Aug. 1,2 Sept. 17,18,19	June 3,4,5,6 July 25,26,28,29 Sept. 20,22,23
ST LOUIS .. .	April 24,25,26,27 June 21,22,23,24 25 Sept. 26,27		April 17,18,19,20 June 26,27,28,29 Sept. 1,1,28	April 21,22,23 May 29,30,30,31 June 1 Oct. 3,4,5	June 3,4,5,6 July 25,26,28,29 Sept. 20,22,23	June 7,9,10,11 July 30,31 Aug. 1,2 Sept. 17,18,19	June 17,18,19 Aug. 8,9,11,12 Sept. 9,10,11,12	June 12,13,14,16 Aug. 4,5,6,7 Sept. 13,15,16
DETROIT	April 21,22,23 May 4,29,30,30,31 June 1 Aug. 30,31	April 10,11,12 May 24,25,26,27 28 July 5,6,7		April 13,14,15,16 June 21,22 July 3,4,4 Sept. 4,5	June 7,9,10,11 July 30,31 Aug. 1, 2 Sept. 17,18,19	June 3,4,5,6 July 25,26,28,29 Sept. 20,22,23	June 12,13,14,16 Aug. 4,5,6,7 Sept. 13,15,16	June 17,17,18,19 Aug. 8,9,11 Sept. 9,10,11,12
CLEVELAND	April 17,18,19,20 May 24,25 June 26,27,28,29 Sept. 28	April 30 May 1,2,3,4 June 30; July 1,2 Aug. 29,30,31	April 24,25,26,27 28 Sept. 6,7,26,27 Oct. 1,2		June 17,18,19 Aug. 8,9,11,12 Sept. 9,10,11,12	June 12,13,14,16 Aug. 4,5,6,7 Sept. 13,15,16	June 3,4,5,6 July 25,26,28,29 Sept. 20,22,23	June 7,9,10,11 July 30,31 Aug. 1,2 Sept. 17,18,19
WASHINGTON .	May 7,8,9,10 July 20,21,22,23 Aug. 24,25,26	May 11,12,13,14 July 16,17,18,19 Aug 21,22,23	May 15,16,17,18 July 9,10,11 Aug. 14,15,16,17	May 19,20,21,22 July 12,13,14,15 Aug. 18,19,20		April 26,28,29,30 May 24,26,27,28 Sept. 1,1,2,	April 17,18,18,21 July 4,4,5,7 Sept. 25,26,27	May 1,2,3,5 June 30 July 1,2,3 Aug. 28,29,30
PHILADELPHIA	May 11,12,13,14 July 16,17 18,19 Aug. 21,22,23	May 7,8,9,10 July 20,21,22,23 Aug 24,25,26	May 19,20,21,22 July 12,13,14,15 Aug. 18,19,20	May 15,16,17,18 July 9,10,11 Aug. 14,15,16,17	April 14,15,16 June 2,25,26,27, 28; Sept. 29,30 Oct. 1		May 1,2,3,5 June 30 July 1,2,3 Aug. 28,29,30	April 10,11,12 July 4,4,5,7 Sept. 24,25,26,27
NEW YORK . .	May 15,16,17,18 July 9,10,11 Aug. 14,15,16,17	May 19,20,21,22 July 12,13,14,15 Aug. 18,19,20	May 7,8,9,10 July 20,21,22,23 Aug. 21,22,23	May 11,12,13,14 July 16,17,18,19 Aug. 24,25,26	April 10,11,12 June 20,21,23,24 Sept. 4,5,6,8	April 22,23,24,25 May 29,30,30,31 Oct. 2,3,4		April 14,15,16 June 25,26,27,28 Sept. 1,1,2,3
BOSTON	May 19,20,21,22 July 12,13,14,15 Aug. 18,19,20	May 15,16,17,18 July 9,10,11 Aug. 14,15,16,17	May 11,12,13,14 July 16,17,18,19 Aug. 24,25,26	May 7,8,9,10 July 20,21,22,23 Aug. 21,22,23	April 22,23,24,25 May 29,30,30,31 Oct. 2,3,4	April 17,18,19,21 June 20,21,23,24 Sept. 4,5,6	April 26,28,29,30 May 24,26,27,28 Sept. 29,30 Oct. 1	

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Young-Criger, Boston.
Frank L. Chance, Manager, New York.
Nap Rucker, Pitcher, Brooklyn.
Hugh Jennings, Manager, Detroit.
Sherwood Magee, Left Field, Phila.
Fred C. Clarke, Manager Pittsburg.
B. B. Johnson, Pres. Am. League.
Chas. A. Comiskey, Owner White Sox.
Edward Collins, Second Base, Phila.
James R. McAleer, Coach, Boston.
Pittsburg Team, 10x16.
Detroit Team, 10x16.
George Bell, Pitcher, Brooklyn.
Owen Bush, Shortstop, Detroit.
Mordecai Brown, Pitcher, Cincinnati.
Hal Chase, First Base, New York.
Thos. W. Leach, Center Field, Cubs.
John J. Evers, Manager, Chicago.
"Babe" Adams, Pitcher, Pittsburg.
Addie Joss, Pitcher, Cleveland.
Orvie Overall, Pitcher, Chicago.
Sam. S. Crawford, Left Field, Detroit.
Fred Merkle, First Base, New York.
George Mullin, Pitcher, Detroit.
Edw. Konetchy, First Base, St. Louis.
Geo. Gibson-A. Raymond, Pitts.-N. Y.
Tris Speaker, Center Field, Boston.
Connie Mack, Manager, Philadelphia.
Four World Series Umpires: W. Klem, J. Johnstone, Silk O'Loughlin, W. Evans.
Edward Plank, Pitcher, Philadelphia.
Johnson-Street, Battery, Washington.
John G. Kling, Catcher.
Frank Baker, Third Base, Phila.
Charles S. Dooin, Manager, Phila.
Wm. F. Carrigan, Catcher, Boston.
John B. McLean, Catcher, St. Louis.
John W. Coombs, Pitcher, Phila.
Joseph B. Tinker, Manager, Cin.
John J. Taylor, Ex-Owner, Boston.
Russell Ford, Pitcher, New York.
Harry Lord, Third Base, Chicago.
Athletic Club, 1910 Champions A. L.
Chicago Club, 1910 Champions N. L.
Charles A. Bender, Pitcher, Phila.
Arthur Hofman, Outfielder, Pittsburg.
Bobby Wallace, Shortstop, St. Louis.
John J. McGraw, Manager New York.
Harry H. Davis, Ex-Mgr., Cleveland.
Jas. P. Archer, Catcher, Chicago.
Ira Thomas, Catcher, Philadelphia.
Robert Byrne, Third Base, Pittsburg.
Clyde Milan, Outfield, Washington.
John T. Meyers, Catcher, New York.
Robert Bescher, Left Field, Cincinnati.
John J. Barry, Shortstop, Philadelphia.
Frank Schulte, Right Field, Chicago.
C. Harris White, Pitcher, Chicago.
Lawrence Doyle, Second Base, N. Y.
Joe Jackson, Outfielder, Cleveland.
O'Toole-Kelly, Battery, Pittsburg.
Vean Gregg, Pitcher, Cleveland.
Richard Marquard, New York.
John McInnis, First Base, Athletics.
Grover C. Alexander, Pitcher, Phillies.
Del Gainer, First Base, Detroit.
Fred Snodgrass, Outfielder, New York.
Jas. J. Callahan, Manager, White Sox.
Robt. Harmon, Pitcher, St. Louis N. L.
Geo. Stovall, Manager, St. Louis A. L.
Zach Wheat, Left Field, Brooklyn.
"Ping" Bodie, Outfield, White Sox.
Charles Herzog, Third Base, Giants.
Jeff Tesreau, Pitcher, N. Y. Giants.
James Lavender, Pitcher, Chicago.
August Herrmann, Cincinnati, N. C.
Clark Griffith, Manager, Washington.
Arnold Hauser, Shortstop, St. Louis.

If you would like to receive a copy of a Sreezy base ball weekly paper and a base ball rule and schedule book for 1913, as well as a copy of "Casey At the Bat," Averages for 1912, etc., etc., send 10 cents to

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OFFICIAL INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE SCHEDULE, 1913

	AT TORONTO.	AT MONTREAL.	AT BUFFALO.	AT ROCHESTER.	AT BALTIMORE.	AT PROVIDENCE.	AT NEWARK.	AT JERSEY CITY.
TORONTO.....		May 25,26,27,28 June 12,13,14 July 13,14,15,16	May 29,30,30,31 July 5,7,8,9 Sept. 1,1,2	July 3,4,4 Sept. 3,4,5,6 Sept. 18,19,20,20	April 30 May 1,2,3,3 June 27,28,28 Aug. 5,6,7	April 25,26,27,28 June 23,24,25,26 Aug. 8,9,10	April 16,17,18,19 June 15,16,17,18 Aug. 15,16,17	April 20,22,23,24 June 19,20,21,22 Aug. 12,13,14
MONTREAL.....	June 9,10,11,11 July 10,11,12,12 Sept. 8,9,10		July 3,4,4 Sept. 3,4,5,6 Sept. 18,19,20,20	May 29,30,30,31 July 5,7,8,9 Sept. 1,1,2	April 21,22,23,24 June 19,20,21 Aug. 11,12,13,14	April 16,17,18,19 June 15,16,17,18 Aug. 15,16,17	April 25,26,27,28 June 23,24,25,26 Aug. 8,9,10	April 30 May 1,3,4 June 27,28,29,20 Aug. 5,6,7
BUFFALO.....	June 5,6,7,7 June 30 July 1,1,2 Sept. 11,12,13	June 1,2,3,4 July 17,18,19,20 Sept. 15,16,17		June 9,10,10,11 July 10,11,12,12 Sept. 8,9,10	April 25,26,28,29 June 23,24,25,26 Aug. 15,16,16	April 30 May 1,3,4 June 27,28,29 Aug. 11,12,13,14	April 20,22,23,24 June 19,20,21,22 Aug. 5,6,7	April 16,17,18,19 June 15,16,17,18 Aug. 8,9,10
ROCHESTER....	June 2,3,4,4 July 17,18,19,19 Sept. 15,16,17	June 5,6,7,8 June 30 July 1,1,2 Sept. 12,13,14	May 26,27,28 June 12,13,14,14 July 14,15,15,16		April 16,17,18,19 June 16,17,17,18 Aug. 8,9,9	April 20,22,23,24 June 19,20,21,22 Aug. 5,6,7	April 30 May 1,3,4,18 June 28,29 Aug. 3,12,13,14	April 25,26,27,28 June 23,24,25,26 Aug. 15,16,17
BALTIMORE....	May 15,16,17,19 July 21,22,23,24 Aug. 28,29,30	May 21,22,24,24 July 25,26,27,28 Aug. 18,19,20	May 10,12,12,13, 14; Aug. 2,2,4 Aug. 25,26,27	May 6,7,8,9 July 29,30,31 Aug. 1 Aug. 21,22,23		May 30,30,31 June 1 July 6,7,8,9 Sept. 19,20,21	May 25 June 8,9,10,11 July 13,14,15 Sept. 8,9,10	June 12,13,14 July 17,18,19,20 Sept. 7,15,16,17
PROVIDENCE.	May 21,22,24,24 July 29,30,31 Aug. 1, 21,22,23	May 6,7,8,9 Aug. 2,3,4,4 Aug. 25,26,27	May 15,16,17,19 July 25,26,26,28 Aug. 18,19,20	May 10,12,13,14 July 21,22,23,24 Aug. 28,29,30	June 6,7,7 July 3,4,4,5 Sept. 11,12,12,13		June 12,13,14 July 17,18,19,20 Aug. 31 Sept. 15,16,17	June 8,9,10,11 July 13,14,15,16 Sept. 8,9,10
NEWARK.....	May 6,7,8,9 July 25,26,26,28 Aug. 18,19,20	May 10,11,13,14 July 29,30,31 Aug. 1 Aug. 22,23,24	May 20,21,22,24 July 21,22,23,24 Aug. 28,29,30	May 15,16,17,17, 19; Aug. 2,2 Aug. 25,25,26,27	May 26,27,28,29 June 30; July 1,2 Sept. 1,1,2,3	June 2,3,4,5 July 10,11,12 Sept. 4,5,6,7		April 29; May 30 p.m.; June 6,7 July 3,4 a.m.,5,6 Sept. 13,14,19
JERSEY CITY..	May 10,12,13,14 Aug. 2,2,4,4 Aug. 25,26,27	May 16,17,18,19 July 21,22,23,24 Aug. 29,30,31	May 6,7,8,9 July 29,30,31 Aug. 1 Aug. 21,22,23	May 20,21,22,24 July 25,26,26,28 Aug. 18,19,20	June 2,3,4,5 July 10,11,12,12 Sept. 4,5,6	May 25,26,27,28 June 30; July 1,2 Sept. 1,1,2,3	May 5,30 a.m.,31 June 1, July 4 p.m.; July 7,8,9 Sept. 12,20,21	

OFFICIAL SCHEDULE TEXAS LEAGUE, 1913

	AT GALVESTON.	AT HOUSTON.	AT BEAUMONT.	AT SAN ANTONIO.	AT AUSTIN.	AT WACO.	AT FORT WORTH.	AT DALLAS.
GALVESTON.		April 25,26,27 May 28,29,30 July 19,20,21 Aug. 28,29,30	April 10,11,12 May 25,26,27 July 16,17,18 Aug. 22,23,24	April 13,14,15 July 4,5 July 13,14,15 Aug. 25,26,27	May 19,20,21 July 1,2,3 Aug. 15,16,17,18	May 22,23,24 June 27,28,29,30 Aug. 12,13,14	May 16,17,18 June 23,24,25,26 Aug. 9,10,11	May 13,14,15 June 20,21,22 Aug. 5,6,7,8
HOUSTON....	April 16,17,18 May 10,11,12 July 6,7,8,9 Sept. 3,4		April 13,14,15 June 3,4,5 July 13,14,15 Aug. 25,26,27	April 10,11,12 May 25,26,27 July 16,17,18 Aug. 22,23,24	May 22,23,24 June 23,24,25,26 Aug. 9,10,11	May 19,20,21 June 20,21,22 Aug. 5,6,7,8	May 13,14,15 June 27,28,29,30 Aug. 12,13,14	May 16,17,18 July 1,2,3 Aug. 15,16,17,18
BEAUMONT.	April 22,23,24 May 31; June 1,2 July 10,11,12 Aug. 31; Sept. 1,2	April 19,20,21 July 4,5 Aug. 19,20,21 Sept. 5,6,7		April 16,17,18 May 10,11,12 July 19,20,21 Aug. 28,29,30	May 13,14,15 June 27,28,29,30 Aug. 12,13,14	May 16,17,18 July 1,2,3 Aug. 15,16,17,18	May 22,23,24 June 20,21,22 Aug. 5,6,7,8	May 19,20,21 June 23,24,25,26 Aug. 9,10,11
SAN ANTONIO.	April 19,20,21 June 3,4,5 Aug. 19,20,21 Sept. 5,6,7	April 22,23,24 May 31; June 1,2 July 10,11,12 Aug. 31; Sept. 1,2	April 25,26,27 May 28,29,30 July 6,7,8,9 Sept. 3,4		May 16,17,18 June 20,21,22 Aug. 5,6,7,8	May 13,14,15 June 23,24,25,26 Aug. 9,10,11	May 19,20,21 July 1,2,3 Aug. 15,16,17,18	May 22,23,24 June 27,28,29,30 Aug. 12,13,14
AUSTIN.....	April 28,29,30 June 13,14,15 July 22,23,24,25	May 1,2,3 June 16,17,18,19 July 26,27,28	May 7,8,9 June 6,7,8 Aug. 1,2,3,4	May 4,5,6 June 9,10,11,12 July 29,30,31		April 16,17,18 May 25,26,27 Aug. 19,20,21 Sept. 5,6,7	April 19,20,21 June 3,4,5 July 4,5 Aug. 30,31; Sept. 1	April 22,23,24 May 31; June 1,2 July 6,7,8 Sept. 2,3,4
WACO.....	May 7,8,9 June 6,7,8 Aug. 1,2,3,4	May 4,5,6 June 9,10,11,12 July 29,30,31	May 1,2,3 June 13,14,15 July 22,23,24,25	April 28,29,30 June 16,17,18,19 July 26,27,28	April 25,26,27 July 9,10,11,12 July 19,20,21 Aug. 28,29		April 22,23,24 May 31; June 1,2 July 6,7,8 Sept. 2,3,4	April 19,20,21 June 3,4,5 July 4,5 Aug. 30,31; Sept. 1
FORT WORTH..	May 1,2,3 June 16,17,18,19 July 26,27,28	April 28,29,30 June 13,14,15 July 22,23,24,25	May 4,5,6 June 9,10,11,12 July 29,30,31	May 7,8,9 June 6,7,8 Aug. 1,2,3,4	April 10,11,12 May 10,11,12 July 13,14,15 Aug. 25,26,27	April 13,14,15 May 28,29,30 July 16,17,18 Aug. 22,23,24		April 25,26,27 July 9,10,11,12 July 19,20,21 Aug. 28,29
DALLAS.....	May 4,5,6 June 9,10,11,12 July 29,30,31	May 7,8,9 June 6,7,8 Aug. 1,2,3,4	April 28,29,30 June 16,17,18,19 July 26,27,28	May 1,2,3 June 13,14,15 July 22,23,24,25	April 13,14,15 May 28,29,30 July 16,17,18 Aug. 22,23,24	April 10,11,12 May 10,11,12 July 13,14,15 Aug. 25,26,27	April 16,17,18 May 25,26,27 Aug. 19,20,21 Sept. 5,6,7	

OFFICIAL SCHEDULE NORTHWESTERN LEAGUE, 1913

	AT TACOMA	AT VANCOUVER	AT PORTLAND	AT SEATTLE	AT VICTORIA	AT SPOKANE
TACOMA.....		April 17,18,19 June 2,3,4,5,6,7 July 21,22,23,24,25,26 Sept. 2,3,4,5,6	May 19,20,21,22,23,24 25 July 28,29,30,31 Aug. 1,2,3	April 21,22,23,24,25,26 June 23,24,25,26,27,28,29 Sept. 1 (p. m.) Sept. 22,23,24,25,26,27	May 5,6,7,8,9,10 June 30; July 1,1,2 Aug. 13,14,15,16 Sept. 15,16,17,18,19,20	June 9,10,11,12,13,14,15 Aug. 18,19,20,21,22,23,24
VANCOUVER	April 15,16,20,27 June 8,22; July 27 Aug. 4,5,6,7,8,9,10 Sept. 7		June 23,24,25,26,27,28,29 Sept. 8,9,10,11,12,13,14	May 12,13,14,15,16,17 18,25 July 3,4,4,5,6 Aug. 18,19,24,31; Sept. 28	April 28,29,30 May 1,2,3 July 14,15,16,17,18,19 19	May 26,27,28,29,30,30,31 June 1 Aug. 11,12,13,14,15,16,17
PORTLAND..	April 28,29,30 May 1,2,3,4 July 7,8,9,10,11,12,13 Aug. 31	April 21,22,23,24,25,26 June 9,10,11,12,13,14 Aug. 25,26,27,28,29,30 Sept. 1 (a. m. and p. m.)		April 27; May 26,27,28 29,30,30,31; June 1 July 14,15,16,17,18,19,20 Aug. 11,12,13,14,15,16,17 Sept. 15,16,17,18,19,20,21	June 2,3,4,5,6,7,7 Aug. 18,19,20,21,22,23	April 15,16,17,18,19,20 June 30 July 1,2,3,4,4,5,6 Sept. 22,23,24,25,26,27,28
SEATTLE....	June 16,17,18,19,20,21 Aug. 25,26,27,28,29,30 Sept. 1 (a. m.)	May 19,20,21,22,23,24,24 June 30 July 1,1,2 Aug. 20,21,22,23	May 5,6,7,8,9,10,11 Sept. 2,3,4,5,6,7		June 9,10,11 Aug. 7,8,9	April 28,29,30 May 1,2,3,4 July 28,29,30,31 Aug. 1,2,3
VICTORIA...	May 11,26,27,28,29,30,31 June 1; July 3,4,4,5,6 Aug. 11,12,17 Sept. 8,9,10,11,12,13,14 21,28	June 16,17,18,19,20,21 July 28,29,30,31 Aug. 1,2 Sept. 22,23,24,25,26,27	May 12,13,14,15,16,17 18 July 21,22,23,24,25,26 27	April 15,16,17,18,19,20 June 12,13,14,15,22 July 7,8,9,10,11,12,13 Aug. 4,5,6,10		April 21,22,23,24,25,26,27 June 23,24,25,26,27,28,29 Aug. 31 Sept. 1,1,2,3,4,5,6,7
SPOKANE...	May 12,13,14,15,16,17 18 July 14,15,16,17,18,19 20	May 5,6,7,8,9,10 July 7,8,9,10,11,12,12 Sept. 15,16,17,18,19,20,20	June 16,17,18,19,20,21 22 Aug. 4,5,6,7,8,9,10	June 2,3,4,5,6,7,8 July 21,22,23,24,25,26,27 Sept. 8,9,10,11,12,13,14	May 19,20,21,22,23,24 24 Aug. 25,26,27,28,29,30	

AT TACOMA—May 25, Victoria vs. Spokane; June 15, Vancouver vs. Portland; August 24, Portland vs. Victoria.
AT SEATTLE—May 14, Vancouver vs. Victoria; May 11 Spokane vs. Vancouver; August 3, Vancouver vs. Victoria.

OFFICIAL SCHEDULE SOUTHERN MICHIGAN LEAGUE, 1913

	AT KALAMAZOO.	AT BATTLE CREEK	AT JACKSON.	AT ADRIAN.	AT LANSING.	AT FLINT.	AT SAGINAW.	AT BAY CITY.
KALAMAZOO		May 8;9 May 29,30 July 4,5;6 Aug. 9,17	May 20,21,22 June 20,21,22 Aug. 6,7,8	June 1,2,3 July 28,29,30 Aug. 14,15,16	May 17,18,19 July 8,9,10 Aug. 22,23,23	June 4,5,6,7 July 11,12,13 Sept. 1,1	June 17,18,19 July 25,26,27 Sept. 2,3,4	June 8,9,10 July 22,23,24 Aug. 29,30,31
BATTLE CREEK..	May 7,10 May 30,31 July 2,3,4 Aug. 24,25		May 11,12,13 June 14; July 20 Aug. 26,27,28 Sept. 1	June 15,16,17 July 17,18,19 Sept. 2,3,4	June 6,7,8 July 21 Aug. 1,2,2 Aug. 15,16	May 20,21,22 June 23,24,25 Aug. 29,30,31	May 23,24,25 June 29,30 July 1 Aug. 6,7,8	May 26,27,28 June 26,27,28 Aug. 3,4,5
JACKSON..	May 14,15,16 June 11,12,13 Aug. 19,20,21	June 9,10 July 22,23,24 Sept. 1 Sept. 5,6,7		May 8,9 June 4,5 July 3,4 Aug. 3,4,5	May 23,24 May 30 July 17,18,19 Aug. 24,29,30	June 3 July 5,6,6,7 July 29,30 Aug. 12,13	May 31 June 1,2 July 11,12,13 Aug. 9,10,11	May 17,18,19 July 8,9,10 July 31 Aug. 1,2
ADRIAN.....	May 11,12,13 June 23,24,25 Aug. 26,27,28	May 14,15,16 June 21,22 July 25,26,27,27	May 7,10 June 8,26,27,28 July 4 Aug. 17,18		May 31 June 12,13,14 July 11,12,20 Sept. 1,1	May 23,24,25 July 22,23,24 Aug. 9,10,10	May 26,27,28 July 8,9,10 Aug. 29,30,31	May 29,30,30 July 5,6,7 Aug. 6,7,8
LANSING....	May 26,27,28 June 29,29,30 July 1 Aug. 3,4	June 1,2 June 18,19,20 July 29,30,31 Aug. 10	May 25,29,30 June 15,16 July 2,28 Aug. 31,31	June 9,10,11 July 13,14,15 Aug. 11,12,13		May 8,9 June 22 July 25,26,27 Sept. 2,3,4	May 11,12,13 July 22,23,24 Aug. 19,20,21	May 14,15,16 June 23,24,25 Aug. 17,17,18
FLINT ..	June 14,15,16 July 31 Aug. 1,2 Sept. 5,6,7	June 11,12,13 July 8,9,10 Aug. 19,20,21	May 26,27,28 June 29,30 July 14,15,16 Aug. 22	May 17,18,19 June 18,19,20 Aug. 23,24,25	May 7,10 June 21 June 26,27,28 Aug. 6,7,8		May 14,15,16 May 30 July 2,3,4 Aug. 17,18	May 31 June 1,2 July 19,20,21 Aug. 26,27,28
SAGINAW ..	July 17,18,19,20 Aug. 12,13	May 17,18,19 July 14,15,16 Aug. 22,23,23	June 6,7 June 23,24,25 Aug. 14,15,16,16	May 20,21,22 July 31 Aug. 1,2 Sept. 5,6,7	June 3,4,5 July 5,7 Aug. 26,27,28	May 29,30 June 8,9,10 July 4 Aug. 3,4,5		May 8,9 June 11,12,13,21 23 Aug. 24; Sept. 1
BAY CITY...	May 23,24,25 July 14,15,16 Aug. 10,10,11	June 3,4,5 July 11,12,13 Aug. 12,13,14	June 17,18,19 July 26,27 Aug. 23 Sept. 2,3,4	June 6,7 June 29,30 July 1,2 Aug. 20,21,22	May 20,21,22 July 3,4,4 Aug. 9 Sept. 6,7	May 11,12,13 July 17,18 July 28 Aug. 15,16,16	May 7,10 June 14,15,16 July 29,30 Aug. 25; Sept. 1	

Notes.

Mountain States League—Williamson did not get a safe hit off Delotel of Ashland, June 14.

New York State League—In a 14-inning game, June 25, Scranton defeated Binghamton, 4—3.

Virginia League—Norfolk defeated Portsmouth, August 10, making 21 hits, and 9 runs in one inning.

Central Association—Bell of Burlington pitched a no-hit-no-run game against Monmouth on June 27.

Wisconsin-Illinois League—Thirteen innings were played by Appleton and Aurora, the former winning, 5—3, August 16.

Tri-State League—Sixteen innings were played by Atlantic City and Wilmington, July 22, the former winning, 3—1.

Central League—Fort Wayne secured only one hit off pitcher Kirwan of Fort Wayne on May 13. Terre Haute won, 3—2.

Cotton States League—Jackson scored only one hit off pitcher Frost of New Orleans on April 26, New Orleans winning, 1—0.

South Michigan League—In the game won by Adrian from Flint, 2—1, July 1, pitcher Troy of Adrian struck out thirteen men.

Blue Grass League—Maysville was credited with nine stolen bases on catcher Vallandingham, in a game with Mt. Sterling, July 14.

Michigan State League—Boyne City made a triple play in a game with Manistee, the first ever executed on the latter's grounds, August 3.

Western League—Six home runs, two by first baseman Kane of Omaha, were made in the game between Sioux City and Omaha, May 12.

South Atlantic League—In the game between Albany and Columbus, June 20, Albany won, 14—5, and made 20 hits off pitcher McCormick.

Central Kansas League—Smith, catcher of the Minneapolis team, played behind the bat in every regularly scheduled game of the season, ninety.

Tri-State League—Pitcher Baxter, first baseman Myers, catcher Kerr and second baseman Fritz of Wilmington, made a triple play against York, July 6.

Oklahoma State League—Pitcher Robinson of the Oklahoma City team, allowed the Anadarko team only one hit in the second game of a double-header, May 30.

Texas League—Pitcher Browning of San Antonio allowed Fort Worth only one hit in 12 innings and struck out 12 men, yet Fort Worth won, 2—1, on May 18.

Western League—Eighteen innings were played before a decisive result was reached in a game between Des Moines and Denver, August 6. Denver won in the last inning, 7—6.

Ohio State League—Pitcher Clarke of the Lima club, in the second inning of the game with Mansfield, May 1, gave nine bases on balls, and hits two batsmen, forcing in eight runs.

International League—In the game between Providence and Baltimore, May 28, 33 safe hits for a total of 58 bases were made. There were six doubles, eight triples and one home run.

Northwestern League—Portland was defeated by Tacoma, 2—1, and got only one hit off pitcher Veasy, April 27. On the same day pitcher Cochrane of Spokane disposed of the Vancouver batsmen for one hit.

Ohio-Pennsylvania League—Twelve home runs, eight by Steubenville, were made in a double-header between that team and East Liverpool, July 23. In the first game, pitcher Shipe of East Liverpool struck out seventeen men.

Nebraska League—A total of 37 runs and 51 safe hits were made in the game between Columbus and Kearney, July 8. Columbus made 24 runs, 11 in one inning, and 29 hits, while Kearney made 13 runs, 7 in one inning, and 22 hits.



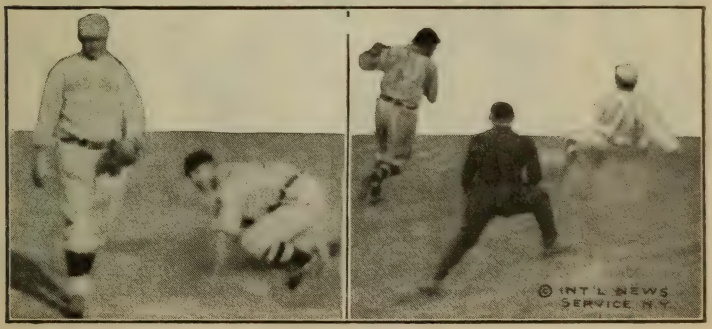
1, Reynolds; 2, McKee; 3, Smith; 4, Monroe; 5, Crawford; 6, O'Zee; 7, Freeman; 8, Addington; 9, Womack; 10, Jewell, Mgr.; 11, Singleton.

MINNEAPOLIS TEAM—CENTRAL KANSAS LEAGUE.



1, Meinert; 2, Tomer; 3, Chase; 4, Brown; 5, Hegelsen; 6, Nally; 7, Du Chien; 8, Weigand; 9, Bond; 10, Van Horn; 11, Larsen; 12, Morse. Fitzpatrick. Photo.

LA CROSSE TEAM—MINNESOTA-WISCONSIN LEAGUE.



World Series—Herzog safe at second; Hooper safe on third.



FORT McKINLEY TEAM OF MANILA.



U. S. MARINE CORPS TEAM OF MANILA.



THE MANILA SEMI-PROFESSIONAL TEAM.



World Series—Meyers stealing third; Stahl thrown out at second by Meyers.



World Series—Hooper safe on second; Murray slides to second.

CAUTION TO THE BASE BALL BOYS OF 1913

Because of your youth and inexperience, advantage is frequently taken of you base ball boys, by the so-called "Just as Good" dealer, who tries to palm off on you some of his "Just as Good" Base Ball goods, made especially for him by the "Just as Good" manufacturer, when you call for the Spalding goods. You are cautioned not to be deceived by this "Just as Good" combination, for when you get onto the field you will find these "Just as Good" Balls, Bats, Mitts, etc., will not stand the wear and punishment of the genuine Spalding articles. Remember that Spalding Goods are standard the world over, and are used by all the leading clubs and players. These "Just as Good" manufacturers endeavor to copy the Spalding styles, adopt the Spalding descriptive matter and Spalding list prices, and then try to see how very cheap and showy they can make the article, so the "Just as Good" dealer can work off these imitations on the unsuspecting boy.

Don't be deceived by the attractive 25 to 40 per cent. discount that may be offered you, for remember that their printed prices are arranged for the special purpose of misleading you and to enable the "Just as Good" dealer to offer you this special discount bait. This "discount" pill that the "Just as Good" dealer asks you to swallow is sugar coated and covered up by various catchy devices, that are well calculated to deceive the inexperienced boy, who will better understand these tricks of the trade as he grows older. Remember that all Spalding Athletic Goods are sold at the established printed prices, and no dealer is permitted to sell them at a greater or less price. Special discounts on Spalding Goods are unknown. Everybody is treated alike. This policy persistently adhered to makes it possible to maintain from year to year the high quality of Spalding Athletic Goods, which depend for their sale on Spalding Quality, backed by the broad Spalding Guarantee, and not on any deceiving device like this overworked and fraudulent "Discount" scheme adopted by all of the "Just as Good" dealers.

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We Guarantee *to each purchaser of an article bearing the Spalding Trade-Mark that such article will give satisfaction and a reasonable amount of service, when used for the purpose for which it was intended and under ordinary conditions and fair treatment.*

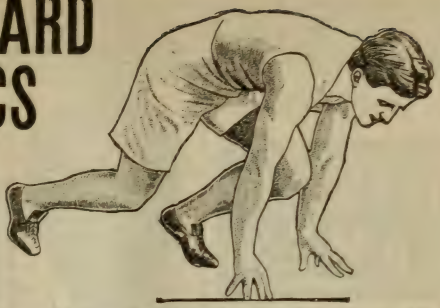
We Agree *to repair or replace, free of charge, any such article which proves defective in material or workmanship when subjected to fair treatment: PROVIDED, such defective article is returned to us, transportation prepaid, within thirty days after purchase (except where otherwise stipulated on special guarantee tag attached to certain articles), and accompanied by a letter from the user, giving his name and address, and explaining the claim.*

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A. G. Spalding & Bros.

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By

J. E. SULLIVAN

Secretary-Treasurer
Amateur Athletic
Union

Member of the Board of
Education of
Greater New York

THE great interest in athletics that has developed in the public schools within recent years has led to the compilation of this book with a view to the systemization of the various events that form the distinctively athletic feature of school recreation. With its aid any teacher should be able to conduct a successful athletic meet, while the directions given for becoming expert in the various events will appeal to the pupil. Ray Ewry, holder of the world's high jump record, tells how to practice for that event; Harry Hillman, holder of the hurdle and three-legged records, contributes his experience; Martin Sheridan, all around champion, writes on putting the shot, and Harry F. Porter, describes the high jump. The book is fully illustrated and will be sent for 10 cents by A. G. SPALDING & BROS. (stores on inside front cover).

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Spalding "Official National League" Ball

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August 9, 1912.

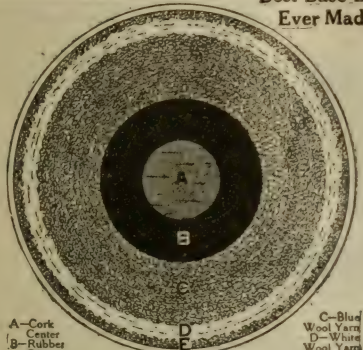
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President

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E—Blue Wool Yarn

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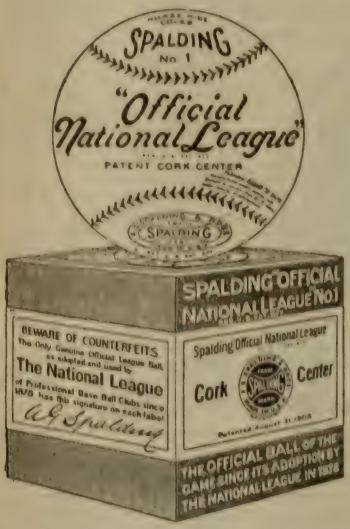
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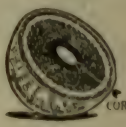
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No. 1 { Each, - - $1.25 / Per Dozen, $15.00

The Spalding "Official National League" Ball has been the Official Ball of the Game since 1878

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REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

Spalding "Official National League" Jr. Ball

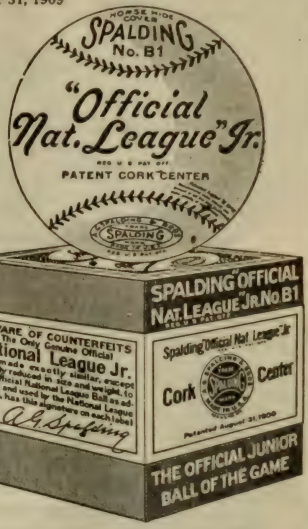
Reg. U.S Pat. Off.

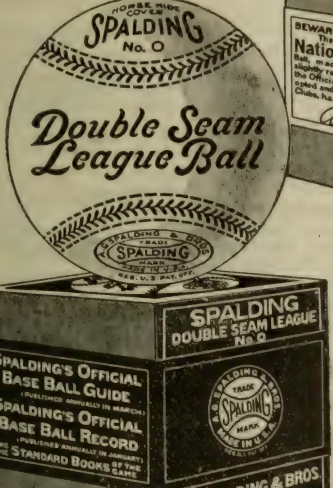
PATENT CORK CENTER

Patented August 31, 1909

Made with horse hide cover and in every respect, including patent cork center, same as our "Official National League" (Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.) Ball No. 1, except slightly smaller in size. Especially designed for junior clubs (composed of boys under 16 years of age) and all games in which this ball is used will be recognized as legal games. Warranted to last a full game when used under ordinary conditions.

No. B1. "Official National League" Jr. Reg. U.S. Pat. Off. Each, $1.00





Spalding Double Seam League Ball

Pure Para Rubber Center

Sewed with double seam, rendering it doubly secure against ripping. The most durable ball made. Horse hide cover, pure Para rubber center, wound with best all-wool yarn. Warranted to last a full game when used under ordinary conditions, but usually good for two or more games.

No. 0. Each, $1.25 Dozen, $15.00

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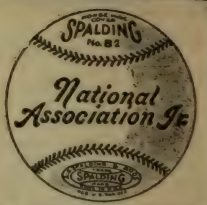
Spalding League Rubber Center Ball

No. **1RC.** Horse hide cover, pure Para rubber center, wound with best wool yarn; double stitched red and green. Each, **$1.00** Doz., **$12.00**



Spalding City League

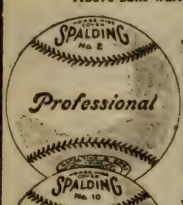
No. **L4.** Horse hide cover, and rubber center wound with yarn. Full size and weight. Very well made. Each, **75c.** Doz., **$9.00**



Spalding National Association Jr.

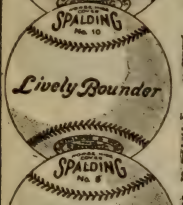
No. **B2.** Horse hide cover, pure Para rubber center wound with yarn. Slightly under regulation size. Each, **75c.**

Above balls warranted to last a full game when used under ordinary conditions.



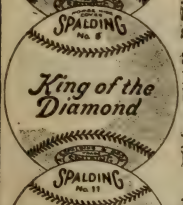
Spalding Professional

No. **2.** Horse hide cover; full size. Carefully selected material; first-class quality. In separate box and sealed. Each, **50c.**



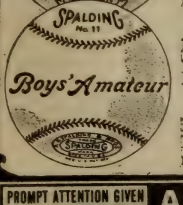
Spalding Lively Bounder

No. **10.** Horse hide cover Inside is all rubber, liveliest ball ever offered. In separate box and sealed. Each, **25c.**



Spalding King of the Diamond

No. **5.** Full-size, good material, horse hide cover In separate box. Each, **25c.**



Spalding Boys' Favorite Ball

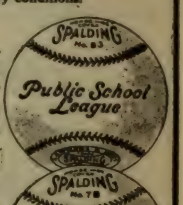
No. **12.** Lively, two-piece cover. Dozen balls in box. . . . . Each, **10c.**

Spalding Boys' Amateur Ball

No. **11.** Nearly regulation size and weight. Best for the money on market. Dozen balls in box. . . Each, **10c.**

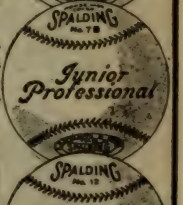
Spalding Rocket Ball

No. **13.** Good bounding ball, boys' size. Best 5-cent two-piece cover ball on the market. Dozen balls in box. Each, **5c.**



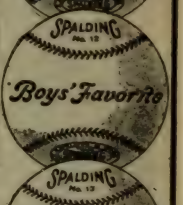
Spalding Public School League

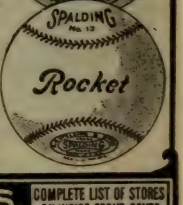
No. **B3.** Junior size, horse hide cover, rubber center wound with yarn. For practice by boys' teams. . . Each, **50c.**



Spalding Junior Professional

No. **7B.** Slightly under regular size. Horse hide cover, very lively. Perfect boys' size ball. In separate box and sealed. . . . . Each, **25c.**





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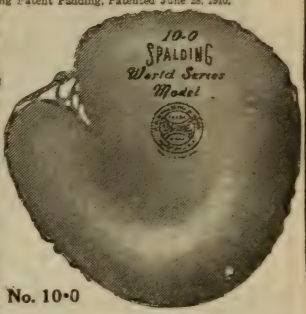
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

SPALDING "WORLD SERIES" CATCHERS' MITT

Patented January 2, 1906; March 30, 1909, and including King Patent Padding, Patented June 28, 1910.

PROFESSIONAL MODEL. KING PATENT PADDING

No. **10-0.** Patented Molded Face. Modéled after ideas of greatest catchers in the country. Brown calfskin throughout. King Patent felt padding, hand stitched, may be adjusted readily. Patent laced back; leather lace; metal eyelets; leather strap and brass buckle fastening. Felt lined strap, and heel of hand-piece also felt lined. Leather bound edges. Smaller than our No. 9-0. . . . . Each, **$8.00**



No. 10-0

Spalding "Three-and-Out" Catchers' Mitt

Patented January 2, 1906; Patented March 30, 1909.

No. **9-0.** Patented Molded Face and hand formed pocket. Brown calfskin throughout. Padded with hair felt; patent lace back; leather lace; metal eyelets; leather strap and brass buckle fastening. Heel of hand piece felt lined. Leather bound edges. Larger than No. 10-0; has not patent King Padding. Each, **$8.00**

Spalding "Perfection" Catchers' Mitt

Patented January 2, 1906; March 30, 1909, and including Fox Patent Padding, Patented February 20, 1912.

No. **7-0.** Brown calfskin throughout. Patent combination shaped face, padding of hair felt and Fox Patent Padding Pocket, so additional padding may be inserted at heel. Extra felt padding supplied with each mitt. Patent laced back and thumb; leather lace; strap-and-buckle fastening. Heel of hand-piece felt lined. Leather bound edges. . . Each, **$6.00**



No. 7-0

Spalding "Collegiate" Catchers' Mitt

Patented January 2, 1906; March 30, 1909, and including King Patent Padding, Patented June 28, 1910.

No. **6-0.** Molded face. Olive-colored leather, perfectly tanned to enable us to produce necessary "pocket" with smooth surface on face. King Patent felt padding, hand stitched, patent laced back and thumb; leather lace; strap-and-buckle fastening. Heel of hand-piece felt lined. Leather bound edges. Each, **$5.00**

Spalding "League Extra" Catchers' Mitt

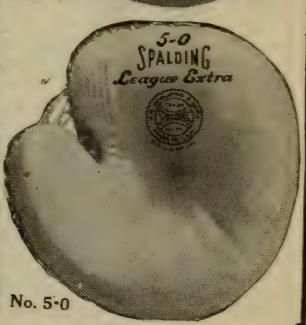
Patented Jan. 2, 1906; Sept. 29, 1908; March 30, 1909.

No. **5-0.** Molded face. Tanned buff colored leather, patent felt padding; strap-and-buckle fastening at back; reinforced at thumb; patent laced back. Heel of hand-piece felt lined. Leather bound edges. . . . Each, **$4.00**

Spalding "League Special" Catchers' Mitt

Patented January 2, 1906; March 30, 1909.

No. **4-0.** Molded face. Tanned brown leather; patent felt padding; reinforced and laced at thumb; patent laced back; strap-and-buckle fastening at back. Heel of hand-piece felt lined. Leather bound edges. Each, **$3.00**



No. 5-0

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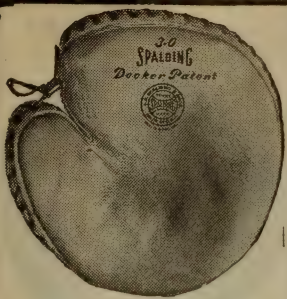
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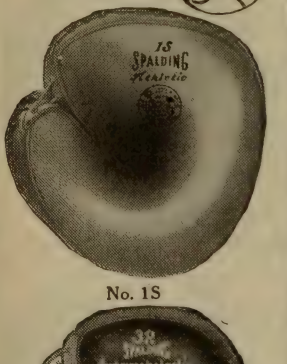
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No. 3-O



Showing heavy sole leather finger protection, which is the special feature on the Nos. 3-O and OR Mitts



No. 1S



No. 3R

Spalding Men's Catchers' Mitts

No. **3-O.** **"Decker Patent."** Brown oak tanned leather throughout; patent laced back, reinforced, laced at thumb. Sole leather finger protection. . . . . Each, **$3.50**

No. **OR.** **"Decker Patent."** Black grain leather throughout; reinforced and laced at thumb; patent laced back. Sole leather finger protection. . . . . Each, **$2.50**

No. **O.** **"Interstate."** Professional model size. Brown grain leather face, sides and finger piece, pearl grain leather back; padded; reinforced, laced at thumb; patent laced back. Ea., **$3.00**

No. **OA.** **"Inter-City."** Special large size. Brown grain leather face, green leather sides and back; reinforced, laced at thumb; patent laced back. . . . . Each, **$2.50**

No. **1S.** **"Athletic."** Large model. Smoked horse hide face and finger-piece; reinforced and laced at thumb; patent laced back. Special style padding. . . . . Each, **$2.00**

No. **1C.** **"Back-Stop."** Large model. Gray leather face and finger-piece; brown leather side and back; padded; reinforced, laced at thumb; patent laced back. . Each, **$1.50**

No. **1R.** **"Semi-Pro."** Large model. Black grain leather; reinforced, laced at thumb; patent laced back. Special padding. Ea., **$2.00**

No. **2C.** **"Foul Tip."** Oak tanned leather; padded; reinforced and laced at thumb; back patent full laced. . . . . Each, **$1.00**

No. **2R.** **"Association."** Large model. Black, smooth tanned leather face, back and finger-piece; tan leather sides; padded; reinforced and laced at thumb. . . . Each, **$1.00**

Spalding Youths' Catchers' Mitts

No. **3R.** **"Interscholastic."** Large size. Black leather face, back, finger-piece; sides of brown leather; reinforced, laced at thumb. Ea., **75c.**

No. **2B.** **"Youths' League."** Junior size. Pearl colored; smooth tanned leather face and finger-piece; back and sides of brown leather; padded; patent laced thumb. Each, **$1.00**

No. **4.** **"Public School."** Large size. Face, finger-piece and back brown oak tanned leather; padded; reinforced, laced at thumb. Ea., **50c.**

No. **5.** **"Boys' Delight."** Face and finger-piece of brown oak tanned leather; canvas back; laced thumb; well padded. Each, **25c.**

No. **6.** **"Boys' Choice."** Brown oak tanned leather; padded; laced thumb. Each, **25c.**

All Styles Made in Rights and Lefts. When Ordering for Left Handed Players Specify "Full Right."

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Spalding "World Series" Basemen's Mitts

Patented June 28, 1910.



No. AAX

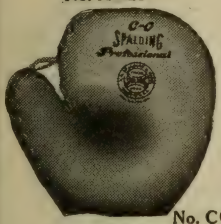
Spalding "Broken-In" Basemen's Mitt

No. **AAX.** Already broken in; ready to put on and play when you buy. Finest buck. King Patent Padding, arranged for insertion of extra padding. Each, **$5.00**

Professional Models. King Patent Padding

No. **BXP.** Calfskin; leather lacing. Leather strap at thumb. King Patent Padding. Each, **$4.00**

No. **AXP.** White tanned leather throughout. Leather strap at thumb. King Patent Padding. Each, **$4.00**



No. CO

Spalding "League Special" Basemen's Mitt

Patented Feb. 20, 1912.

No. **AX.** With Fox Patent Padding pocket, so additional padding may be inserted. Extra felt padding supplied with each mitt. White tanned buckskin face, back and lining; leather lacing all around. Ea., **$4.00**

Spalding Basemen's Mitts

No. **BXS.** **"League Special."** Brown calfskin face, back and lining; leather lacing all around. Ea., **$4.00**

No. **CO.** **"Professional."** Olive calfskin face, back and lining. Padded; laced all around. Each, **$3.00**

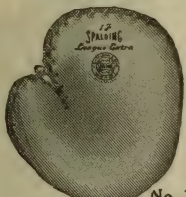
No. **CX.** **"Semi-Pro."** Face of tanned buff-color leather, back of firm tanned brown leather, laced all around, padded at wrist and thumb. Each, **$2.50**

No. **CXR.** **"Amateur" (Black.)** Black calfskin face, black leather back and lining. Properly padded; laced all around. . . . . Each, **$2.00**

No. **CXS.** **"Amateur."** Tanned brown grained leather. Correctly padded; laced all around. Ea., **$2.00**

No. **DX.** **"Double Play."** Oak tanned leather, padded, laced all around. . . . . Each, **$1.50**

No. **EX.** **"League Jr."** Black smooth leather, laced all around. Suitably padded. . Each, **$1.00**



No. 1F

Spalding "League Extra" Pitchers' and Basemen's Mitt

No. **1F.** Face of white buck, balance of brown calfskin; padded; without hump. Laced all around. Ea., **$3.50**



No. 2MF

Made in Rights and Lefts. When Ordering for Left Handed Players Specify "Full Right."

Spalding Fielders' Mitts

No. **2MF.** Pliable; best for outfielders. Brown calfskin face; extra full thumb, leather lined. Ea., **$3.00**

No. **5MF.** Specially tanned olive leather, padded with fine felt; leather lined; full thumb, Ea., **$2.00**

No. **6MF.** Made of white tanned buckskin; leather lined; large thumb; well padded. . Each, **$1.50**

No. **7MF.** Good quality pearl colored leather; well padded; leather lined. . . . . Each, **$1.00**

No. **8F.** Black tanned leather, padded; leather lined; reinforced, laced at thumb. . . . Each, **$1.00**

No. **9F.** Boys' mitt. Oak tanned smooth leather, padded; reinforced and laced at thumb. Each, **50c.**

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Spalding "Broken-In" Infielders' Glove

No. SXL. "Broken-In" style. Professional model. Patented March 10, 1908. June 28, 1910. Specially prepared leather. *Needs no breaking in*, simply slip it on and start playing. Full leather lined. Welted seams. . . . . Each, **$5.00**



No. SXL

Spalding "World Series" Infielders' Gloves

Leather Lined. Welted Seams.

No. BB1. Professional model. King Patent Padding. Patented March 10, 1908. June 28, 1910. Finest quality buckskin. Worn by some of the most successful National and American League infielders. Most popular style ever put out. . . . Each, **$4.00**

No. AA1. For professional players. Finest buckskin. Regular padding, very little, but in right place. **$4.00**

The Spalding "Leaguer" Glove

No SS. Designed by one of the greatest infielders that ever played base ball. Might call it a special "Shortstop" glove, although it is an all-around style and is equally suitable for any infield player. Best quality buckskin, welted seams and leather lined throughout. Ea., **$4.00**



No. SS

Spalding Infielders' Gloves

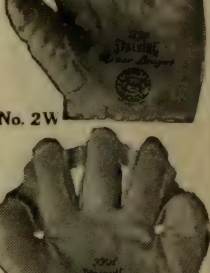
No. PXL. **"Professional."** Buckskin in this glove is the finest obtainable. Heavily padded around edges and little finger. Extra long to protect wrist. Leather lined throughout. Welted seams. . . Each, **$3.50**

No RXL. **"League Extra."** Black calfskin. Highest quality throughout. Design similar to No. PXL. Full leather lined. Welted seams. . . . . Each, **$3.50**

No. PX. **"Professional."** Finest buckskin, same as in our No. PXL. Padded with felt. Welted seams. Ea., **$3.00**

No XWL. **"League Special."** Tanned calfskin. Padded with felt. Extra long to protect wrist. Highest quality workmanship. Full leather lined. Welted seams. Ea., **$3.00**

No. 2W. **"Minor League."** Smoked horse hide. Professional model, full leather lined; King Patent Padding, as in Nos. SXL and BB1. Welted seams. Each, **$3.00**



No. 2W

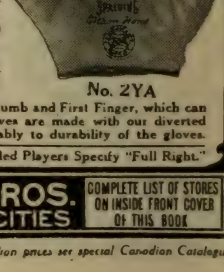
No 2XR. **"Inter-City."** Professional style, with padded little finger, extra large thumb; welted seams. Good quality black calf, leather lined throughout. Each, **$2.50**

No. 2Y. **"International."** Smoked horse hide; professional style, with specially padded little finger, extra large thumb, welted seams. Full leather lined. Ea., **$2.50**

No PBL. **"Professional Jr."** Youths' Professional style. Selected velvet tanned buckskin. Same as No. PXL men's. Leather lined throughout. Welted seams. Each, **$2.5**

No. 3X. **"Semi-Pro."** Good quality gray buck tanned leather. Large model. Correctly padded; welted seams. Leather lined throughout. . . . . Each, **$2.00**

No. 2YA. **"Either Hand."** For right or left hand, fitting either equally well. Special quality smoked horse hide; welted seams. Leather lined throughout. Ea., **$2.50**



No. 2YA

Above Gloves are made regularly with Web of Leather between Thumb and First Finger, which can be cut out very easily if not required. All Spalding Infielders' Gloves are made with our diverted seam (Patented March 10, 1908) between fingers, adding considerably to durability of the gloves.

All Styles Made in Rights and Lefts. When Ordering for Left Handed Players Specify "Full Right."

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Spalding Infielders' Gloves



No. 3XR

No. **3XR.** **"Amateur."** Good quality black tanned leather, correctly padded, and extra large thumb; welted seams. Leather lined throughout. . . Each, **$2.00**

No. **4X.** **"Association."** Good quality brown tanned leather, nicely padded; leather lined throughout, with inside hump; welted seams. Good value. Each, **$2.00**

No. **11.** **"Match."** Professional style glove; special tanned olive colored leather throughout; welted seams; correctly padded; full leather lined. . . Each, **$1.50**

No. **XL.** **"Club Special."** Made of special white tanned leather, correctly padded on professional model; welted seams; leather lined. . . . . Each, **$1.50**

No. **XLA.** **"Either Hand."** For right or left hand. Special white tanned leather, correctly padded; welted seams; leather lined. . . . . Each, **$1.50**

No. **ML.** **"Diamond."** Special model, very popular. Smoked sheepskin, padded; full leather lined. Ea., **$1.50**

No. **XS.** **"Practice."** White velvet tanned leather; welted seams; inside hump; full leather lined. Each, **$1.25**

No. **15.** **"Regulation."** Men's size. Brown tanned leather, correctly padded; palm leather lined. Ea., **$1.00**

No. **15R.** **"Regulation."** Men's size. Black tanned leather, padded; inside hump; palm leather lined. Each, **$1.00**

No. **10.** **"Mascot."** Men's size. Olive tanned leather, padded; popular model; welted seams; palm leather lined. . . . . Each, **$1.00**

No. **12.** **"Public School."** Full size. White chrome tanned leather, correctly padded; inside hump; palm leather lined. . . . . Each, **75c.**

No. **XB.** **"Boys' Special"** Boys' Professional Style; good quality special tanned white leather, welted seams; leather lined throughout. . . . . Each, **$1.00**

No. **12R.** **"League Jr."** Full size. Black smooth tanned leather, lightly padded, but extra long; palm leather lined; welted seams; inside hump. Each, **75c.**

No. **16.** **"Junior."** Full size; white chrome tanned leather, lightly padded, but extra long; palm leather lined. . . . . Each, **50c.**

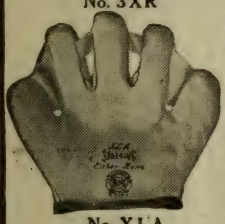
No. **16W.** **"Star."** Full size; white chrome tanned leather, welted seams; correctly padded; palm leather lined. . . . . Each, **50c.**

No. **17.** **"Youths."** Good size, special brown smooth tanned leather, nicely padded; inside hump; palm leather lined. . . . . Each, **50c.**

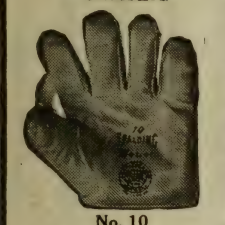
No. **14.** **"Boys' Amateur."** Youths' professional style. Special tanned white leather correctly padded and inside hump; palm leather lined. . . . . Each, **50c.**

No. **18.** **"Boys' Own."** Oak tanned leather, padded; with inside hump; palm leather lined. . . Each, **25c.**

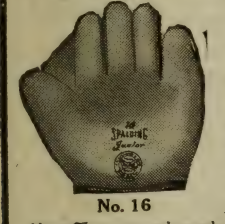
No. **20.** **"Boys' Favorite."** Oak tanned leather, properly padded; palm leather lined. . . . . Each, **25c.**



No. XLA



No. 10



No. 16

Above Gloves are made regularly with Web of Leather between Thumb and First Finger, which can be cut out very easily if not required. All Spalding Infielders' Gloves are made with our diverted seam (Patented March 10, 1908) between fingers, adding considerably to durability of the gloves.

All Styles Made in Rights and Lefts. When Ordering for Left Handed Players Specify "Full Right."

Spalding Complete Catalogue of Athletic Goods Mailed Free.

PROMPT ATTENTION GIVEN TO ANY COMMUNICATIONS ADDRESSED TO US

A. G. SPALDING & BROS.
STORES IN ALL LARGE CITIES

COMPLETE LIST OF STORES ON INSIDE FRONT COVER OF THIS BOOK

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ACCEPT NO SUBSTITUTE THE SPALDING TRADE-MARK GUARANTEES QUALITY

A. G. SPALDING & BROS. TRADE SPALDING MARK MADE IN U.S.A.

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.



Spalding "Players' Autograph" Bats

No. 100. We have obtained permission from prominent National and American League players to include in our line duplicates of bats they are actually using and which we supply them with, and these "Players' Autograph" Bats, bearing signature of player in each case, represent their playing bats in every detail. Finest air dried second growth straight grained white ash, cut from upland timber, possessing greater resiliency, density, strength and driving qualities than that of any other wood. The special oil finish on these bats hardens with age and increases the resiliency and driving power of the bat. Each, **$1.00**

In stock in all Spalding stores in models listed on this page. Give name of player when ordering.

Can also supply on special orders Donlin, Oakes, Keeler and Evers Models.

Spalding bats improve with age if properly cared for. Bats made specially to order should not be used for at least thirty (30) days after they are finished, to give ample time for the oiled finish to thoroughly harden. Players always should have two or more bats in reserve.



Larry Doyle — **AUTOGRAPH MODEL.** Largest and heaviest bat (except Meyers special model) used by any professional ball player. Weights from 51 to 55 ounces. Length 35 in.

Heinie Zimmerman — **AUTOGRAPH MODEL.** One of the best all around models ever produced. Medium small handle and well distributed striking surface. Equally suitable for the full swing and for the choke style of batting. Weights from 40 to 45 ounces. Length 34 inches.

Harry Hooper — **AUTOGRAPH MODEL.** Well balanced, comparatively light weight, with sufficient wood to give splendid driving power. Weights from 36 to 40 ounces. Length 34½ in.

Frank M. Schulte — **AUTOGRAPH MODEL.** Very small handle, and balanced so that with a full swing, terrific driving power results. Weights from 37 to 41 ounces. Length 35 inches.

Samuel T. Crawford — **AUTOGRAPH MODEL.** Splendid model, comparatively small handle, well balanced. Weights from 40 to 44 oz. Length 35 in.

Frank L. Chance — **AUTOGRAPH MODEL.** Extra large heavy bat with thick handle. Weights from 44 to 48 ounces. Length 35 inches.

Fred Clarke — **AUTOGRAPH MODEL.** Different model from that formerly used by Clarke, improved in balance, model and length. Weights from 39 to 43 ounces. Length 34½ inches.

Roger P. Bresnahan — **AUTOGRAPH MODEL.** Short bat, large handle, well rounded end. Weights from 40 to 44 ounces. Length 32½ in.

Miller J. Huggins — **AUTOGRAPH MODEL.** Short bat, small handle, but body quite thick. Weights from 38 to 42 ounces. Length 32 inches.

Roman Oldfield — **AUTOGRAPH MODEL.** The smallest, shortest and lightest bat used by any professional player. Specially adapted to small or light men. Weights from 35 to 39 ounces. Length 31 inches.

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SPALDING SPECIAL MODEL BATS

For over thirty years we have been turning out special model bats to suit the leading players of the prominent professional leagues, and our records will show hundreds of different bats made in accordance with the ideas of individual players, many of whom have been league record makers. "Chief" Meyers writes:

I have found your bats to be the very best bats obtainable anywhere and in every respect satisfactory. It is a pleasure to give you permission to use my name on your Autograph Bats, applying same to my personal model, which permission is hereby granted.

(Signed) J. T. Meyers New York "Giants."

We can supply, on special orders, Special Model Bats, same as made for the following most famous batsmen on the National League and American League teams:

BAKER, Philadelphia, American League	Model B	MEYERS, New York, National League	Model M
CALLAHAN, Chicago, American League	Model C	OLDRING, Philadelphia, American League	Model O
DEVORE, New York, National League	Model D	PASKERT, Philadelphia, National League	Model P
FLETCHER, New York, National League	Model F	SPEAKER, Boston, American League	Model S
HERZOG, New York, National League	Model H	THOMAS, Philadelphia, American League	Model T
LUDERUS, Philadelphia, National League	Model L	WHEAT, Brooklyn, National League	Model W

The originals from which we have turned Spalding Special Model Bats for players named we hold at our bat factory, making duplicates on special order only. These Spalding Special Model Bats do not bear the players' autographs.

Spalding Special Model Bats, Not Carried in Stock Made to Order Only **Professional Oil Finish. Each, $1.00**

WE REQUIRE AT LEAST TWO WEEKS' TIME FOR THE EXECUTION OF SPECIAL BAT ORDERS

SPALDING "ALL STAR" MODEL BATS

No. **100S.** We have made up six what might be called "composite" models, combining the features of several in one bat, and we offer in these "All Star" Bats a line which possesses the most desirable features for amateurs or professionals. Timber same as in the Spalding "Players' Autograph" Bats. . Each, **$1.00**

Furnished in six models of various lengths and weights. Mention Model Number when Ordering.

SPALDING BROWN OIL-TEMPERED BATS

No. **100D.** Same quality as our "Players' Autograph" and "All Star" Models. Furnished in a most popular assortment. Special preparation used on this grade is similar to that which many professional players use. . . . Each, **$1.00**

SPALDING PROFESSIONAL OIL FINISH BATS

No. **100P.** This line is the result of exhaustive experiments and tests conducted in our bat factory. Timber same as "Players' Autograph" and "All Star." Ea., **$1.00**

Furnished in twelve models of various lengths and weights. Mention Model Number when Ordering.

SPALDING GOLD MEDAL NATURAL FINISH BATS

No. **100G.** Timber is same as we use in the "Players' Autograph," the "All-Star," and the "Professional Oil Finish" bats. . . . . Each, **$1.00**

Furnished in twelve models of various lengths and weights. Mention Model Number when Ordering.

Spalding bats improve with age if properly cared for. Bats made specially to order should not be used for at least thirty (30) days after they are finished, to give ample time for the oiled finish to thoroughly harden. Players should make it a rule to have two or more bats in reserve at all times.

SPALDING TRADE-MARK BATS

No. **75. Record.** From the most popular models, light antique finish. One dozen in crate (lengths, 30 to 35 inches; weights 36 to 42 ounces). Each, **75c.**

No. **50M. Mushroom.** Plain, special finish. This is a fine all-around bat. . . . Each,

No. **F. Fungo.** Hardwood, 38 in. long, thin model. Professional oil finish. . Each, **$1.00**

No. **50W. Fungo.** Willow, light weight, full size bat, plain handle. . . . . Each, **50c.**

No. **50T.** Men's Taped League, ash, extra quality, special finish. . . . . Each, **50c.**

No. **50.** Men's League, ash, plain handle. " **50c.**

No. **25.** Men's City League, plain handle. " **25c.**

No. **50B.** Spalding Junior. Special finish. Specially selected models. Lengths and weights proper for younger players. Ea., **50c.**

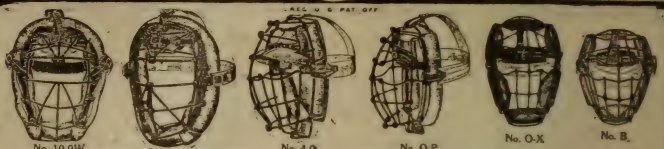
No. **25B.** Junior League, plain, extra quality ash, spotted burning. Ea. **25c.**

No. **10B.** Boys' League, good ash, varnished. Ea.,

HOLD BAT PROPERLY AND STRIKE THE BALL WITH THE GRAIN.
DON'T BLAME THE MAKER FOR A BREAK WHICH OCCURS THROUGH ABUSE OR IMPROPER USE.

For Lengths and Weights of Bats listed on this page, see Spalding 1913 Spring and Summer Catalogue.

ACCEPT NO SUBSTITUTE **THE SPALDING** TRADE-MARK GUARANTEES QUALITY



Spalding "World Series" Open Vision Special Welded Frame Mask

PATENTS APPLIED FOR

No. **10-0W.** Heavily padded; special welded frame. Has the best features of mask manufacture that have come to us during the many years since we put out the first really practical base ball catchers' mask. Weight is as light as consistent with absolute safety; padding conforms to the face with comfort. Each, **$5.00**

Spalding Open Vision Specially Soldered Frame Masks

PATENTS APPLIED FOR

No. **8-0.** Heavily padded, soldered and reinforced frame of special steel wire, heavy black finish. Reintorced with hard solder at joining points. This feature of maximum strength, together with our patented open vision, has the endorsement of the greatest catchers in the National and American Leagues. Each, **$5.00**

No. **9-0.** Lightly padded, but otherwise similar in construction to our No. 8-0. Some catchers prefer the light padding that we use in our No. 9-0 style to the heavy padding with extra forehead pad, as in the No. 8-0. . . Each, **$5.00**

Spalding "Special Soldered" Mask

No. **6-0.** Each crossing of the wires heavily soldered. Extra heavy wire frame, black finished; improved padding on sides, special forehead pad and molded leather chin-piece; elastic head-band and detachable cloth sun-shade. . Each, **$4.00**

Spalding Open Vision Umpires' Mask

No. **5-0.** Open vision frame. Has neck protecting attachment and a special ear protection; nicely padded. Safest and most convenient. . . . Each, **$5.00**

Spalding "Sun Protecting" Mask

No. **4-0.** Patent molded leather sun-shade, protecting eyes without obstructing view. Heavy steel wire, black finish. Padded leather chin-strap, improved design; hair-filled pads, including forehead pad, special elastic head-band. Each, **$4.00**

Spalding "Neck Protecting" Mask

No. **3-0.** Neck protecting arrangement affords positive protection. Finest heavy steel wire, black finish; hair-filled pads, special elastic head-strap. Each, **$3.50**

Spalding "Semi-Pro" League Mask

No. **O-P.** Black annealed steel wire. Continuous side pads, leather covered, hair-filled; forehead pad; leather chin-strap; elastic head-band. Each, **$2.50**

Spalding "Regulation League" Masks

No. **2-0.** Black annealed steel wire. Hair-filled padding of improved design, including forehead pad, molded leather chin-strap; elastic head-band. Ea., **$2.00**

No. **O-X.** Men's. Heavy annealed steel wire, finished in black. Improved leather covered pads, including forehead pad, molded leather chin-strap. Ea., **$1.50**

No. **OXB.** Best youths' mask. Black finish, soft annealed steel wire, similar quality throughout to No. OX. . . . . Each, **$1.50**

No. **A.** Men's. Black enameled steel wire, leather covered pads, forehead pad and molded chin-strap. . . . . Each, **$1.00**

No. **B.** Youths'. Black enameled steel wire, similar in quality throughout to No. A, but smaller in size. . . . . Each, **$1.00**

No. **C.** Black enameled; pads covered with leather, wide elastic head-strap, leather strap-and-buckle. . . . . Each, **50c.**

No. **D.** Black enameled; smaller than No. C; substantial for boys. Each, **25c.**

Spalding Complete Catalogue of Athletic Goods Mailed Free.

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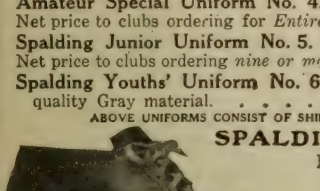
SPALDING BASE BALL UNIFORMS

Complete set of sample cards, showing swatches of various colors and qualities of material that we actually furnish in our Base Ball Uniforms, will be mailed on application to any team, together with measurement blank and full instructions for measuring players for uniforms.

Spalding "World Series" Uniform No. O. Net price to clubs ordering for *Entire Team.*	Complete, $15.00 Suit,	$12.50
Spalding "League" Uniform No. 1-T. Net price to clubs ordering for *Entire Team.*	Complete, $12.50 Suit,	10.00
Interscholastic Uniform No. 2. Net price to clubs ordering for *Entire Team.*	Complete, $9.00 Suit,	7.50
Minor League Uniform No. M. Net price to clubs ordering for *Entire Team.*	Complete, $9.00 Suit,	7.50
City League Uniform No. P. Net Price to clubs ordering for *Entire Team.*	Complete, $7.50 Suit,	6.00
Club Special Uniform No. 3. Net price to clubs ordering for *Entire Team.*	Complete, $6.00 Suit,	5.00
Amateur Special Uniform No. 4. Net price to clubs ordering for *Entire Team.*	Complete, $4.00 Suit,	3.50
Spalding Junior Uniform No. 5. Net price to clubs ordering *nine or more uniforms.*	Complete, $3.00 Suit,	2.50
Spalding Youths' Uniform No. 6. Very well made of good quality Gray material.	Complete,	1.00

ABOVE UNIFORMS CONSIST OF SHIRT, PANTS, CAP, BELT AND STOCKINGS.

SPALDING BASE BALL SHOES



Lightest Base Ball Shoes ever made.

No. FW. **"Featherweight."** Kangaroo uppers, white oak leather soles; hand sewed, strictly bench made. Has special edge and vamp protector (Patent applied for), which takes the place of ordinary pitchers' toe plates. Leather laces. Per pair, **$7.50**

Sizes and Weights of Spalding "Featherweight" No. FW Base Ball Shoes

Size of Shoes.....	5	6	7	8	9
Weight, per pair.	18 oz.	18½ oz.	19 oz.	20 oz.	21 oz.

Owing to the lightness and fineness of this shoe, it is suitable only for the fastest players, but as a light weight durable shoe for general use we recommend No. 30-S.

No. 30-S. **"Sprinting."** Kangaroo leather uppers, white oak leather soles. Built on our famous running shoe last. Strongly made, light in weight. Hand sewed and strictly bench made. Leather laces. . . . . Per pair, **$7.00**

No. 0. **"Club Special."** Selected satin calfskin. High point carefully tempered carbon steel plates hand riveted to heels and soles. . . . . Per pair, **$5.00**

No. 0S. Same as No. 0, but with sprinting style flexible soles. " **5.00**

No. 35. **"Amateur Special."** Leather, machine sewed. High point tempered carbon steel plates hand riveted to heels and soles. Pair, **$3.50** ★ *$39.00 Doz.*

No. 37. **"Junior."** Leather, regular base ball shoe last. Plates hand riveted to heels and soles. Excellent for money, but *not guaranteed.* Pair, **$2.50** ★ *$27.00 Doz.*

Juvenile Base Ball Shoes

No. 38. Made on special boys' size lasts. Good quality material throughout and steel plates. Furnished in boys' sizes, 12 to 5, inclusive, only. Per pair, **$2.00**

Prices printed in italics opposite items marked with ★ quoted on orders for one-half dozen or more. Quantity prices NOT allowed on items NOT marked with ★

SPECIAL NOTICE. Keep the uppers and soles soft by applying Spalding Waterproof Oil. It will greatly add to wear of shoes. Can 25 Cents.

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STORES IN ALL LARGE CITIES

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Standard Policy

A Standard Quality must be inseparably linked to a Standard Policy.

Without a definite and Standard Mercantile Policy, it is impossible fo Manufacturer to long maintain a Standard Quality.

To market his goods through a jobber, a manufacturer must provide profit for the jobber as well as for the retail dealer. To meet these condition of Dual Profits, the manufacturer is obliged to set a proportionately high li price on his goods to the consumer.

To enable the glib salesman, when booking his orders, to figure ou attractive profits to both the jobber and retailer, these high list prices ar absolutely essential; but their real purpose will have been served when th manufacturer has secured his order from the jobber, and the jobber has secure his order from the retailer.

However, these deceptive high list prices are not fair to the consumer, wh does not, and, in reality, is not ever expected to pay these fancy list prices.

When the season opens for the sale of such goods, with their misleadin but alluring high list prices, the retailer begins to realize his responsibilities, an grapples with the situation as best he can, by offering "special discounts, which vary with local trade conditions.

Under this system of merchandising, the profits to both the manufacture and the jobber are assured; but as there is no stability maintained in the price to the consumer, the keen competition amongst the local dealers invariabl leads to a demoralized cutting of prices by which the profits of the retailer ar practically eliminated.

This demoralization always reacts on the manufacturer. The jobber insist on lower, and still lower, prices. The manufacturer, in his turn, meets thi demand for the lowering of prices by the only way open to him, viz.: the cheap ening and degrading of the quality of his product.

The foregoing conditions became so intolerable that 14 years ago, in 189 A. G. Spalding & Bros. determined to rectify this demoralization in the Athletic Goods Trade, and inaugurated what has since become known as "The Spaldin Policy."

The "Spalding Policy" eliminates the jobber entirely, so far as Spaldin Goods are concerned, and the retail dealer secures the supply of Spaldir Athletic Goods direct from the manufacturer by which the retail dealer assured a fair, legitimate and certain profit on all Spalding Athletic Goods, an the consumer is assured a Standard Quality and is protected from imposition.

The "Spalding Policy" is decidedly for the interest and protection of th users of Athletic Goods, and acts in two ways:

First.—The user is assured of genuine Official Standard Athletic Goods and the same prices to everybody.

Second.—As manufacturers, we can proceed with confidence in purchasing at the proper time, the very best raw materials required in the manufacture of our various goods, well ahead of their respective seasons, and this enables us to provide the necessary quantity and absolutely maintain the Spalding Standard of Quality.

All retail dealers handling Spalding Athletic Goods are requested to supp consumers at our regular printed catalogue prices—neither more nor less—the sam prices that similar goods are sold for in our New York, Chicago and other stores

All Spalding dealers, as well as users of Spalding Athletic Goods, are treate exactly alike, and no special rebates or discriminations are allowed to anyone

This briefly, is the "Spalding Policy," which has already been in successfu operation for the past 14 years, and will be indefinitely continued.

In other words, "The Spalding Policy" is a "square deal" for everybody.

A. G. SPALDING & BROS.

By A. G. Spalding

PRESIDENT.

Standard Quality

An article that is universally given the appellation "**Standard**" is thereby conceded to be the criterion, to which are compared all other things of a similar nature. For instance, the Gold Dollar of the United States is the Standard unit of currency, because it must legally contain a specific proportion of pure gold, and the fact of its being Genuine is **guaranteed** by the Government Stamp thereon. As a protection to the users of this currency against counterfeiting and other tricks, considerable money is expended in maintaining a Secret Service Bureau of Experts. Under the law, citizen manufacturers must depend to a great extent upon Trade-Marks and similar devices to protect themselves against counterfeit products—without the aid of "Government Detectives" or "Public Opinion" to assist them.

Consequently the "Consumer's Protection" against misrepresentation and "inferior quality" rests entirely upon the integrity and responsibility of the "Manufacturer."

A. G. Spalding & Bros. have, by their rigorous attention to "Quality," for thirty-five years, caused their Trade-Mark to become known throughout the world as a Guarantee of Quality as dependable in their field as the U. S. Currency is in its field.

The necessity of upholding the Guarantee of the Spalding Trade-Mark and maintaining the Standard Quality of their Athletic Goods, is, therefore, as obvious as is the necessity of the Government in maintaining a Standard Currency.

Thus each consumer is not only insuring himself but also protecting other consumers when he assists a Reliable Manufacturer in upholding his Trade-Mark and all that it stands for. Therefore, we urge all users of our Athletic Goods to assist us in maintaining the Spalding Standard of Excellence, by insisting that our Trade-Mark be plainly stamped on all athletic goods which they buy, because without this precaution our best efforts towards maintaining Standard Quality and preventing fraudulent substitution will be ineffectual.

Manufacturers of Standard Articles invariably suffer the reputation of being high-priced, and this sentiment is fostered and emphasized by makers of "inferior goods," with whom low prices are the main consideration.

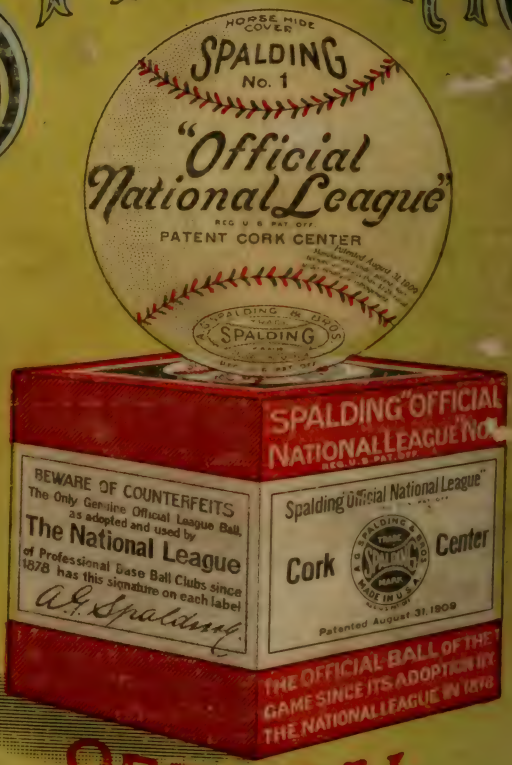
A manufacturer of recognized Standard Goods, with a reputation to uphold and a guarantee to protect, must necessarily have higher prices than a manufacturer of cheap goods, whose idea of and basis of a claim for Standard Quality depends principally upon the eloquence of the salesman.

We know from experience that there is no quicksand more unstable than poverty in quality—and we avoid this quicksand by Standard Quality.

A. G. Spalding & Bros.

1913

SPALDING'S



OFFICIAL LEAGUE BALL

Used exclusively by National League, majority of Minor Leagues, and by all Intercollegiate and other Associations for the past thirty-six years. Price, **$1.25** each; **$15.00** per dozen.

A. G. SPALDING & BROS.

Group I., No. 1 MARCH, 191

SPALDING'S

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BASE BALL GUIDE



PRICE 10 CENTS

1914

PUBLISHED BY
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415 North Seventh St.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.
379 East Water Street

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.
130 N. Pennsylvania St.

DETROIT, MICH.
254 Woodward Ave.

PITTSBURGH, PA.
609 Wood Street

BUFFALO, N. Y.
611 Main Street

SYRACUSE, N. Y.
357 So. Warren Street

ROCHESTER, N. Y.
40 Clinton Ave., North

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119 East Fifth Avenue

CLEVELAND, O.
741 Euclid Avenue

COLUMBUS, O.
101 South High Street

LOUISVILLE, KY.
328 West Jefferson St.

BALTIMORE, MD.
110 E. Baltimore St.

WASHINGTON, D. C.
613 14th Street, N.W.

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KANSAS CITY, MO.
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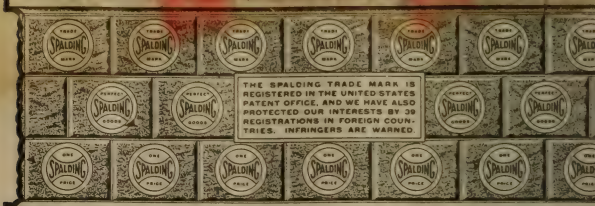
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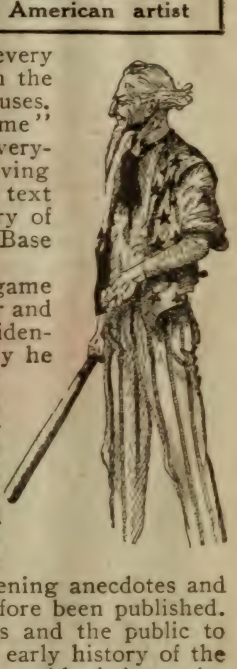
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By A. G. SPALDING

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The above work should have a place in every public library in this country, as also in the libraries of public schools and private houses.

The author of "America's National Game" is conceded, always, everywhere, and by everybody, to have the best equipment of any living writer to treat the subject that forms the text of this remarkable volume, viz., the story of the origin, development and evolution of Base Ball, the National Game of our country.

Almost from the very inception of the game until the present time—as player, manager and magnate—Mr. Spalding has been closely identified with its interests. Not infrequently he has been called upon in times of emergency to prevent threatened disaster. But for him the National Game would have been syndicated and controlled by elements whose interests were purely selfish and personal.

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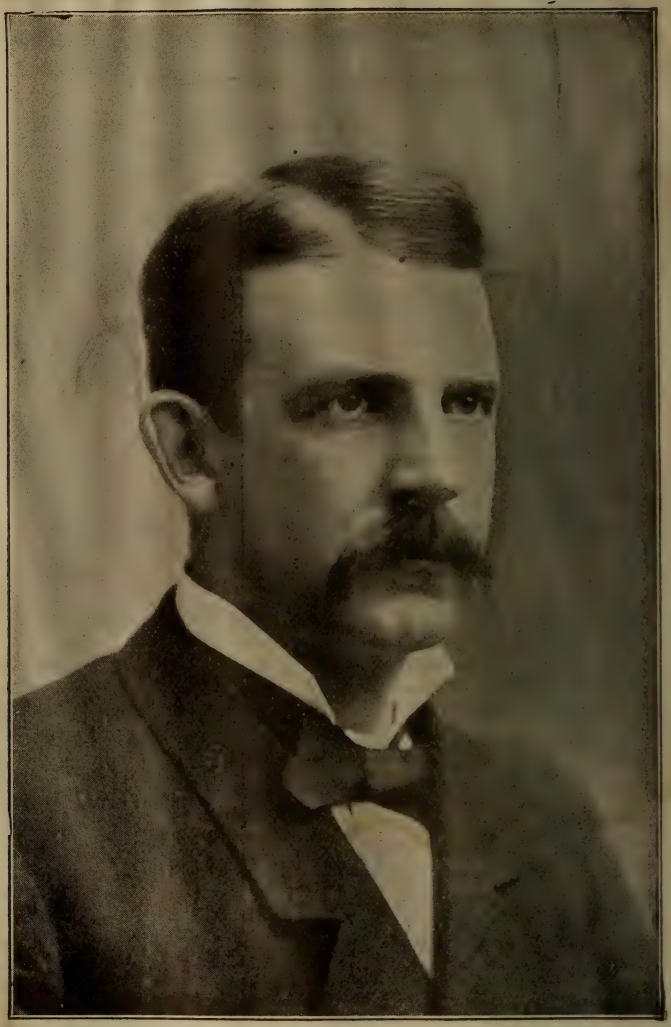
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SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE

Thirty-Eighth Year

1914

EDITED BY

JOHN B. FOSTER

AMERICAN SPORTS PUBLISHING COMPANY

21 Warren Street, New York

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JOHN B. FOSTER,
Editor Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.
Secretary of the New York National League Base Ball Club.

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NOTICE—To give adequate representation to College and School Base Ball Teams, which heretofore has not been possible in the Guide, owing to lack of room, "Spalding's Official Collegiate Base Ball Annual" is issued annually in February. It contains complete college records, pictures and information exclusively pertaining to College Base Ball. Price 10 cents.



HON. JOHN K. TENER,
Governor of Pennsylvania.
Elected President of the National League of Professional Base Ball Clubs, December 9, 1913.

President John K. Tener

Governor John K. Tener of Pennsylvania was elected President of the National League at New York City, December 9, 1913. The constitution of the National League was so amended that his term of office was extended to four years.

Governor Tener was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, July 25, 1863. When quite young and shortly after other members of his family had emigrated to the United States Governor Tener came to this country and settled in Pittsburgh. He went through both the public and high schools and found his first employment after leaving school with the firm of Oliver Bros. & Phillips. Later he held positions with the Chartiers Valley Gas Company and the Chambers and McKee Glass Company. When he entered politics he became a member of the Sixty-first Congress from the Twenty-fourth District of Pennsylvania.

While a pupil at school Tener learned how to play Base Ball, as every other American boy does. He played his first game as a professional in the New England League, and Wilbert Robinson, present manager of the Brooklyn club, was his catcher. From this beginning Tener graduated to the Chicago National League club in 1888, Anson, who had seen him pitch, being attracted to him by his great size. The old Chicago captain and manager had a weakness for large men on the ball field. Tener pitched with some success for the Chicago club during 1888 and 1889. His personality was genial, and during that time he made many friends. In 1888 he pitched in twelve games, seven of which Chicago won, losing five. In 1889 he pitched in twenty-nine games, winning fourteen and losing thirteen. Of these twenty-nine games two were ties. In 1890, having cast his fortunes with the Pittsburgh Players' League club—the outcome of the Brotherhood agitation—Tener pitched thirteen games, winning three and losing ten.

After the collapse of the Brotherhood League he decided to abandon professional Base Ball and enter on a business career. In 1901 he went to Charleroi, Pa., and assumed the position of cashier in the First National Bank. He was afterwards made president of that institution and still retains that position. He is also an officer of the Charleroi Savings and Trust Company, as well as an interested partner in several other enterprises.

In 1907, desiring to enter politics, Mr. Tener became a candidate for Congress, and after a lively campaign through the counties of Washington, Beaver and Lawrence defeated E. F. Acheson, who had been a member of Congress from that district for fourteen years. At the primaries he carried his own town of Charleroi by a vote of 886 to 87. He carried Washington, Pa., which was Acheson's home town, by more than 750, the county of Washington by more

than 2,000, and the district by nearly 6,000. Succeeding his term as Congressman from this Pennsylvania district, his friends desired to nominate him for Governor of Pennsylvania on the Republican ticket and in 1910 he was given the nomination and triumphantly elected after a hot campaign.

It is said of Governor Tener that he was told under the Pyramids of Egypt that some day he would be Governor of the State in which he had cast his lot as a citizen. This took place when he was a member of the original "around the world Base Ball trip" conducted by A. G. Spalding in 1889. At that time Tener played on the Chicago team under Anson. He was appointed treasurer of the party and had very little trouble in dealing with foreign currency and other financial matters pertaining to banking. The story goes that it was Mr. Spalding himself who after Tener had shown his skill in exchanging money and in managing other players remarked to him, "Young man, you will be Governor of your own State some day."

The new president of the National League is a member of several social and benevolent organizations, and five years after he joined the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks he was made Grand Exalted Ruler, the highest office which that organization can bestow upon one of its members. His public and private benefactions are many, and he has always been the warmest of friends to the old ball players. Many of these he has started anew in life when they seemed to be out of touch with the world. Fred Pfeffer, who had met with some lack of success after the downfall of the Chicago Brotherhood club, was assisted by Governor Tener in later years and owes much of his prosperity to him. Another old player who was assisted by Governor Tener is George Wood, well known as a player in Philadelphia. The present president of the National League has never lost his interest in Base Ball, and while naturally he has welcomed victories by the club of his home city, Pittsburgh, he says that he has never attended a game in which his old club, Chicago, was a participant that he has not found himself unconsciously "rooting" for them to win.

When the late William H. Locke undertook to acquire the franchise of the Philadelphia National League club he went to Governor Tener to obtain his assistance in putting the deal through.

When Governor Tener's name was first suggested for the office of President of the National League a committee composed of leading members of the league waited on Governor Tener at Harrisburg to ascertain from him whether he would accept the office if it were tendered to him. Finding that he would do so under certain conditions it was not a difficult matter to obtain unanimous consent to his election. When notified that he had been elected President of the National League Governor Tener announced that he was

delighted to resume his connection with professional Base Ball, and in his speech of acceptance in New York City spoke as follows:

"It is difficult for me at this moment and on this occasion to express feelingly as I would like to express my feelings concerning this honor which has come to me.

"I have been interested in Base Ball, both as a player and as a layman, from my early youth. I have associated as a player with both managers, club owners and the players themselves. I have found the club owners and managers fair, and the ball players I have found to possess as high a sense of honor as any other class of men.

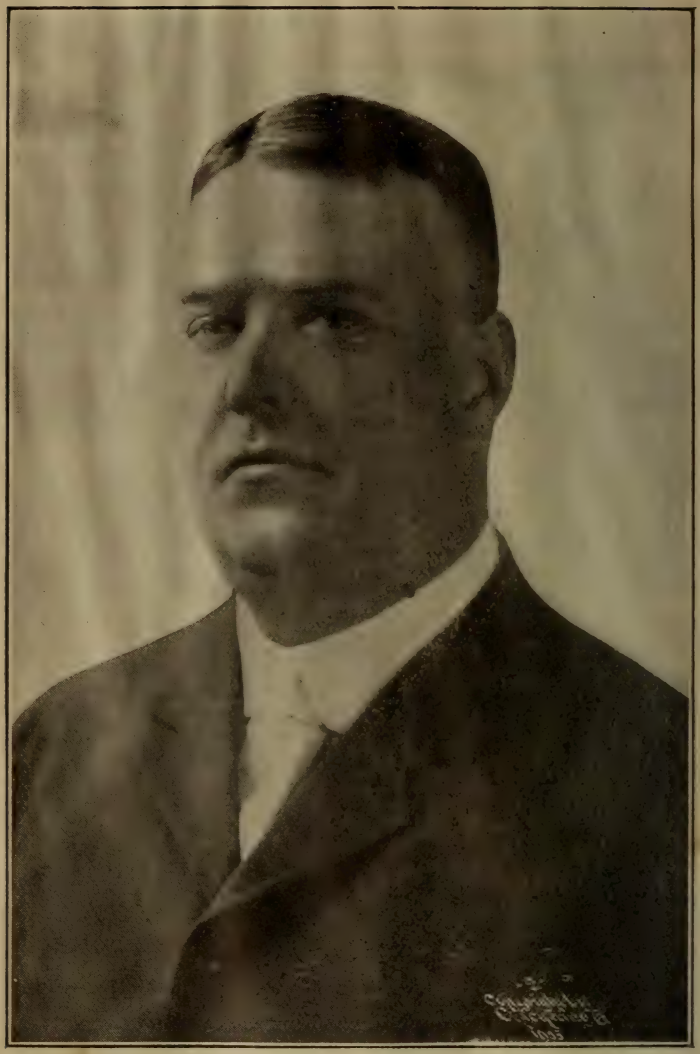
"I do not feel it necessary at this time to announce my policies upon again entering the National League, but I shall leave them to time and the development of the duties of office.

"As a ball player I started in the New England League, but did not stay there long. I soon joined the Chicago club, of which A. G. Spalding was president and the famous Anson captain. I am glad that I have been a player, for upon entering upon my duties I feel that I can be impartial to all. I hope my relations will be pleasant and that the sportsmanlike spirit will prevail in the business of the game as well as in the actual sport.

"I shall endeavor to safeguard, conserve and foster Base Ball's greatest asset—honesty. I hope to be able to lift the game to an even higher plane than it to-day enjoys.

"And I hope because the press depends so much on the game of Base Ball for news, and because Base Ball depends so much upon the press for its success, that there will be a spirit of harmony between myself, the managers, and the press. I shall expect the club owners to let me speak for the league, while they may speak for the teams.

"I ask your co-operation, and indulgence in any errors which I may make."



B. B. JOHNSON,
President American League; Member National Commission.
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Editorial Comment

THE GOOD OF BASE BALL

True Americans, every man of them, love Base Ball. Some love it for the enemies that it has made, but more love it because it is the pastime that has grown up with the boy; and, seek the world over, there is no outdoor sport of such keen, exhilarating variety, such excellent opportunity for athletic development, without over-development, as Base Ball.

Last spring Vice-President Marshall had this to say of Base Ball: "I am deeply interested in Base Ball because it is a fascinating game, because it is the great American sport, and because it sets an example to the business and professional men of America which is as valuable as the preachments of the politicians, namely, that no success is lasting or permanently valuable which does not result from playing the game on the square."

That which has made Base Ball as it is now is organization and nothing else. Pessimistic and poorly informed writers, bigoted and not understanding the underlying principles of the game, in some instances wilfully distorting facts because they are the muck-rakers, may rail at organization and the reserve rule, but had it not been for both there would have been no Base Ball at the present time at which to rail. There might have been disjointed and unimportant contests, but no spectacles like those of the last five years over which a nation thrills and is consciously and rightfully proud that they are a part of national history.

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FROM THE FIRST NATIONAL LEAGUE PRESIDENT

One of the most interesting incidents of the December, 1913, meeting of the National League was the appearance before the members of former Governor Morgan G. Bulkeley of Connecticut, who was the first president of the organization that has done more for Base Ball and made more fights for Base Ball than any organization in the history of the national pastime.

Governor John K. Tener was presiding at the meeting when former Governor Bulkeley was escorted into the room by Charles H. Ebbets, president of the Brooklyn club. Mr. Ebbets introduced the hale and hearty Base Ball "fan" and organizer to the members of the league.

President Tener arose and said: "Mr. Bulkeley, we are delighted indeed to have you here to-day at this meeting, which is a regular meeting of the clubs of the National League, of which honorable organization you were the first president.

"Many changes have come, as you have noticed. We have now

with us and are honored by the presence of Mrs. Britton, who is a club owner, being the owner of the St. Louis franchise."

In reply the former Governor of Connecticut said: "That is an innovation since my day, but it is a good one."

"All these gentlemen are strangers to you," continued Governor Tener, "but we welcome you to-day and we would like to have you say a word or two to the members of the league in such terms as you may desire."

"Mr. President and members of the National League," said the veteran leader of the senior circuit, "coming down on the train this morning I observed that you had elected a new president with whom I had become acquainted, not in Base Ball life, but in his more strenuous exercises in the political field, and I could not resist the temptation to call on him to pay my respects and offer congratulations.

"It is many years since I have been active in Base Ball except in the bleachers, or sometimes in a box, watching your proceedings, but I could not help recall those days as I passed in the corridor one of my old-time players in 1876, who gave me the first intimation that you were in session here.

"I of course do not see among the principal owners anyone who was connected with it during my term as president in 1876. We organized this league in the Broadway Central Hotel—I think it was called then—in Broadway nearly opposite Bond Street, and I am glad of the progress, not only in improving the game from those days, but in the financial success which I am told has attended the development of the sport.

"In those early days most of us that were interested in the management used to have to put our hands in our pockets and run the game rather in an individual way. I am pleased just to come in and say these few words, but I do not want to interrupt your business, and it was not my desire to do so, but I only wished to pay my respects to my friend here (bowing to Governor Tener) and to look into your faces and see who is really doing the sport work for the United States."

It may be added without any exaggeration or without any distortion of the truth that there are still scores who are "putting their hands into their pockets" exactly as men "put their hands into their pockets" in the Base Ball days of former Governor Bulkeley. Such will always be the case until Base Ball players recognize that they must recognize organization or organization ceases and no one recognizes ball players.

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THE DRAFT

Modifications of the draft plan have been suggested, but none of them are equitable as they stand. No draft law that does not rec-

ognize without qualification the right of every club or the right of every player is a good draft law.

If draft is to be limited, it can only be limited rightfully by giving each player a chance to advance by such observance of successive chance as will give each club in turn the right to make draft. In other words, first give the first player to be drafted a chance to go to any one of the major league clubs that has obtained the right to draft him, and then let this method be followed in regular order until the club obtaining the first drafted player has earned the right to enter the draft again.

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OLD PLAYERS PASS AWAY

Not only did many Base Ball owners of reputation die during the year 1913, but it was a year which will not be forgotten soon for the number of Base Ball players who passed away. There were "Jiggs" Donohue, for instance, once the merriest of first basemen for the Chicago White Sox; "Jack" Boyle, a catcher whose name was known from the Mississippi River east at one time; "Tom" Dolan, who caught years ago when "der Browns" won the championship; Tabor, a left-hand pitcher who was the pioneer of the "southpaw brigade"; "Red" Donahue, most of whose fame was acquired as a pitcher for the Philadelphia National League club; Harry O'Hagan, who had played first base for major league and minor league clubs and who was more famous in the East than in the West; McFarland, with Chicago; Heydon, whose light burned principally in Indianapolis; Harrington, the catcher for the famous battery of Harrington and Rhines that had all the Base Ball world in admiring praise in their first year of success in Cincinnati; Roscoe Miller, a pitcher famous in the early days of the American League, who was procured by the Giants but never displayed any great skill from that date; O'Brien, once manager of the Louisville team; Robinson, who played with Providence in the days when that city was a member of the National League; Gray, a pitcher of more reputation than skill in both the big leagues and the little leagues, and Cleveland, a third baseman once with the Giants and once with Pittsburgh.

John H. Gaffney, in his day perhaps the best of all umpires, passed away, and Charles B. Powers, a well-known writer of Pittsburgh, who had essayed umpiring in a reckless moment of his life, died after a discouraging illness.

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TAKING ON PLAYERS

The suggestion which follows is made by J. Ed Grillo, sporting editor of the Washington Star. It is reprinted here because there has been quite a little discussion this winter as to whether the



JOHN A. HEYDLER,
Secretary-Treasurer National League.

limit rule is valuable when it comes to the question of trying out young players. Of course, everybody knows that a limit was enforced because of the dearth of talent for the minor leagues, but if there happen to be young players who have escaped the attention of the minor leagues, and they have shown no indication of giving them a spring try-out, why not permit the major leagues to develop them, or ascertain their value, in view of the fact that they must ultimately be dropped outright if their services are not worth more cultivation? The article by Mr. Grillo reads as follows:

"The rule which compels a ball club to hold the number of players it can carry through the off season and up to May 15 to thirty-five is a hardship, because it virtually prevents a club from trying out a lot of young players, very few of whom make good. There should not be a limit placed on the clubs previous to the opening of the season.

"A manager who wants to take a herd of youngsters into training in the spring ought to have that privilege. When the season opens there should be a limit imposed, but during the training period there ought not to be any restraint on carrying players who have not had any professional experience. In this way players would be developed and minor league clubs would have a better lot of material turned over to them in the spring. Much good could be done by holding each club to a limited number of players who have been under any sort of a professional contract, but newcomers into the game should not be affected by this ruling.

"There is, of course, a good reason for limiting the number of players a club can carry during the regular season. Material is really too scarce to allow a prosperous club to carry as many players as it pleases. Twenty-five should prove sufficient material to keep a club supplied during a campaign."

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TICKETS AND THE WORLD'S SERIES

It is but justice to the New York National League club to say that a complete and thorough examination into its records, which were not only cheerfully furnished to the District Attorney of New York County, but which the New York National League club desired the District Attorney to examine, resulted in a report completely exonerating the New York club from any collusion or complicity with ticket speculators. More than that, President H. N. Hempstead was openly complimented for his zeal in trying to prevent tickets from getting into the hands of speculators.

It has been the custom on the part of some to exaggerate news of all ticket sales for world's series games largely for the sake of sensation. In this instance the matter was carried so far that several publicly announced their mistake in allowing their criticism to go to the abusive lengths that it did.

Ticket speculation will always exist so long as there is a buyer who will offer more than the face value of a ticket and a seller to whom an advanced rate is of more importance than the entertainment.

That tickets found their way into the hands of ticket speculators in 1913 is true, but in many instances they were traced directly to individuals—the third party—to whom they had been given by persons who bought them in good faith and to whom they were sold in good faith by the New York club. The "third party" could not resist the temptation to betray "its" own friends. Some of these instances were serious and some were intensely humorous, although all were an annoyance.

In this particular world's series organized Base Ball asked for and received more tickets than in any series ever played and it seemed justifiable that organized Base Ball clubs should be permitted, so far as possible, to take care of their own friends.

That some two-dollar seats were placed on sale was not at the request of the New York club, but for the reason that the New York club was directed to place them on sale. They were few in number compared with the total seating capacity, but some of them found their way into the hands of speculators, and the statement was boldly made, without any truth behind it, that they had been sold by the New York club beginning on the Saturday preceding the game. This was untrue, as not a $2 ticket left the office of the New York club until midnight of Sunday. Misinformation was circulated as to the number of tickets in the hands of speculators. The New York club had a record of every ticket that left its office, with the name of the purchaser, and quietly continued investigation with the numbers of such "scalped tickets" in its possession, as could be procured, with results that were substantial proof that the club had adopted the proper course.

For six days the New York club office force worked day and night, frequently from 9 A. M. to 3 A. M. and later, to keep the tickets away from speculators. That of itself proved the honesty and sincerity of those in charge, as it would have been an easy matter to dispose of tickets in bulk if ticket agents were to be consulted. The truth is that no other organization ever made a harder fight against speculators than did the New York club in 1913 and the speculators frankly admitted to intimate friends that the club had beaten them.

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ONE RECORD

More New York National League players were hit by a pitched ball than players of any other club in the National League organization in 1913. There is a reason for this which may be read with some advantage by younger players. The Giants do not "overcrowd" the plate, but all of them have been educated to stand up to the plate and wait for the ball.

The batter who pulls away is never likely to make a success of it in major league company. Whether the New York recruits happen to be the best batters or the worst, the manager of the New York National League club never permits them to get into the bad habit of drawing away from the plate while they are with him. If they come to him with a habit of that character and are not able to correct it they are not likely to last very long with the Giants.

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SOME TRUTH

In view of the noisy controversy which has been going on about Base Ball topics in general, the editor of the GUIDE would ask that its readers peruse with some care the subjoined editorial from the Public Ledger of Philadelphia. It is at least a relief to read it, when most of the atmosphere is so subcharged with heat. It is as follows:

"Base Ball is a wholesome, democratizing influence; like death, it is a mighty leveler, destroying artificial distinctions between man and man. It has the advantage of being a sport whose essential theory, like that of foot ball, it is easy to grasp, whether you do or do not understand the finesse of squeeze plays and double steals. Texas leaguers and pinch hitting, balks and sacrifices, inshoots and foul strikes. The heroes of the diamond have dimmed the lustre of dime-novel villains and led many a boy, in the zest of adventure and overflowing animal spirits, to wholesome emulation. When Base Ball is compared with the cruel and sanguinary pastimes which masquerade under the name of 'sport' in uncivilized lands, the devotee of clean, honorable and manly athletic competition is inclined to give thanks that Base Ball is our national sport and that the popularity of the game in the United States is firmly and finally established."

Not a word of it but is true, and it is commended to those who are constantly making Base Ball a target for such jeers and jibes as seem to be the current idea of humor and criticism. There is nothing about Base Ball which is not manly, honorable and invigorating, so far as its principles and its theory of government are concerned. There is so little about it to criticise and so much to praise, that ordinary fairness would seemingly induce an American of any patriotism to defend his own national game.



AUGUST ("GARRY") HERRMANN,
Chairman National Commission.

Bellsmith, Photo.

The Base Ball Players' Fraternity

At a formal meeting of the National Commission of Base Ball representatives of the National Association, and a Committee of the Base Ball Players' Fraternity held in Cincinnati January 6, 1914, the Committee of the Base Ball Players' organization placed before the delegates of organized Base Ball certain requests which they had formulated and which they deemed it would be for the good of ball players to be granted.

When the Base Ball Players Fraternity was organized it was viewed with some distrust by the Base Ball club owners because of the previous sad experience with the Brotherhood in 1890. In that year not only Base Ball club owners but the national game itself received a setback, due to the belligerent attitude of the players. It took almost fifteen years to overcome the effects of that unwarranted action.

Another Base Ball Players' combination seemed to the organization of Base Ball to presage another disastrous conflict between the forces of organization and the players, which would again upset Base Ball and wholly unsettle conditions which had given renewed prosperity to the game and unquestioned prosperity to the players.

Therefore, when it was intimated that the ball players had again bonded themselves together not to sign contracts with their respective clubs until after certain demands had been granted, the first attitude of the Base Ball organizations was to prepare for presumable dictatory methods. It was explained, however, on the part of the players that their action was not arbitrary in the sense that they were determined to have their way or rebel openly, but that they merely desired a conference based on lines of peaceful argument and conciliation. This naturally altered the condition of mind on the part of club owners.

There are varying opinions as to whether a Base Ball Players' organization is necessary. Not a few believe that it is out of place in sport. On the other hand there are many who contend that it preserves a harmonious balance between the rights of the employer and the employed. It is argued on the first hand that a Base Ball Players' organization is a direct menace to sport because of its secrecy; because it may insist upon methods which are absolutely injurious to a game and that which is, perhaps, the most important factor, that it destroys the independence and individuality of a player and merges both into a state of existence which is wholly foreign to the attitude of competition.

The arguments in favor of the organization naturally enough lie along the usual planes of mutual co-operation for general good. That is the underlying principle of any organization of individuals. The presumable theory of a beneficial combination of human beings is that it is made for the common good and welfare. The

point as to an organization of Base Ball Players is whether common co-operation does not tend to blunt the impetuosity of independence and single-handed combativeness which is the sole excuse for there being sport.

There was also not a little difference of opinion as to the advisability of introducing into the national game a paid lawyer as the principal champion and spokesman of the players. The owners of the clubs felt that a committee of their players could meet them as satisfactorily and with as good result to both parties without the intervention of a third element. As a matter of fact there is little doubt that a committee of players could have effected, with one of their own members as their head, every bit as much in the nature of a reform—which they demanded—as was alleged to have been the result of the Cincinnati meeting. The Editor of the GUIDE knew full well in midsummer that so much of the players' requests as was consistent would be granted perhaps more quickly to the players than to an outsider elected by them as a representative. It is true there was scarcely a request which was granted but had been the custom of some one club or another, although all clubs had not observed uniformly all items as were requested.

The first objection which came from organized ball was unwillingness on the part of league presidents and club owners to confer indirectly with their own players. They wanted to meet them outright and not hear a paid spokesman for them. This was finally overcome and at the Cincinnati conference the president of the Base Ball Players' Fraternity, a former player, but now a practising lawyer, sat with his committee in conference with the National Commission and the National Association.

The requests which were made by the players were as follows:

First—When a player receives ten days' notice of unconditional release he shall be free to sign with any team immediately, the contract to run from the expiration of the ten-day period.

Second—National Association players shall receive ten days' notice before they can be released unconditionally.

Third—When a player is transferred he shall be transferred subject to all of the terms of his contract.

Fourth—When a player is transferred he shall be furnished with a writing which shall be binding on all the parties concerned, showing what teams have a claim to him and what the claim is.

Fifth—When a player receives his unconditional release or when waivers are asked upon him, he shall be notified in writing to that effect.

Sixth—At the time contracts are sent out every player shall receive a copy to be kept by him for his own use.

Seventh—All written agreements, whether embodied in formal contract or not, shall be binding upon both the club and player.

Eighth—Every team shall furnish each player two complete uniforms, exclusive of shoes.

Ninth—Every team shall pay the actual traveling expenses of its players from their homes to the training camps, or so much thereof as does not exceed the expense from the league city to the training camp.

Tenth—If a regular contract is not tendered a probationary player be-

fore the expiration of the forty-five-day probationary period, he shall be a free agent.

Eleventh—If a player has been in the major leagues for any portion of the playing season of ten different years, and if at any time after the beginning of the tenth year no team in such leagues desires his services, he shall receive his unconditional release, subject, however, to reservation by the club which signs him.

Twelfth—If a player has been in the major and the Class AA leagues for any portion of the playing season of twelve different years, and if at any time after the beginning of the twelfth year no team in such leagues desires his services he shall receive his unconditional release, subject, however, to reservation by the team which signs him.

Thirteenth—When a team asks for waivers on a player it shall not be permitted to withdraw requests.

Fourteenth—When a player is fined or suspended he shall be given notice in writing, stating the amount of the fine or the duration of the suspension and the reason therefor.

Fifteenth—No player shall be discriminated against or his position in organized Base Ball in any way affected because of his connection with the Fraternity.

Sixteenth—Every park shall be equipped with a blank wall painted dark green placed back of center field in line with the pitcher's plate and home base of sufficient size to afford a background for pitched balls.

Seventeenth—Before a player shall be released outright to a team of lower classification waivers shall be secured first from all teams in his classification and then from all teams, if any, between that classification and the one to which he goes, according to their priority and grade.

Nine of the requests were granted with little argument. In those that were refused the representatives of the Commission made it very clear that granting them would injure the clubs without giving any advantage to the players. These were the requests that players should be notified whenever waivers are asked on them; that all side agreements should be enforced whether written in the body of the contract or not and the request pertaining to the withdrawal of waivers once asked.

All discussions were conducted in a perfectly friendly spirit. Mr. Herrmann, who made most of the arguments for the Commission, impressed upon Fultz and the committee of players that not only the Commission but all the officers of organized ball are intent upon giving the players everything to which they are entitled. He showed that a majority of the legislation of the Commission has been for the protection of the player and also proved that the Commission in its decisions has invariably leaned to the players. This was acknowledged by the players' committee. Mr. Fultz did all the talking for the players, a committee of five having voted to place all in his hands. The meeting was open to the public and nearly two hundred Base Ball men were in attendance listening intently to the arguments which lasted over three hours.

The following is a summary of the debate upon the requests:

1. President Fultz argued that a player who is unconditionally released should be at liberty to sign with any other club which will give him a job at once. Under the present rule he is given ten days' notice of his release, with full pay for that period of time, and any other club in the same

league may claim him, at his regular salary, at any time before his ten days' notice is up. Fultz contended that this right to claim a player should be done away with. The Commission was not in favor of this and attempted to compromise by substituting the word "negotiate." Mr. Herrmann, however, showed quite clearly that the rule did not injure any player in the least and often served to keep him in the majors when otherwise he would have to go to the minors. Fultz could not show where any player was ever hurt by the operation of this rule, though he still contended that it should be abolished. The request was granted, but waivers must be first obtained on the player.

2. The second request was that all minor league players shall receive ten days' notice of release, the same as the majors, with full pay for the ten days. This could not be granted, as Secretary Farrell of the National Association showed the unfairness of it to minor league clubs, especially in the lower classes, where a great many amateur players are tried out every season. He said that such a rule would cost the smaller clubs a sum total of $330,000 in a year, which would mean death to them, as 75 per cent. of minor league clubs lose money every year, as it is. A concession was made to the effect that Class AA and Class A leagues should give players five days' notice of release, with pay for that length of time, and that the players should be absolutely free agents at the end of five days. The higher class leagues can afford to do this, but those below Class A cannot, and this was proved to the satisfaction of the athletes present.

3. This was the only one of the players' requests which could be termed unfair. It was to the effect that a player's contract must always follow him; that is, that a player who has failed to make good in the majors must not be cut in salary when he is sent back to the minors. As Base Ball rule requires that when a player advances to the majors his salary must be raised, it is manifestly unfair that he should not submit to a cut when he goes back to the minors, the same as a man who has failed to make good in any other business. This was compromised, the National Commission being given power to decide the fair compensation in each case.

4. There was no argument about this request, which was instantly granted. It provides that when a player is transferred from one club to another, he shall be notified in writing of the transfer and in case of an optional agreement, this information shall be included in the notice to him, so that he will know just where he stands.

5. When players receive an unconditional release they shall be notified in writing to that effect, but the second part of the request, namely, that players shall be notified when waivers are asked on them, was not granted. Chairman Herrmann showed very clearly that such notification would not do the player a particle of good, while, in some cases, it might injure his work and his ability. He said that the Commission would enforce its rule against allowing the publication of waivers asked, but he proved that it would be folly to notify every player of waivers at the time they are asked.

6. Every player shall receive a copy of his contract, to be kept by him for his own use. Granted without argument.

7. There was considerable opposition to the seventh request, which was to the effect that all written side agreements between managers and players must be considered valid, whether in the player's contract or not. The minor league people argued with a great deal of force that side agreements should have no standing in Base Ball. Judge Kavanaugh said that all such agreements are entered into with the intention of deceiving somebody, and that managers and players who are strictly honest and always trying to do the right thing, do not enter into them. He urged that all special provisions must be written on the face of the contract, which was fair enough to appeal to all those present. Side agreements are frequently entered into dishonestly in the minor leagues, to evade salary limits and for other

reasons, and they should have no value in Base Ball law. So far as the major leagues are concerned, this point does not need to be considered, but it is an important one for the minors, who refused to accede to the request. It was agreed that in such cases the club making a side agreement be fined $500 by the National Commission.

8. It was granted that each club shall furnish its players with uniforms, exclusive of shoes, which shall be the property of the club, covered by a deposit by the player, which shall be returned at the end of the season. The National League, which is the only league not heretofore furnishing uniforms, agreed to this without a murmur.

9. It was granted that every club shall pay the expenses of its players from their home town to the training camp, or so much thereof as does not exceed the fare from the league city to the camp. This has always been done and must have been put in only to make a showing. In fact, some clubs pay more than that, but President Fultz overlooked that point. Granted instantly and with smiles.

10. If a regular contract is not tendered a probationary player before the period of his probation is over, he shall be declared a free agent. Granted in one second.

11. This request was for the benefit of veterans. It was to the effect that any player who has been in the major league for a period of ten years, and if all clubs in both major leagues waive claim on him, he shall be declared a free agent. In other words, old ball players who are through as stars shall not be sold for a small sum to minor league clubs. Granted.

12. This was an extension of the previous request, providing that any player who has been twelve years in the majors and Class AA shall be given his unconditional release, rather than be sent to a lower classification. This was opposed to by President Chivington of the American Association and was amended to make it fifteen years instead of twelve.

13. The request that waivers cannot be withdrawn when once asked was not granted. It was shown that waivers are often asked simply to get bids on a player or to start a trade and not because the club wishes to dispose of the player for the waiver price. It was contended that clubs would be hampered by such a rule and so this request was refused.

14. When a player is fined or suspended he shall be notified in writing of the amount of his fine or the term of his suspension, with the reason therefor. Granted.

15. No player shall be discriminated against or his position in organized ball in any way affected because of his connection with the Fraternity. Granted, with smiles.

16. Every park shall have a background of dark green in center field, to prevent players being hit by pitched balls through failure to see them. This will do away with the center field bleachers in Philadelphia, which caused a protested game last year. It was readily granted so far as major league clubs are concerned. Many minor league fields have no center field fences and no green paint, so it was made optional with them.

17. This final request was poorly worded and meant little in the form in which it was sent by President Fultz to the Commission. The object of it was to keep all players in as high a class as possible by requiring waivers from all sixteen major league clubs right down the line from Class AA to Class D. The first part of the request by which every player must go through both leagues, instead of only his own league, was readily granted. There was no argument against it. As to the second part of the request, Mr. Herrmann pointed out that granting it literally would cause much useless expense and delay while waivers were being asked and received from all clubs of the different classes, amounting in all to forty-three leagues, with 303 clubs in the National Association. He explained to the players that the Commission makes every effort to keep players up as high as they can stay and that this effort would always be honestly

continued. The Commission and the Fraternity agreed perfectly on the object of this request, differing only in the method of enforcing it. The result was an amicable settlement.

President Fultz then made an additional request with regard to the length of contracts. When players are signed before the season opens they are signed to six months' contracts and paid for six months in full, though the season is usually several days shorter than six months. But if a player joins a club after the season opens he is paid only to the actual close of the season. Mr. Fultz produced an algebraic formula by which players of the latter class could have their salary computed to the last cent per day and so would get pay for those few final days after the season closes, when they are not working. This was straining the point so fine that the request occasioned considerable amusement. As a matter of fact, ninety-nine players out of one hundred get all the best of the present system of contracts because they are paid for from five to ten days at the close of the season when they are not working. This request was so weak that it received little consideration. In fact, the apparent weakness in Fultz's presentation of the case was a tendency to pick out isolated instances and formulate general rules on such exceptions. It was very clearly proved to him during the course of the session that the Commission and the club owners are trying just as hard as he is to give the players a square deal, and they are doing it at their own expense and not for a salary.

The officials of the Base Ball Players' Fraternity for 1914 are as follows: David L. Fultz, president; Raymond W. Collins, Boston A. L., vice-president; J. E. Daubert, Brooklyn, vice-president; John P. Henry, Washington, vice-president; John B. Miller, St. Louis N. L., vice-president; Edward M. Reulbach, Brooklyn, secretary. The advisory board which met in Cincinnati with the representatives of organized Base Ball was composed of all the vice-presidents and the president of the Fraternity.

Why the Reserve Rule is Necessary

By John B. Foster,
Secretary New York National League Base Ball Club.

Base Ball in 1911, 1912 and 1913 of its professional side never was more ably managed and never, as a whole, was in a more healthy condition, particularly for the player. Base Ball in the year 1889 was equally fortunate as regards management and prosperity.

It was in 1889 there came an influence into the national game which was non-creative and was destructive, an influence ready to tear down that which others had built, but which was not adequate to the task of supplying a better structure than that which it was undertaken to demolish. Base Ball became involved in a war of interests. Ultimately this war cost some men of fine repute their fortunes and cost the ball players in decreased salaries not less than one and one-half million dollars. This may easily be demonstrated by estimating not only the reduction of salaries which took place between the date of prosperity—the beginning of decline in 1890, and its restoration, about 1903—but by the unquestioned gradual increase that would have resulted if the professional leagues had been able to maintain themselves between 1889 and 1903 on lines which involved permanency, but which did not materialize. Indeed, it is fair to assume that the loss to players was greater than one and one-half million dollars.

Not a concession was granted to the players in the conference at Cincinnati in January, 1914, but would have been granted to them had they met as a whole, formulated their requests and discussed and reasoned them with the owners and the officers of organization. Indeed, many of the requests made had long been conformed to by some one, two or three clubs and it would have been easy to make action uniform.

The reserve rule in Base Ball has always been an "old man of the mountain" to those who are undesirous of speaking the truth as to the benefits it has brought about and to those who do not understand its scope, its benefits and its positive safeguard to high salaries of uniform distribution. Eliminate the reserve rule and three-fourths of the ball players would be reduced forty per cent in salary to offset that which a possible one-quarter might gain by absorption into the clubs of the larger cities of the larger circuits. It is questionable if that condition would last more than a season or two, as the non-reserve star would quickly be thrown overboard to shift for himself if he failed to play well or if he were a temporary victim of ill health.

There is nothing in all Base Ball, not even the National Agreement, which is of more vital benefit to the general body of ball players than the reserve rule. It is the sole factor which holds for

the permanency of the sport to the man who must pay the players. Make Base Ball an uncertain investment in which a promoter can rely upon nothing, and know that he must trust solely from year to year to organize a ball club, and salaries would be cut in half at the end of the first season.

The reserve rule was established in 1879, not to jeopardize the interests of the player, but to improve them and to give his calling a foundation which would make it worth while for him to devote himself to an athletic life to the limit of his physical qualification. Prior to 1879 it had been the custom of Base Ball backers desiring to win championships to riddle clubs as they pleased to procure desirable players, and the result was that the country had about become depleted of men who cared to back Base Ball clubs. They were tired of a sport in which there was no expressed loyalty, and if the reserve rule is the embodiment of enforced artificial loyalty, then let it be such, for it tends to honesty, discipline and good living.

In the early days of Base Ball it so happened that a certain league club visited St. Paul—this was prior to 1879—and while there the visiting manager signed five of the St. Paul players. That ended Base Ball enthusiasm in St. Paul and provoked bitter censure from the newspapers throughout the country and, by the way, some of the newspaper writers of the present era might go back with some interest to the days of 1876, 1877 and 1878 and read the newspaper articles of those days in which club managers were roundly scored for doing that which some writers now indirectly recommend, perhaps because they have given the matter too little thought.

A. G. Mills, then residing in Chicago, a Base Ball enthusiast and a man of the highest type of Americanism, in an article published over his signature criticised the reprehensible and unsportsmanlike practice of a club visiting a city and stealing away the local players. The article caught the eye of President Hulbert of the National League and he solicited an interview with Mr. Mills. Out of this grew the first original league alliance which, combined with the reserve rule, finally made the professional side of the national game a side of honorable sportsmanship and not one of contemptible "piking" and unsavory dispute and controversy.

It may be well to call the attention of the Base Ball public and the players to the fact that in 1883 Henry V. Lucas, a St. Louis millionaire, organized the Union Association solely to fight the reserve rule. His prospectus contained a clause referring to the reserve rule as "an outrageous and unjustifiable chain on the freedom of players." Mr. Lucas was a millionaire and died a pauper. Before he died, in a conversation with the editor of the GUIDE, he said: "Any ball player who thinks the reserve rule is a hardship betrays his fellow players. I tried to organize a league with no reserve rule and I am bankrupt, for my associates and myself never

knew whether we had a ball team or not. I am out of Base Ball because I am impoverished and I may add that I am thoroughly dispossessed of any antagonism I may have had to the reserve rule. It is all there is to the game from its side as a professional 'pastime.'"

There is still another feature to the reserve rule, now that this topic is under discussion, which from the standpoint of sport is one of the best features and which seems little understood. Eliminate all question of player-asset and the reserve rule still shows its potency as a natural handicap to the game.

In horse races where conditions are known to be unequal a handicap is imposed to try to bring about equality. The same is true of foot races between human beings. Go even further, and it will be found to prevail in all kinds of sport where there is a known difference between competitors. The handicap tries to accomplish by artificial methods what nature has failed to do in her own way.

The reserve rule entails to the weakest club of any Base Ball organization the right to hold its players. If a tail-ender discovers a "Ty" Cobb, the championship club of that organization cannot take the embryo "Ty" Cobb away without the consent of the tail-end club. In two or three years the club that was once eighth, by making judicious additions here and there, may become a championship organization; whereas, if it were yearly to be deprived of its best players it might never win a championship. Indeed, as happened prior to the adoption of the reserve rule, there would not be enough promoters left to go around and Base Ball would become a meaningless chaos. More than a quarter of a century has been spent in trying to improve upon the broad, underlying principles of honest Base Ball—the *Reserve Rule* and the *National Agreement*. Conditions incumbent upon both have been improved, but the equitable, honest-governing spirit of these two greatest factors in a professional sport is acknowledged to be the backbone of the most perfect administration of its kind in the world.

A new league has entered into competition against all leagues in organized Base Ball by attacking organized Base Ball through its players and, of course, disregarding the reserve rule. The freedom of the United States is open to any league which desires to establish itself. Organized Base Ball at no time has claimed a monopoly of Base Ball privilege. Its policy and its stand have been constantly misrepresented, sometimes deliberately, to annoy and harass its owners, and sometimes through indefinite knowledge. Any American citizen or combination of American citizens has a perfect right to establish one club, one league or a dozen leagues, if so inclined.

Organized Base Ball has claimed a certain moral right in the players which it has developed. It has endeavored to phrase a form of contract which could be enforced in return for favors granted, but along equitable lines. That right is contingent upon

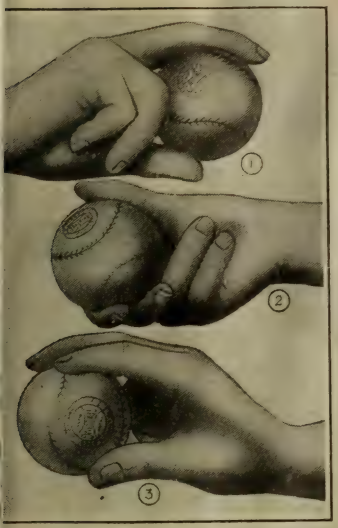
the reserve rule. If a new league chooses to disrespect that rule and invite competition, it must accept the consequences, which will inevitably be injurious to all concerned and ruinous to some.

It is not the truth that the owners owe more to the players than the players owe to the owners. With twenty-five years of experience—in the thick of the battle most of the time—the writer knows that the obligation is on the players' side. The player is guaranteed as strongly as human being can be guaranteed that he shall be protected in his salary rights and in other rights that pertain to professional Base Ball, and, except in rare instances, he has received those rights and has been protected in them. Half of the real history of Base Ball has never been written. Where an organization must necessarily be so large as that which would cover all the expanse of the United States it is to be expected that isolated cases of ill treatment will happen, yet it has been the steady practice of organized Base Ball to see that justice is done in all those isolated cases whenever attention is brought to them. Prior to organized Base Ball there were hundreds of cases of injustice and not one of them was righted, because there was no compelling court, no Base Ball organization to see that they were adjusted. To-day the minor league player stands as securely as the major. Not many years ago the minor league player had no standing.

In 1889, when the players were preparing to jump to the Brotherhood League, their war cry in private—thanks to the candid manner in which Mr. Albert L. Johnson discussed Brotherhood affairs with the editor of the Guide—was "we're out for the money.". In 1891 those who had been closest in touch with the leader of the Brotherhood movement also told the editor of the Guide that they realized too late they had been badly advised and had injured rather than benefited themselves. "We didn't get the money or anything else," said one of them.

The editor could quote the late "Mike" Kelly, William B. Ewing, Dan Brouthers and many another to this effect. Their words were words of wisdom, after they had gone through the experience. Organized Base Ball will live through this fight, simply because Base Ball cannot exist without organization, but there will be some weeping, wailing and gnashing of teeth before the end has come and it will not be confined solely to the owners.

Mathewson's Control



THE "FADEAWAY"
From Spalding's Athletic Library
"How to Pitch."

The wonderful record which has been made by that excellent pitcher, Christopher Mathewson of the New York National League club since he has been in Base Ball, a record which has to do largely with control, was rendered even more wonderful in 1913 when he again went through a season without hitting a batter. This was the second time in which he accomplished that feat. The Giants' great pitcher hit only two men in forty-three games he pitched in 1912 and only one in the forty-five contests in which he figured in 1911. On May 4, 1912, at the Polo Grounds, he hit Paskert and Luderus of Philadelphia.

No pitcher has a record anywhere nearly as good as Mathewson possesses in avoiding hitting the batter. In the fourteen seasons in which he has been in the National League he has hit only forty-eight batsmen and in this time he has participated in 552 games. Twenty-nine of the players hit by Mathewson got them from him during the first four years he was working in fast company.

In 1903 he hit ten men; in 1902 nine; in 1901 six; in 1900 four; in 1904 four; in 1906 three; in 1908 three; in 1910 three; in 1907 two; in 1912 two; in 1905 one; in 1911 one; in 1909 none, and 1913 none.

"Big Six" hit more men in the six games he pitched for the Giants in 1900, which was the first year he served in the National League, than he did in the 128 games he pitched in the last three seasons. Also he issued more passes in half a dozen contests in 1900 than he did last season, when he took part in thirty-four more games.

When Mathewson first broke into fast company, control was not his long suit. He made his National League debut at Washington Park, Brooklyn, on July 17, 1900, going to Doheny's relief when the score was tied in the fifth inning, when two men were on bases and none was out.

Matty's first major league act was to furnish Joe Kelley, now manager of the Toronto International League club, with a base on balls, and before the season closed he gave away twenty-one more bases on balls and hit four men. Last season he sent only twenty-one of his adversaries to first on four balls and never once hit a man.



TYRUS COBB,
Detroit,
Leading Batsman, American League, 1913.

Batting and Batters

If there is a boy who reads the GUIDE this year, who has ambition some day to become a "big league" player—and there are few American boys who have not had that ambition at some time in their juvenile days—it may not be out of place to observe that Base Ball as a game, from a professional standpoint, is suffering not a little these times because there are few powerful batters developed.

True, it may be that batters are born, not made, but it is also true that batters who are "born" some times may improve a little on their natural qualification by practice. There is not one of them but is likely to be a better batter if he accepts a few well meant words of advice from an old player or from one who has had much experience in playing the national game.

It has been a long time since there has been a ".400" batter in the major leagues. Some managers are of the opinion that one reason why such is the case is that the days of the old fashioned "slugger" in Base Ball has passed away and that a different type of batter is being developed, because managers have been in the habit in recent years of discouraging batters who are what is known as "free hitters." It is true that ".400" batters were scarce at their best, but it is even more true that there are few batters of recent days who swing at the ball with the force and freedom of some of the old fellows, and who show the same ability to put speed in a batted ball as was the case twenty-odd years ago.

Boys who are beginning to play the national game are prone to grip the bat incorrectly. The writer once heard a long argument between two Base Ball managers of reputation about gripping the bat. One contended that every boy should be permitted to take hold of the bat in his own way without cautionary interference. "Nature teaches such things correctly," said he. "As a boy gets older he follows along the lines on which he has begun and becomes more and more adept and successful. By and by it becomes second nature to him. That is what second nature means. Continue in the manner in which it is easiest to start and in a little while the beginner does not have to think. He picks up his bat and hits the ball in the easiest manner that he can, because he isn't worrying about what has become to him a habit."

"I never heard of any ball players yet," said the other, "who contracted good habits by not doing a thing the right way. It's all well enough to talk about second nature in batting, but how much better second nature might be if the method were only correct. You can't tell me that a batter is a howling success who swings right-handed and puts his left hand above his right. Yet I will show you plenty of boys who begin to play ball by batting in that awkward fashion. They never grip the bat properly although their grip may be what you would call a natural grip. They take hold of the bat by the extreme end, the left hand above the right, and then try to hit safely. I won't say that they don't bat—and that some of them don't bat well—but I do say that it is all folly to bat in that manner when a little early coaching will put the right hand above the left, where it belongs. If the left hand is above the right the batter is always pushing against himself and is in his own way. Very frequently I have thought that when schoolboys play ball and begin to bat right-handed, with the left hand above the right, they are natural left-handed batters, although they do not know it. They are so accustomed to do everything right-handed that they walk to the plate on the right-hand side, although they are really better adapted to bat from



JACOB DAUBERT,
Brooklyn,
Leading Batsman, National League, 1913.

the left-hand side and might make twice the success if they endeavored to meet the ball from that side of the plate."

"How do you account for Dave Orr," said the first. "He was one of the greatest batters who ever lived. Perhaps no one could hit a ball further, yet he batted right-handed with his left hand above his right."

"I am not saying that a man can't bat with his left hand above his right," was the reply, "but I argue that he could probably bat even better if he went at it the right way."

In that brief dialogue there are some things for the boy batter to think over. If he is satisfied that he has the wrong grip on the bat he should seek to correct his style. If he begins early he will be so much the better in the long run and by the time that he is eighteen or twenty he will be meeting the ball in the center and making hits when needed, to the great delight of his fellow players and to the discomfiture of his opponents.

Not a few ball players, even after they have become professionals, have quite completely changed their batting grip, finding that it paid them to do so. Some have gone as far as the higher class minor leagues still batting in a crude and awkward manner and finally changed, to their betterment and, it might be added, to their longevity as professional Base Ball players.

Willie Keeler, although always a natural left-hand batter, studied the subject from year to year, until in the end he had completely departed from his original style and by learning to grasp the bat well up from the handle, in other words, to "choke it," had acquired as perfect a balance as perhaps was had by any ball player in the history of the sport. He did not bat with the weight of the full end of his bat, but met the ball squarely, with the stick of ash nicely adjusted between ends, and with the strength of his forearms to push forth hits that counted, because he could place the ball by the skillful manner in which he held the bat.

Unquestionably perfect eyesight has much to do with good batting, but perfect eyesight or eyesight that is nearly perfect can be materially offset by a bad grip or by a poor position at the plate.

John J. McGraw, perhaps one of the best batters who ever lived, so far as actual meeting of the ball is concerned, says no batter can hope to be successful who pulls away or steps back from the plate. He does not have to go far to prove his argument. A batter who is inclined to "pull," as it is called, may not necessarily be afraid, but it is fairly safe to say that something is wrong with his eyes, for he follows the ball only to within a few feet of the plate instead of to the moment that it is directly upon him and he should be in the most advantageous position to meet it.

A novel test was once made by McGraw against some of his pitchers. He told them to pitch anything to him they wished. They could use speed, a slow ball, curves, shoots, a drop or a straight ball. He did not care what it was. His task was to bat the ball either fair or foul every time that it came within reasonable batting distance. Thirty times in succession McGraw hit the ball. He did not always bat it to fair ground, but he met it, and that is what he started out to do and succeeded.

In a professional league game McGraw has been known frequently to foul the ball from half a dozen to a dozen times in succession until he had the pitcher thoroughly exasperated and perhaps at the right temper to pitch a straight one over the plate, which was all that McGraw wished. The moment the ball came to him in a manner satisfactory to him he batted it safely.

Good eyesight should keep a young player out of the deplorable practice of drawing away from the plate. If he fails to do so,

the player must adopt some rigorous method to bring his courage to the point where he will not flinch, no matter how great the provocation may be. It is not necessary that a batter should be foolhardy and assume undue risk, but he cannot be "plate shy," as it is sometimes called, and hope to be a desirable player in professional company.

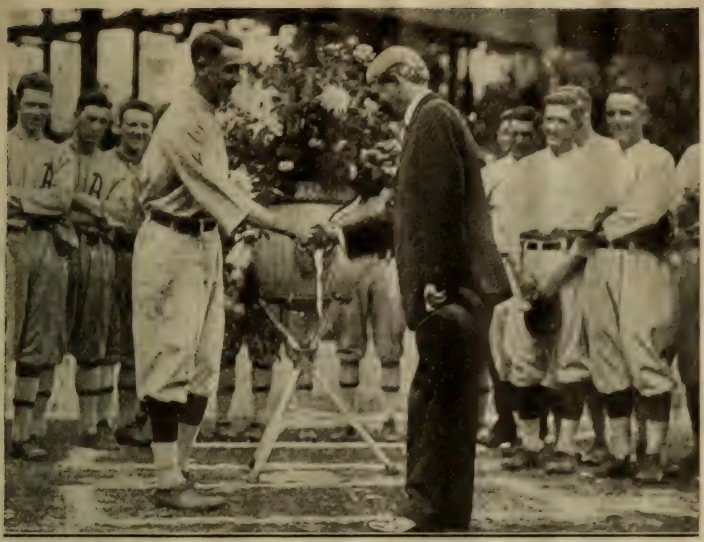
Now and then a young player is able to overcome the tendency to draw away by changing his position while standing at the bat. Some find that by moving slightly forward in the batter's box they gauge the ball better, and others by moving slightly back are in a better position to bat the ball with accuracy and with effect. It may be that in one case a slight touch of nearsightedness is corrected and that in the other farsightedness in a mild way is overcome.

The earliest theory of batting was that the bat always should be grasped at the very end of the handle and that the batter should get a full swing of the arms in order that the ball might be met with force and propelled to a great distance. To this day there are some batters who cling to that style. Quite needless to say when they are successful they are "a whole lot successful." If the ball is met with the full of the bat on a hard and wide swing it is bound to travel, but if it is not met squarely it is likely that an easy foul will result. In this method, too, there is a greater number of strike-outs. The batter must take his eye from the ball when he swings hard and freely.

The modern school of batting does not hesitate to fasten the grip as far, sometimes, as six inches from the end of the bat. By this method the bat is under perfect control. Perhaps the same force cannot be directed against the ball as comes with the hard and vicious swing, but the "choke hitter" can do wonders in pushing the ball this way and that, to the misery of the infielders.

There are many batters who have yearly averages from .290 up, who accomplish most of this because of their ability as "choke hitters." Possibly the increase in batters of this type to an extent offsets the dearth of sluggers, but it is a fact rather apparent that not many of the "choke hitters" are batters of the type who would ever be classed as sluggers. They are expert in their own way, but they are not the hard, forceful drivers of the type of Orr, Brouthers, Anson, Ewing, O'Rourke, Dalrymple, Delehanty and players of that class, who stood out above their contemporaries and above those who have followed them, simply because they could punish the ball savagely and still put a great deal of swing into their motion.

All of the old-time hard batters were players who stood up to the plate and fought the ball exactly as McGraw stood up to the plate and fought it. The difference between them and McGraw was that they used a full arm motion, whereas McGraw was perfectly satisfied to depend upon a swift but powerful forearm motion, relying upon hitting the ball in the nose and gauging, to a certain extent, the force of his swing by his estimate as to whether the ball coming to him was speedy or slow.



Opening of American League Season in Washington, D. C.—Vice-President Marshall shaking hands with George McBride.



THREE PLAYERS OF THE BAGUIO INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL BASE BALL TEAM, BAGUIO, PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

The above picture was sent to the Spalding Guide by Mr. George Wright of Boston, who visited the Philippines early in 1914. Mr. Wright was the famous shortstop of the Cincinnati Red Stockings of 1869 and his interest in the national game still continues.

Annual Meetings

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

At the annual meeting of the National League, which began in New York City, December 9, 1913, Hon. John K. Tener, Governor of Pennsylvania, was elected President for four years. The constitution of the organization was so amended that the term of Secretary John A. Heydler was continued so as to expire with the term of office of the President. The Board of Directors elected for the year to follow consisted of Messrs. Hempstead of New York, Herrmann of Cincinnati, Ebbets of Brooklyn, Murphy of Chicago and Dreyfuss of Pittsburgh.

The constitution of the League was revised and amended to conform with the revised National Agreement. At an informal conference the requests of the Players' Fraternity were discussed and power was given to President John K. Tener to confer with President B. B. Johnson of the American League and the players.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors the championship was awarded to New York.

President Tener appointed as Committee on Constitution Messrs. Herrmann, Gaffney and Baker; Committee on Playing Rules, Secretary Foster of the New York club, Manager Huggins of the St. Louis club, and Umpire O'Day; Committee on Schedule, Messrs. Dreyfuss of Pittsburgh, Ebbets of Brooklyn, and Secretary Heydler of the National League.

The New York club having surrendered its right to the 25 per cent. of the world series receipts of 1912, the National League voted to apportion the amount, share and share alike, among the eight clubs. In President Lynch's report he said that there were 76 postponed games and 15 tie games during the year. Twelve games were unplayed and 73 double headers were decided. Five games were protested, of which four were disallowed and one withdrawn.

The League passed a resolution to put on record an expression of sorrow over the death of William H. Locke, formerly with the Pittsburgh and Philadelphia National League clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

At the annual meeting of the American League, which was held in Chicago, November 6, 1913, the board of directors met and awarded the championship to the Athletic club of Philadelphia. Charles W. Somers was re-elected Vice-President and Messrs. Hedges of St. Louis, Navin of Detroit, Minor of Washington and Shibe of Philadelphia were elected directors.

The Committee on Playing Rules, consisting of President B. B. Johnson, Charles W. Somers of Cleveland and Connie Mack of the Athletics, was appointed. The League voted unanimously to continue the world series on its present basis. The requests of the Players' Fraternity were considered in an informal conference.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

At the annual meeting of the National Association of Professional Base Ball Clubs, which was held in Columbus, Ohio, the report of Secretary John H. Farrell showed that the National League drafted 45 players and the American League 43 during the year. National Association clubs drafted 189 players. The total

amount received for drafted players, including money refunded on disallowed National Association drafts, was $227,250, distributed as follows: National League, $59,100; American League, $58,450; National Association, $109,700. On optional agreements the sum of $58,800 was expended and $7,200 was paid on drafted players, returnable under the waiver rule. The amount for releases of National Association players was $188,250 and the grand total received through this office for players of all classes was $481,500. The Association of 1913 embraced 43 league organizations, including cities and towns in the United States, Canada and Mexico.

The Association adopted resolutions of sympathy on the death of William H. Locke, late President of the Philadelphia National League club.

A Committee on Constitution was selected, consisting of Allen T. Baum, Pacific Coast League; J. H. O'Rourke, Eastern Association; R. W. Read, Ohio State League, and Nicholas Corish, South Atlantic League. The Committee on Constitution reported that Class AA be allowed to have a special form of contract. The Association voted against a uniform contract for all leagues in the organization.

Omaha, Neb., was chosen for the next meeting place of the National Association.

MAJOR LEAGUE SPRING MEETINGS

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

The postponed schedule meeting of the National League was held in New York beginning February 10, at the Hotel Waldorf-Astoria. The schedule of the league was adopted and made public on the first day. It was announced at the meeting that Evers had been relieved of his managerial duties in connection with the Chicago club and Henry O'Day, formerly umpire, had been engaged to take his place.

The league took the ground that the letter written by Evers to Charles W. Murphy of the Chicago club was not a letter of resignation, as construed by Mr. Murphy, and took Evers out of the control of the Chicago club, guaranteeing him his salary for the remainder of the term with which he had contracted with the Chicago club. Later the Boston club assumed the services of Evers upon the payment of a bonus. It was agreed that the Boston club should surrender Sweeney and Perdue for Evers. This transfer was not wholly determined upon and it was decided to come to a decision after the Board of Directors had consulted upon the question.

It was agreed by the league to place all affairs relative to the invasion of Base Ball territory by an outlaw organization in the hands of the National Commission.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

At the schedule meeting of the American League, which was held at the Hotel Biltmore in New York, at the same time the National League was in session, the schedule for 1914 was adopted and the league also agreed to place inter-league affairs relative to opposition from outside organizations in the hands of the National Commission.



WALTER JOHNSON,
Washington,
Leading Pitcher, American League, 1913.

Van Oeyen, Photo.

Deaths in 1913

WILLIAM H. LOCKE.

Barely had William H. Locke, so long and so well known as the secretary of the Pittsburgh club, become president of the Philadelphia National League club with control of its business affairs, than he died. His death took place August 14 at Atlantic City after he had so far recovered from a severe illness that his friends deemed him on the road to complete restoration of his health.

At no time in the history of the Philadelphia club had it ever been better represented in Base Ball affairs than when Will Locke was elected to its presidency. He was one of the best informed and most progressive as well as one of the best balanced mentally of the newer generation who were taking up Base Ball affairs. He was a conservative, yet not ultra conservative. He was never backward in advancing such interests as appealed to him to be best calculated to maintain Base Ball on a strictly true basis of sport, notwithstanding that a necessary business element must enter into it because of the professional character inspired by its organization. He was not a plunger nor a gambler in ball players. He was not a Base Ball man who endeavored through tricky and unscrupulous methods to advance his personal interests on the ground that everything is fair in war. He dealt fairly with his contemporaries and fairly with his players and he was not carried away by success nor daunted by adversity.

At the beginning of the season of 1913 when he had assumed the presidency of the Philadelphia club after a series of arduous negotiations to obtain control of the stock, he was rewarded by success on the part of his team. The "Phillies" started away at a fine winning pace and congratulations were showered upon the young president for the success which was befalling his efforts. Greatly pleased at the progress which his club was making, Mr. Locke, who had complained now and then of fatigue, suddenly became so ill as to be compelled to withdraw himself from active participation in the affairs of the organization and at one time had become so weakened that his life was despaired of. Following this came an apparent return to health which so encouraged his friends that the news of his death was felt the more severely.

His first work in connection with Base Ball was as the Base Ball editor of the Pittsburgh *Press*. He was a straightforward, accurate, painstaking writer. He made no attempt to be sensational and he established such a reputation for himself in Pittsburgh that in the days when fake stories were numerous in that city it came to be accepted that anything which came from the pen of Will Locke could be relied upon.

A thorough grasp of Base Ball law and the rules of Base Ball organization as well as the sterling merits of his character, induced Barney Dreyfuss, president of the Pittsburgh club, to prevail upon Mr. Locke to accept the secretaryship of that organization. From the time that he became secretary of the Pittsburgh club he made himself popular in the Natonal League circuit from one end to the other. He was never arbitrary nor faultfinding and the result was that everybody did his best to accommodate Mr. Locke.

He took a vital interest in the affairs of the minor leagues and was well acquainted and thoroughly posted as to their needs and necessities. A year with the Pittsburgh club as secretary gave him an excellent insight into the methods of organized Base Ball and the actual necessities of the major leagues. When he became president of the Philadelphia club his experience had made him as well qualified as any man in Base Ball to conduct the affairs of a large organization striving for a major league championship.

His loss by death not only was a hard blow to his club, but a hard blow to the National League itself. Men of the younger type as well disciplined to manage Base Ball affairs as Will Locke were of the quality which the National League needed, and no president of so short an experience ever was so widely mourned as the young man who laid down his life last August.

CHRIS VON DER AHE.

But few names in Base Ball ever have carried so far and so wide as that of the former president of the St. Louis Browns. Chris Von Der Ahe was one of the most famous characters of Base Ball. It was not because he was celebrated as a player or because he possessed any depth of knowledge as to the game itself, but because he was a character as differentiated from his associates as the sun from a cold star.

He died in St. Louis, June 5, 1913. Although at one time quite wealthy he was in somewhat straightened circumstances at the time of his death and to some extent forgotten by those whom he had befriended in the days of his prosperity. Some who had professed to be his friends even forsook him on his deathbed and not a few of them failed to remember the family at his decease. This, however, is a result which has followed the death of more than one who has been prominent in the national game.

When Mr. Von Der Ahe was president of the Browns he facetiously referred to himself as "der Boss Bresident." With anybody else but him it might have been considered grossly egotistical. To those who knew him intimately there was no egotism in it. It was simply the sublime confidence which the man possessed in himself. His manner of expression was never offensive, but the result of a childish belief with a mature way of stating it, that he really had a little the better of all his rivals in Base Ball.

He was as proud of his manager, Comiskey, as he was of his own career in the national pastime. It was a favorite expression by him to state to his friends, "Me und Commy we can do anything." More than that, he believed it. Of course he really exaggerated his own prominence so far as the Browns were concerned. While he in a way could handle the business affairs of the team, the real Base Ball pilot was Comiskey.

Mr. Von Der Ahe was a succession of comical speeches, jokes played upon him and jokes that he tried to play upon others, which often reacted upon himself, funny conflicts with his players, and a source of never ending joy to the newspaper writers who, in spite of the fact that they printed almost all that he did and said, never printed it with a sting to it or an intention to offend personally.

Even if there was a fund of eccentric humor about the owner of the St. Louis Browns it is an undisputed fact that when the club was in its prime, with himself as its principal executive and Comiskey the managing head of the playing department, it was one of the most successful in the United States and a powerful championship organization in its own league. It is quite probable that if Mr. Von Der Ahe had kept his hands out of other business enterprises and stuck tight to the Base Ball world he would have been prosperous up to the day of his death.

While the dead St. Louis president never was accredited with being one of the greater legislators and diplomats of the game he was a party to the enactment of a measure which undoubtedly was one of the greatest achievements toward the success of Base Ball. After the National League had absorbed the Brotherhood League a desultory Base Ball war still continued between the National League and the American Association. It was harmful to both interests, but more harmful perhaps to the American Association. It was then that the idea was conceived of amalgamating the National

League and the American Association and forming one twelve-club circuit of both.

Ultimately this twelve-club circuit proved cumbersome and unwieldy and had to be reduced, but at the time that it was formed a measure was adopted with its organization which for the first time put the weaker clubs in Base Ball on an equality with the stronger, so far as financial receipts were concerned. Had it not been for Mr. Von Der Ahe this measure might not have been forced through. In brief it provided for a fifty per cent. division of the gate receipts. Prior to that time the larger cities had absorbed practically all of the receipts although furnishing but half of the attraction. Mr. Von Der Ahe had himself been a beneficiary of this policy, but he was convinced by John T. Brush and Frank De Hass Robison of its injustice and with them co-operated in reorganizing Base Ball upon the fifty per cent. basis. It was one of the greatest things that ever happened to provide for the future prosperity of the sport.

JAMES B. BILLINGS.

In the late '80s and the early '90s when the Boston National League club was at the height of its prosperity its affairs were handled by three men well known as the "Triumvirs." The first of the three to die was James B. Billings, who passed away in 1913.

The Triumvirs at various times in their Base Ball lives were rather severely handled by fans and press because of their alleged niggardliness. Yet had it not been for them Base Ball might have lagged in Boston for years. Until they undertook to establish the Boston club on a practical basis by acquiring the stock and eliminating the thousand and one opinions that arose from a multiplicity of stockholders, the national game never prospered in Boston as it did until after they had succeeded.

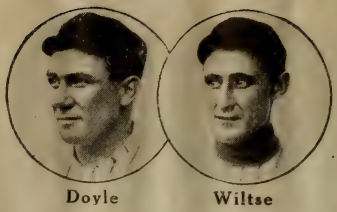
No one will deny that under their management the Boston National League club was one of the best that ever was organized in the United States. In the direction of its affairs Mr. Billings was largely instrumental in signing players and acting as treasurer. He was a conscientious, painstaking business man. By nature he was excitable, and yet when he assumed to accomplish some undertaking for the benefit of his club it is said that he was never unsuccessful.

JOHN F. KILFOYLE.

While not so widely known as some of the Base Ball organizers and developers, John F. Kilfoyle of Cleveland, not only was a Base Ball man by preference, but a Base Ball fan by liking. He died during the year 1913. He was never associated with the Cleveland Base Ball club when it was a member of the American Association or the National League.

It was when the Cleveland club became a fixture in the American League that Mr. Kilfoyle took up stock in the organization in company with Charles W. Somers, now president of the club. Mr. Somers and Mr. Kilfoyle had long been personal friends. The latter retained his holdings in the club until after Cleveland had built the splendid new stand which is now an attraction in that wonderfully prosperous western city.

Mr. Kilfoyle never was fortunate enough to see the Cleveland club win the championship, but he did see it in one or two campaigns of worthy endeavor in which the team made a splendid fight to earn the title. Ill health compelled him to give up his Base Ball holdings and seek rest. Unfortunately he was unable to recover his strength and died leaving behind him a host of friends who will always remember him for his uniform courtesy and genial good nature.



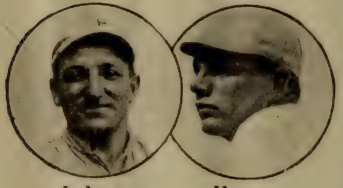
Doyle Wiltse



Merkle Thorpe



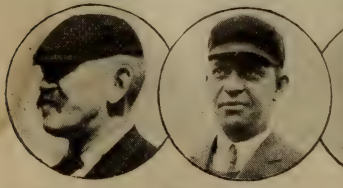
Doolan Donlin



Lobert Hearn



Lee Magee Wingo



Sheridan and Klem, Umpires Faber



JOHN J. McGRAW
Manager New York "Giants," National League Champions, 1911-12-13

Another World's Tou Successfully

In 1888 Albert G. Spalding took two teams of professional Base Ball players around the world. One of these was made up of members of the Chicago National League club and the other was a team known as "The All-Americas," composed of players of various National League teams. It was one of the most unusual and proved to be one of the most successful undertakings relative to a sport in history. Nothing on so comprehensive a scale ever had been planned before. Some foreboding was expressed as to the achievement, but the skillful management which attended every detail made it a triumph from the time the players started until they had circumnavigated the globe.

When Charles A. Comiskey, then the manager of the St. Louis Browns, heard that Mr. Spalding contemplated this circling of the world, he remarked: "Some day I am going to make that trip myself with my own club."

This "some day" happened to be deferred until 1913. The trip was planned in 1912, but circumstances prevented its being undertaken that year. In the spring of 1913, Mr. Comiskey again opened correspondence with John J. McGraw, manager of the Giants, relative to going around the



CHARLES A. COMISKEY
President Chicago "White Sox"
American League



Callahan Speaker



Crawford Schaefer

of Base Ball Players Accomplished

globe, and the date was finally reached when an agreement was entered upon to undertake the trip and the managers of both clubs began to engage their players.

It was agreed not to begin the trip until after the world's series, which, of course, was incumbent upon the fact that either one of the clubs represented should win its league championship. The Giants won the championship in the National League and, when it became practically settled that they would, it was decided to start around the world about October 19, 1913.

The general route agreed upon was a trip through the Middle West and Southwest and then up the Pacific Slope, where the party would proceed as far as Vancouver. From there they would embark upon a Canadian Pacific steamer and take the short route over the north Pacific to Japan. After touching Japan it was decided to cross over to China, proceed from that country to the Philippine Islands and then sail south to Australia. After encircling Australia it was agreed best to sail north to Ceylon, journey from there into the Red Sea, and through the Suez Canal, touching at Egypt, and then departing across the



Bliss Scott



Benz Leverenz



Egan Weaver



Evans Slight Daly

Mediterranean to Italy. Naturally the route north toward home would lead through Italy, southern and central France to Paris, then over to England, and sail by an Atlantic steamer to New York.

Preliminary conferences were held with those who had been over these sections of the world and Mr. Albert G. Sapldlng gave his counsel both to Manager McGraw and President Comiskey, telling them of some of the obstacles and some of the experiences which he had encountered when he made his trip over somewhat the same route. President Wilson and Secretary Bryan showed great interest in the trip and promised to do all in their power to make it successful in foreign lands.

Governor John K. Tener of Pennsylvania, now President of the National League, was a member of the Chicago team that made the trip under Mr. Spalding's direction and it was while pitching in a game in the "shadow of the pyramids" that Mr. Spalding made the prediction that some day Tener would become the Governor of his State.

Although this is being written before the journey is completed, it is already known that it has been a tremendous success. Before leaving the United States both teams had proved their popularity by the huge crowds which saw their exhibitions and after leaving the United States the pilgrimage became an ovation wherever the players stopped and gave exhibitions.

In connection with this trip it is worth while to quote here Mr. Spalding's words when he was informed about it. "Twenty-five years from now," said he, "Base Ball will be the international game. Every civilized country will know or hear about the American game before the journey is over, and as it already has had a splendid start in Japan, the Philippines and Australia, the sport is certain to get a big boom. In this connection I might say that the game in France has become firmly rooted. The Frenchmen are natural ball players and it will not be many years before the game in our sister republic will be booming."

The National Commission gave sanction to the tour. The players enrolled by Manager McGraw were as follows: Catchers, Meyers, Giants; Wingo, St. Louis, N. L.; pitchers, Mathewson, Giants; Tesreau, Giants; Fromme, Giants; Wiltse, Giants, and Hearn, Giants; infielders, Merkle and Doyle, Giants; Doolan and Lobert, Philadelphia, N. L.; outfielders, Magee, St. Louis, N. L.; Snodgrass and Thorpe, Giants, and Donlin, unattached, but an old Giant. Not all of these players went around the world, but most of them did go across the continent. On the Chicago team were Benz, Scott, Weaver, Daley, Schalk, Callahan, Slight, Chicago, A. L.; Speaker, Boston, A. L.; Crawford, Detroit, A. L.; Schaefer, Washington, A. L.; Bliss, St. Louis, N. L.; Leverenz, St. Louis, A. L.; Eagan, Cincinnati, and Evans, St. Louis, N. L.; Chase, Chicago, A. L.; Russell, Chicago, A. L.; White, Chicago, A. L.; Berger, Chicago, A. L., and Rath, Chicago, A. L.

Accompanying the ball players were a number of personal friends, who were taking advantage of the opportunity to make the tour in congenial company. These included Bert Kinney of Truxton, N. Y., who started Manager McGraw in professional Base Ball; Harry Sparrow, who acted as business manager; Ted Sullivan, who has long been identified with Base Ball; Harry P. Burchell of the New York Times, Gus Axelson of the Chicago Record-Herald, and other newspaper writers.

The world tourists left Chicago on a special train of five steel cars. This consisted of three sleepers, an observation car and combination baggage and buffet car. This train was to be their home until they sailed for Japan from Vancouver. Prior to leaving Chicago the team played one game in Cincinnati.

The umpires selected to go with the players were William J. Klem for the National League and John J. Sheridan for the American

League. The umpires wore uniforms decorated with gold braid and the American emblems.

The steamer chosen for the trip across the Pacific to Japan was the Empress of Japan. Before she arrived on the other side of the ocean she passed through one of the severest storms that had beset that region of the Pacific in years.

The first game was played at Cincinnati, Saturday, October 18. In this contest the Giants ran away from their rivals. Mathewson and Tesreau pitched for New York against Benz and Leverenz. A number of enthusiasts from Batesville, Ind., were present to bestow a huge silver loving cup to Benz. A dinner was given to the party at the Havlin Hotel at which one of the guests was Father John F. Hickey, Base Ball enthusiast, known all through the West, and who recalled with much pleasure the fact that he had played Base Ball in Rome when a student of the American College in that city.

On the next day, Sunday, October 19, the teams played on the grounds of the White Sox at Chicago. Again the New York team won, this time by the score of 3 to 1. Demaree was pressed into the ranks by McGraw to pitch this one game for his fellow players. Opposed to him was Russell, the big left-hander of the White Sox. Russell struck out ten men, including among them Lobert and Doolan, each of whom struck out three times. In Chicago, as in Cincinnati, every effort was made to do honor to the visiting ball players, and they left that city with the best of wishes accompanying them for success as they made their way around the globe.

The next stop was Springfield, Ill., on the following day, where decidedly severe weather was encountered. The tourists woke up to find snow falling. At first it was decided that no game would be played, but such elaborate arrangements had been made and the citizens expressed such great disappointment, that Messrs. McGraw and Callahan finally decided to start a contest. The field was deep in mud and snow, and for the third time the Giants defeated their Chicago rivals. Both Thorpe and Doolan made home runs for New York and this evoked much enthusiasm from the spectators.

It was during this week that reports became public to the effect that if the trip was not successful financially it would be abandoned when the tourists arrived at Vancouver. This angered President Comiskey, who stated emphatically that the globe would be circled, whether the financial conditions were good or bad, as he had made up his mind to carry the project through. To him it was a matter of pride and sentiment and not one only of dollars and cents.

Mattick during this week joined the Chicago team and Faber was added to the tourists, eventually becoming for the time being a member of the Giants. One car was set apart on the train for the comfort of the newly married couples. The brides and grooms included Mr. and Mrs. Thorpe, Mr. and Mrs. Tesreau, Mr. and Mrs. Doyle and Mr. and Mrs. Lobert. Mrs. L. J. Comiskey and Mrs. Russell were also brides, while Hal Chase was taking to the Pacific slope his bride of two months.

The first stop after Springfield, Ill., was on the next day at Peoria, Ill., when the White Sox won their first game. It was so cold that the fans pulled down some of the old boards in the bleachers and built fires to keep themselves warm. The Giants had forged ahead of Chicago in the fifth inning, but the White Sox tied the score in the sixth, and in the eighth came through with a bunch of hits against Wiltse, which gave them three runs and the game.

At Ottumwa, Iowa, the next day, October 22, the White Sox again defeated New York with a fusillade of hits, which lasted all through the game. Tesreau was in the box for New York and was hit hard from the start. Merkle added to the home run reputation of the players by a long drive which enabled him to circle the bases and Daly also drove the ball far enough over the outfielders to score a home run for his team.

At Sioux City, Iowa, the weather conditions were not much better. Fromme pitched his first game for the New York team, and Donlin played right field for the Giants. For six innings the score was a tie, but in the eighth the Giants made two singles and two doubles and scored three runs, which earned them a victory.

A new state was invaded the next day. The players crossed the line into Blue Rapids, Kans. Over there they found heat and sunshine in plenty, which were welcomed with glee after the long siege in the snow and biting wind. In a little park 3,500 enthusiasts crowded their way to see the world's tourists play. They packed the ground until the fences threatened to give way. It was a bad day for the Giants, so far as base hits were concerned. They batted Benz somewhat freely, but they could not make their hits when they would help. The White Sox, on the other hand, hit Wiltse hard and so consecutively that they picked up runs here and there in dabs of one, but always good so long as the Giants could not even make the one.

Mathewson pitched a game at St. Joseph, Mo., against Leverenz and lost it. The Giants made a strong effort to tie the score, but failed to do so. In this contest Chase, who was playing first base for the White Sox, severely sprained his ankle. He had made one of those wonderful stops for which he is famous and in trying to recover he turned too quickly, rested all his weight on his ankle, and it collapsed beneath him. Mattick played left field for the White Sox in the first contest in which he had participated.

The tourists moved on to Kansas City and again found themselves in the midst of severe and unseasonable weather. The temperature was outrageously cold and the fans sat about the park and shivered while the game was going on. The severity of the afternoon unquestionably reduced the size of the crowd, but it was a good turnout considering the conditions.

The Giants won from the Sox by 6 to 2, and in the game both Thorpe and Meyers distinguished themselves by good playing. Russell, Faber and Scott tried to hold the Giants down, but none of them was successful.

Joplin, Mo., was the next stop. For the first time since the trip had begun the players of both teams indulged in a regular old-fashioned slugging match. The Giants won it by the score of 13 to 12. Walter Johnson pitched the first three innings for the White Sox. The game had been advertised as a duel between Johnson and Mathewson, but McGraw would not permit his star pitcher to take part, as he had pitched only recently on the trip. Thorpe received a great ovation from the crowd when he appeared on the coaching line.

In Tulsa, Okla., where the next game was played, and which the Giants lost, the first accident which had befallen the routine of the journey took place when the temporary bleachers gave way and one of the spectators was fatally crushed and others were injured. The game was lost by the Giants, who failed to make a run against Walter Johnson. Mathewson started to pitch against the Chicago club, but he was batted rather freely and McGraw took him out of the game and substituted Wiltse. It mattered little who was pitching for the New York team, as the players were unable to make a run against their Chicago rivals, and of their eight scattered hits Magee and Doolan obtained five.

The next game was played at Muskogee, October 29. There was plenty of sunshine, but the wind was bitter cold and the temperature never rose above the freezing point. Perhaps the briskness of the day induced the players to hurry, for they played the game in one hour and sixteen minutes and without an error. Scott had more speed than he had shown on the trip and struck out twelve of the Giants. Fromme got along well, except in the third inning, when he was batted in every direction. Hearn relieved him after that.

On the following day the teams crossed the state line into Texas and played their first game in the Lone Star State, at Bonham. Weather conditions had changed completely and the warm sunshine was ideal. A magnificent reception was given to the players by the citizens of this little town.

Bonham is the home of Russell, the famous pitcher of the Sox. When he came to bat he was presented with a gold watch set with diamonds and broke the usual record when gifts are received by making a two-bagger. Russell pitched for the Sox, but he was unable to win in his home town. Chicago could do little with Tesreau and the lead of four runs, which was made by New York in the first two innings, virtually settled the game. Russell left the party here to remain in the United States during the winter.

Perhaps the most significant incident in the next game, which was played at Dallas, was the fact that Mathewson was hit for seven singles in the fourth inning. He stuck it out to the finish, although Chicago made six runs, and the game lost its interest from there on. There happened to be a State fair in the city at the time and a large crowd greeted the tourists and enjoyed the game in spite of its one-sided score.

It was a long ride from Dallas to Beaumont and on the first day of November the Giants defeated their rivals in the latter city by the score of 3—2. Wiltse was at his best most of the time and struck out seven of the Chicago players. The train was very late and the players had just time to dress and get out to the ball park. Houston was the next stop and the game in this city was won easily by Chicago by the score of 9—4. Fromme pitched all the game for New York and was hit safely fourteen times. The crowd was the largest which the travelers had faced in the Southwest.

Perhaps the most novel reception which had been received by the players in their southwestern journey was at Muskogee, where cowboys came in from all parts of the surrounding country and crowded the stands, cutting loose during the game with typical cowboy yells, which were a novelty to many of the players. At Muskogee a telegram was sent to Joe Farrell in Chicago asking him to make the tour. The reason ascribed was that too many banquets had used up the orators of the party and they needed assistance.

The Giants were at home on November 3, because they played on their own spring training ground at Marlin, Texas. Tesreau pitched and the Giants won by the score of 11—1. It was at this place Manager McGraw received the sad news from the East that Mrs. McGraw's mother had died suddenly at Atlantic City. It was decided to intercept Mrs. McGraw, who was on her way west to join the team, have her return to Atlantic City and then meet the party at Vancouver.

The first postponement occurred at Abilene, Texas, the next day, when it rained steadily. Elaborate arrangements had been made for the entertainment of the players and much disappointment was expressed when the special train had to leave on its way west without any contest.

On November 5 the toursists played at El Paso, Texas, where Chicago won by the score of 10—7. It was the first experience of most of the players with a high Texas sky. They were compelled to play in a sand lot and unfortunately an aviator flew over the field during the first inning, which added to the confusion of the players in trying to gauge the ball. The result was that the game ended in more of a comedy than anything else.

Five home runs were made in the game at Douglas, Ariz., on November 6. The Giants ran away from Chicago by the score of 14—5. Wiltse and Leverenz pitched the full game. The home runs were made by Rath, Chase, Evans, Magee and Doolan. The final

Arizona game was played at Bisbee. Again the Giants won by better batting. It was the first good game that Fromme pitched on the trip and Chicago could do nothing with him. The score was 9—1, in favor of New York, and Lobert, Meyers, Doolan and Fromme made two-base hits and Doyle and Thorpe home runs, giving some idea of the manner in which the Giants were pounding the ball.

They were over the state line the next afternoon and played their first contest in California at Los Angeles. The crowd of about 11,000 spectators saw the game, which was a royal fight between Mathewson and Russell for five innings, and after that Chicago scored one run in the sixth and one run in the eighth and defeated New York, 5—3.

While in Los Angeles the players were entertained with a beefsteak dinner and met a number of their friends in California, including Frank Chance, the manager of the Highlanders. The second game was a tie, 7—7. New York had a lead of six runs in the first four innings and the game looked easy for the Giants until Magee made a blunder in the seventh, which was responsible for three Chicago runs. In the eighth Chicago made three more and tied the score, but the umpire stopped the game after the ninth inning had been finished.

At San Diego, on November 10, New York won in the ninth inning when "Chief" Meyers batted the ball for a home run. There were some of the Chief's fellow Mission Indians in the stands and when his long drive won for the Giants, they yelled loudly enough to be heard two miles. Speaker had made a home run in the second inning over the fence at almost exactly the same point at which the ball passed when Meyers made his long drive.

The game at Oxnard, Cal., was played before Fred Snodgrass' friends. The Giants won it by 3—2. Mathewson pitched and, although hit somewhat freely, the Sox were unable to score on him except in the second and third innings.

No game was played at Sacramento on November 12 because rain fell in torrents and for the next four days both teams played what might have been called the San Francisco and Oakland series. The first game was in Oakland on November 13 and Chicago won it, 5—2. On the following day the teams went across the bay to San Francisco and the Giants led by the score of 1 to 0 until the ninth inning. Fromme had been pitching and Chicago had been unable to touch him until the ninth, when he was batted for two runs. McGraw took him out and sent Tesreau to the plate. Evans was on the bases and Schalk, the first man up, hit to center field for two bases, scoring Evans with the winning run.

On November 15, still in San Francisco, Mathewson pitched for New York and the Giants won by 6—3. New York made five of the runs in the first three innings.

A double-header was played the next day and New York lost both of the games, the morning game, at Oakland, by 12—8, and the afternoon game, in San Francisco, by 4—2. Hearn pitched the morning game and was very wild, in addition to making a balk. Tesreau pitched what should have been a winning game in the afternoon contest, but the Giants fielded very badly behind him.

The tour was now almost completed, so far as the United States was concerned. As a matter of fact, but two more games were played in the United States. One was at Medford, Oregon, November 17, when New York defeated Chicago, 3—0, in a driving rain. The game only lasted six innings and as it was coming to a finish the outfielders carried umbrellas over their heads as they ran for the ball. Immediately the game was over the players were given a banquet by the Commercial Club.

In Portland the next day Chicago defeated New York, 2—0. Fromme and Hearn pitched for New York and Scott for Chicago.

Led by Fielder Jones, president of the Northwestern League, a former Brooklyn and Chicago player, the tourists were given a ride over all of Portland and a banquet in the evening. President Comiskey, who had joined the travelers at San Francisco, was not with the party, as he had gone on to Seattle with Manager Callahan.

Two games were to have been played at Tacoma and Seattle, one in the morning and the other in the afternoon, but they were postponed on account of rain, and thus the United States schedule of games was completed with fifteen victories for each team and one tie game.

At Seattle came the leavetaking between those who had elected to continue the journey around the globe and others of the party who had decided to remain in America. Sixty-seven started on their way around the world, including Speaker, who at the last moment decided to make the trip. Fromme, Tesreau, Schalk, Rath and Chase turned back. Before embarking on the Empress of Japan, Manager McGraw said: "We have been far more successful than we anticipated, and I wish to thank all those who have helped make this trip the big success that it has been. This is especially meant for the American and National Leagues and the National Commission." Before sailing from Vancouver each player received a check for $550, not only returning to him his $300 deposit, but making him an additional present of $250. It was asserted that the American tour had netted a total of $97,240 for thirty-one games.

Although the roster of the trip across the continent included a number of leading players of both leagues, all did not finally decide, for various reasons, to make the globe-circling trip. The complete list of players who sailed comprised Managers Callahan and McGraw, Doyle, Wiltse, Merkle, Thorpe, Doolan, Donlin, Lobert, Hearn, Magee, Wingo, Faber, Speaker, Crawford, Schaefer, Bliss, Scott, Benz, Leverenz, Egan, Weaver, Daly, Evans and Slight and Umpires Klem and Sheridan.

To try to economize time the northern Pacific trip had been determined upon, in order to reach Japan quickly and fill all the dates possible in eastern Asia and the Philippine Islands. In years the Empress of Japan had not encountered so severe a trip and almost all of the experience of the party who were her special guests was nothing but hardship and illness. Huge waves burst over the boat constantly and passengers were warned to remain below. At one time the stress of the storm was so severe that a lifeboat was stove in and washed away. The gale broke for a brief period only to return with renewed force and the boat was four days late at Yokohama, the first port at which she stopped. Some games which had been scheduled for Japan were abandoned and the first contest was played at Tokio on the grounds of Keio University, December 6. In the first battle on the far side of the ocean Chicago defeated New York by the score of 9—4. The next day a team made up of the American players defeated Keio, 16—3. After that game the White Sox and the Giants played another contest in which Chicago again won, 12—3.

So severe had been the trip across the Pacific that at one time the captain had almost felt it necessary to put into a northern port of Japan for coal. Fortunately the weather moderated as the tourists were nearing the Japanese islands and the ship was able to make port without unnecessary pause.

At Nagasaki all the travelers were much interested in watching the native coolies coal the vessel. Here, too, venders boarded the liner and covered the decks with Japanese and Chinese silks, which tempted the players to spend their spare change. No game was scheduled at Nagasaki and the players wandered up and down the narrow streets at will watching the novel sights.

Across the Yellow Sea, at the dock in Shanghai, a thousand enthusiastic fans met the steamer with a brass band playing Sousa's "Liberty Bell" march and escorted the tourists to motor cars, in which they were whizzed to the Astor, where tiffin was served. The only game which it was expected would be played in China was at Shanghai, but the weather was so dreary and uncomfortable that it had to be abandoned. The foreign population had been preparing for the contest for months and was bitterly disappointed. Hundreds assembled at the ball grounds and stood waiting in the rain, but it was simply out of the question for the players to take the field.

From Shanghai the tourists sailed to Hong Kong. So determined were they to play at least one game in China that they sent a Marconigram to the Governor of the Province asking his permission to play a game to which no admission would be charged. This was readily granted. The game took place on the foot ball ground. About 7,000 spectators were present and the players were compelled to arrange their own diamond. The natives insisted upon crowding on the field to see what was going on, and although the Sox got away to a flying start, the Giants eventually won by the score of 7—4. Speaker batted the ball so far on the huge ground that he might easily have made the circuit of the bases three times. There was some excitement when the boat sailed into port when it was announced that the players would all have to be vaccinated. They got through quarantine safely and were much impressed with their brief stay in China.

At Hong Kong the tourists left the Empress of Japan, which had carried them across the Pacific, and before doing so presented the captain of the steamer with a diamond pin.

From Hong Kong to Manila the journey was made on the steamship St. Albans. The party arrived in Manila Bay at 7 o'clock in the morning and when the boat reached the wharf several thousand persons and a band were on hand to greet the ball players. The Governor declared a two days' holiday in their honor. When the players were ready to go to the ball field for the first contest they found a parade arranged for them headed by a band of 150 pieces. In the parade were several native Filipino Base Ball teams. Before the game Major-General Bell made a speech again informing the players of the warmth of their welcome. He opened the game by pitching the first ball. The weather was very warm and Chicago won the game, 2—1. More entertainment followed during the evening and on the next day, December 18, New York was again defeated by Chicago by the score of 7—4. This game had to be called at the end of the seventh inning on account of rainfall. There was a big crowd present, most of them under umbrellas, and it was with much regret that they had to turn away without seeing the game go the full nine innings.

The tourists sailed the night of December 18 for Australia. A long voyage was ahead of them through the islands of the great South Sea and their first stop for a game was to be Brisbane, Australia. The delay, which had begun with the trip across the North Pacific, still clung to them, and they were about three days behind their original itinerary when they sailed for the land of the kangaroo.

The way was through the Mindoro Sea, the Celebes Sea, along the coast of Dutch Borneo and then around the northeast of Australia. Good weather was had practically all of the way and the voyage was uneventful. The vessel was in sight of land most of the time, several stops being made to pick up freight. The tourists arrived at Brisbane January 2, one day later than the schedule. In the forenoon of that day, before a large crowd, the first game was played in Australia and the Giants won, 2—1, Wiltse pitching against Benz.

In the evening of that day the players started for Sydney and upon their arrival in the latter city they played before a very enthusiastic crowd of 10,000 spectators, Chicago winning the game by 5—4. The second game was played at Sydney the following day, when the Sox again defeated the Giants by the score of 10—5. In the meantime, on the first day, Chicago had played a team of native Australians and defeated them, and on the second day the Giants played a team of native Australians and defeated them. Receptions and banquets were the order at Sydney, including an official entertainment by Lord Mayor Richards. Toasts were drunk to President Wilson and King George during the speech-making. Responses were made by Messrs. Comiskey, McGraw and Callahan.

The party left Sydney for Melbourne by rail. Upon their arrival at Melbourne the party was taken to the Governor's domain in South Melbourne, where Lord and Lady Denman entertained the players and their fellow travelers. In the afternoon the first game was played, which was won by the Giants by 7—2. Wiltse pitched for the New York team. There were more than 15,000 persons present, the crowd greatly surpassing all expectations. Merkle made a home run with two on bases.

On the following day, in Melbourne, the Giants again defeated the Sox by the score of 12—8. Prior to that game another was played, in which New York defeated a local team by 18—0. The skill of the American players was a revelation to the Australians and they were enthusiastic in their praise of their ability. In the second game Donlin sprained his ankle while trying to stretch a single into a double in sliding to second base.

On the last day of the tourists' stay in Melbourne President Comiskey presented two boys' teams in Victoria with complete outfits to play Base Ball, including uniforms. There was another double-header on the grounds of the cricket club, a local team first playing one of the traveling teams and in the second game between the tourists, one of the hardest fought battles of the trip, was won by New York by the score of 4—3. The contest lasted eleven innings and the fielding was admirable.

It was found impossible to play any more games in Australia and although the players visited Adelaide and Perth they could not give exhibitions and sailed from Fremantle on the S. S. Orontes for Colombo, Ceylon, expecting to arrive there January 23.

An uneventful trip was had from Australia to Colombo, where the boat arrived one day ahead of time. She docked January 22 and because a game had been arranged for the following day it was decided to play it, although the players still retained their sea legs. This time Chicago won by the score of 4—1. Hearn pitched the game in Ceylon against Leverenz. When the boat crossed the equator Father Neptune appeared with Queen Titania and the usual shipboard ceremonies were followed, to the great amusement of the ball players. Cricket was played on board and Thorpe's expertness in the game was a surprise to some of the English travelers. Every fast play in the game at Colombo brought the crowd to its feet. Sir Thomas Lipton gave the players a great reception.

The sea voyage from Ceylon to the Suez was comparatively short, after others which had been made, and when the trip was completed with a brief land journey the players were in Cairo, Egypt. They arrived there February 1 and on that day played a game before the Khedive Abbas II. The ruler of Egypt took great pleasure in seeing that every entertainment was offered to the travelers. Abbas II is a graduate of the University of Vienna and speaks English perfectly. He is also very fond of athletics. The first game ended in a tie at the end of ten innings, with a score of 3—3. After it was over the players had an informal reception at the club house. On the following day the Europeans declared a holiday and led by United States Consul-General Olney Arnold of Providence, the entire

white population turned out to see the contest, which was won by the Giants by the score of 6 to 3. This game, in spite of the fact that the Giants won, was attended with the unusual feature of a triple play against them. With runners on first and second for New York and with three balls and two strikes on the batter a line drive was smashed straight into the first baseman's hands and naturally a triple play was an easy result.

The tourists left Cairo for Alexandria February 4, sailing from the latter port to Naples, which they reached Saturday of that week. On their way from Alexandria to Naples they passed the volcano on Stromboli, which was in active eruption.

At Naples the players were given an enthusiastic reception, but did not play. They went from there to Rome, and while they were in Rome were given a private audience at the Vatican by the Pope and were accorded every courtesy by local officials in their sight-seeing expeditions. The most humorous incident that had happened during the journey was encountered here when the authorities asked that a demonstration of Base Ball be given for their benefit, in order to prove that it was not brutal. President Comiskey was stricken with an illness while in Rome, which was so severe that it was feared he would be compelled to return immediately to the United States. He did leave the party and go to Paris, but recovered sufficiently to cable his friends that he would sail home with the other tourists. Rain prevented any game in Rome, so no opportunity was afforded to demonstrate the artistic side of Base Ball to the Italian spectators. From Rome the players traveled along the Riviera to Nice, where they took part in a carnival and were heroes of the Battle of Flowers. They played a game in Nice, in which Chicago defeated the Giants by the score of 10—9.

The next trip was up through the heart of France to Paris, where a splendid reception was given by Ambassador Herrick and resident Americans. Rain, however, prevented the games scheduled.

From Paris the trip was made direct to London, and on Thursday, February 26, the greatest game of the series was played before King George V. and an enormous crowd at the Chelsea Foot Ball Grounds. Ambassador Page and First Secretary Laughlin explained the various plays, which the King soon comprehended. He was very much amused at the language of the "fans"—the whole American colony being present—and astonished at the speed and accuracy with which the ball was thrown.

Before the game the players lined up before the royal box and gave three rousing cheers and a "tiger" for His Majesty and then President Comiskey, Managers McGraw and Callahan and Joseph Farrell were presented to the King by Ambassador Page, who shook the hand of each heartily and said: "I am delighted to meet you and to have the pleasure of seeing the teams play."

The American Ambassador then handed a new ball to the King, who tossed it to Manager Callahan, and the game was on.

As an exhibition of America's national pastime the game was all that the most rabid "fan" could desire. At the end of the ninth inning the score was 2—2. In the tenth the Giants made two runs, but Sam Crawford tied the score again by bringing in Weaver, who was on base, with a home run. The Giants could do nothing in their half of the eleventh and Daly of the White Sox, the first man up, ended the game, 5—4, by a home run.

"Our men," said President Comiskey after the game, "never played before such a brilliant assembly and they rose to the occasion. The fact that his Majesty stayed to the end of the match is taken as a high compliment, and the players are very proud tonight. The enthusiasm of the English spectators was splendid, considering there was no local interest in the teams, and there is sufficient evidence that they experienced some of the thrills of our game." Manager McGraw declared that England saw as fine an

exhibition of the game as was possible on the soft ground. "At no time during the tour have our men played up so well," said he. "The game was naturally a little slower than on our dry grounds, but those who were present can be satisfied that they have seen a game as played by its finest exponents."

"Most brilliant success we've enjoyed," said Manager Callahan. "All America will be overjoyed at King George's expression of interest in our national game."

The score of the game by innings:

												R.	H.	E.
Chicago	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	1—	5	10	1
New York	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0—	4	8	0

Batteries—Chicago, Benz, Scott and Bliss; New York, Faber and Wingo. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Sheridan.

The teams sailed on February 28 for New York, where extensive preparations are being made for a great welcome and a large dinner to the returning voyagers at the Hotel Biltmore on March 6.

SCORES AROUND THE WORLD.

		Giants.	W.S.
Oct.	18—At Cincinnati	11	2
Oct.	19—At Chicago	3	1
Oct.	20—At Springfield, Ill..	6	4
Oct.	21—At Peoria, Ill.....	4	6
Oct.	22—At Ottumwa, Ia....	3	7
Oct.	23—At Sioux City, Ia..	6	3
Oct.	24—At Blue Rap's, Kn.	5	8
Oct.	25—At St. Joseph, Mo..	3	4
Oct.	26—At Kansas City....	6	2
Oct.	27—At Joplin, Mo.....	13	12
Oct.	28—At Tulsa, Okla.....	0	6
Oct.	29—At Muskogee, Okla.	1	7
Oct.	30—At Bonham, Tex...	4	1
Oct.	31—At Dallas, Tex.....	3	10
Nov.	1—At Beaumont, Tex.	3	2
Nov.	2—At Houston, Tex...	4	9
Nov.	3—At Marlin, Tex.....	11	1
Nov.	5—At El Paso, Tex...	7	10
Nov.	6—At Douglas, Ariz...	14	5
Nov.	7—At Bisbee, Ariz....	9	1
Nov.	8—At Los Ang'ls, Cal.	3	5
Nov.	9—At Los Ang'ls, Cal.	7	7
Nov.	10—At San Diego, Cal..	4	3
Nov.	11—At Oxnard, Cal.....	3	2
Nov.	13—At Oakland, Cal....	2	5
Nov.	14—At San Francisco...	2	3
Nov.	15—At San Francisco...	6	3
Nov.	16—At Oakland	8	12
	At San Francisco..	2	4
Nov.	17—At Medford, Ore....	3	0
Nov.	18—At Portland, Ore...	0	2
Dec.	6—At Tokio	4	9
Dec.	7—At Tokio	9	12
	Giants - White Sox Team 16, Keio University 3.		
Dec.	14—At Hong Kong.....	7	4
Dec.	17—At Manila	1	2
Dec.	18—At Manila	4	7
Jan.	2—At Brisbane	2	1
Jan.	4—At Sydney	4	5
	White Sox 10, Australasians 1.		
Jan.	5—At Sydney	5	10
	Giants 15, Australasians 2.		
Jan.	7—At Melbourne	12	8
	Giants 18, Victoria 0.		
Jan.	8—At Melbourne (11 inn.)	4	3
	White Sox 16, Victoria 3.		
Jan.	23—At Colombo	1	4
Feb.	1—At Cairo (10 inn.).	3	3
Feb.	2—At Cairo	6	3
Feb.	16—At Nice	9	10
Feb.	26—At London (11 inn.)	4	5

The GUIDE goes to press before the story of the trip can be completed with the arrival in New York. The undertaking was unquestionably one of the greatest in the history of modern athletics and fitly supplementary to the tour around the world which was engineered by Mr. Albert G. Spalding. It has spread the gospel of Base Ball in newer countries and has continued the good undertaking which was made by Mr. Spalding in those countries which he visited. Americans should be right proud of an enterprise of this kind which, though to some may appear trivial, is really a serious undertaking that illustrates and demonstrates not only the athletic skill of the American people, but their manly and honorable conduct in professional sport. As a matter of fact, professional sport as engaged in under the ruling and guidance of the National League, the American League and the Association of Professional Base Ball Clubs is as honorable and honest as the cleanest of amateur sport, despite the cavil of petty fault-finders.



1, Daubert, Brooklyn, leading batter; 2, Mathewson, New York, lowest average of runs earned off pitchers; 3, Killifer, Philadelphia, leading catcher; 4, Konetchy, St. Louis (now with Pittsburgh) leading first baseman; 5, Huggins, St. Louis, leading second baseman; 6, Lobert, Philadelphia, leading third baseman; 7, Cravath, Philadelphia, leader in home runs; 8, Tinker (Cincinnati, 1913), leading shortstop; 9, Carey, Pittsburgh, leader in stolen bases, and with Leach, Chicago, leader in most runs; 10, Saier, Chicago, leader in three-base hits; 11, Knabe, Philadelphia, leader in sacrifice hits; 12, Leach, leading outfielder, and with Carey, Pittsburgh, leader in most runs; 13, Smith, Brooklyn, leader in two-base hits; 14, Alexander, Philadelphia, leading fielding pitcher.

NATIONAL LEAGUE PLAYERS IN THE SPALDING BASE BALL HALL OF FAME

[From Spalding's Official Base Ball Record, 1914]



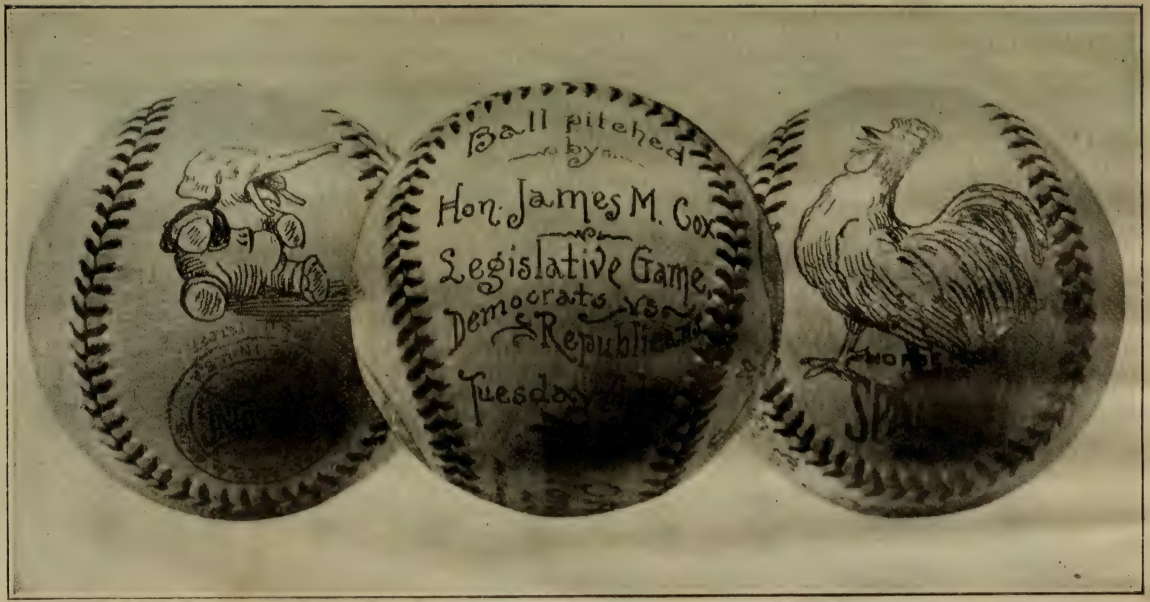
1, Cobb, Detroit, leading batter; 2, Johnson, Washington, leading pitcher: 3, Schalk, Chicago, leading catcher; 4, McInnes, Philadelphia, leading first baseman; 5, Lajoie, Cleveland, leading second baseman; 6, Turner, Cleveland, leading third baseman; 7, Baker, Philadelphia, leader in home runs; 8, Wagner, Boston, leading shortstop; 9, Milan, Washington, leader in stolen bases; 10, Crawford, Detroit, leader in three-base hits; 11, Chapman, Cleveland, leader in sacrifice hits; 12, Cree, New York, leading outfielder; 13, Jackson, Cleveland, leader in two-base hits; 14, Collins, Philadelphia, most runs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE PLAYERS IN THE SPALDING BASE BALL HALL OF FAME

[From Spalding's Official Base Ball Record, 1914]

Pennant Winners of 1913

Organization.	Champion.	Manager.
American Association	Milwaukee	Harry Clark
American League	Philadelphia	Connie Mack
Appalachian League	Johnson City	G. Martin
Border League	Ypsilanti	W. C. Pierce
California League	Stockton	Jack Thomas
Canadian League	Ottawa	Frank Shaughnessy
Central Association	Ottumwa	Ned Egan
Central League	Grand Rapids	Ed Smith
Cotton States League	Jackson	Ollie Mills
Eastern Association	Hartford	S. A. McDonald
Empire State League	Thomasville	W. Dudley
Federal League	Indianapolis	William Phillips
Georgia-Alabama League	Gadsden	George Randall
International League	Newark	Harry Smith
Illinois-Missouri League	Lincoln	Ehrgott
Illinois-Iowa-Indiana League	Quincy	Nick Kahl
Kansas State League	Great Bend	Affie Wilson
K.-I.-T. League	Paducah	Art Brouthers
Michigan State League	Manistee	Connie Lewis
National League	New York	John J. McGraw
Nebraska State League	Kearney	Harry Berte
New Brunswick-Maine League	Fredericton	P. J. Duggan
New England League	Lowell	James J. Gray
New York-New Jersey League	Long Branch	G. Henriques
New York State League	Binghamton	John Calhoun
North Carolina League	Winston-Salem	Charles Clancy
Northern League	Winona	Lefty Davis
Northwestern League	Vancouver	Robert Brown
Ohio State League	Chillicothe	Al Newnham
Pacific Coast League	Portland	William McCredie
South Atlantic League	Savannah	Perry Lipe
Southern Association	Atlanta	Billy Smith
South Michigan League	Battle Creek	Ed McKernan
Texas League	Houston	John Fillman
Texas-Oklahoma League	Denison	Babe Peebles
Tri-State League	Wilmington	Jimmy Jackson
Union Association	Great Falls	H. H. Hester
Virginia State League	Petersburg	Henry Busch
Western League	Denver	Jack Hendricks
Western Tri-State League	Walla Walla (first half); Boise (second half)	
Wisconsin-Illinois League	Oshkosh	Joe Killian
Western Canada League	Saskatoon (first half); Moose Jaw (second half)	



MARKINGS ON BALL PITCHED IN GAME BETWEEN REPUBLICAN AND DEMOCRATIC MEMBERS OF THE OHIO LEGISLATURE AT COLUMBUS, APRIL 29, 1913; WON BY THE FORMER, 10 TO 5. GOVERNOR JAMES M. COX PITCHED FOR THE LOSERS.



1, Plank; 2, Davis; 3, Houck; 4, Baker; 5, Thomas; 6, Brown; 7, Bender; 8, Wyckoff; 9, Pennock; 10, Strunk; 11, Lapp; 12, Daley; 13, Schang; 14, Bush; 15, C. Mack, Mgr.; 16, D. Murphy; 17, Shawkey; 18, Orr; 19, Oldring; 20, Walsh; 21, Lavan; 22, Barry; 23, E. Murphy; 24, Collins; 25, McInnes.

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PHILADELPHIA "ATHLETICS," AMERICAN LEAGUE AND WORLD CHAMPIONS.



Strunk scoring; Wilson catching. Oldring safe at home.

The World's Series of 1913

By John B. Foster.

The Athletics won the world's series of 1913 from the New York club of the National League with four victories in five games. Three of these games were played in New York and two in Philadelphia. One of them, in many respects, was the most thrilling contest since the world's series had been inaugurated. That was the first game played at Philadelphia. The second game played at New York was very mediocre. Throughout all the series there was a lack of the fine skill and polish on the part of the New York club which had been in evidence earlier in the season.

This was the third time that the Giants had faced the Athletics in a world's series. Their first meeting was in 1905, when the Giants defeated their rivals four games out of five. This was the memorable series in which the Athletics failed to score against Mathewson. In 1911, New York again met the Athletics, and this time was defeated in a series of six games. In the series of 1911 there was an eleven-inning game won by the Athletics and a ten-inning game won by New York.

It was the third season in succession that the Giants had won the National League championship and earned the right to play for the so-called championship of the world. The team which New York put on the field to meet the Athletics in 1913 was the weakest that the Giants ever had mustered in a world's series. Strangely enough, and to show how Base Ball form varies, and how little a manager knows what one week to another will bring forth, on July 1 the Giants appeared to have the strongest team, with one exception, that Manager McGraw ever had handled in his long period of success in the metropolis.

After gaining the lead in the National League race, and by quite a comfortable margin, the Giants went stale. Immediately prior to the playing for the world's championship began a series of accidents which was the climax to the misfortunes of the New York team. Considering the general effect of these mishaps, it is perhaps somewhat remarkable that the Giants did as well as results have manifested. The team might have gone completely to pieces. That it did not was where the indomitable pluck of the manager showed itself, in addition to a certain amount of recuperative ability and gameness on the part of the individual players.



1, Schauer; 2, Marquard; 3, Burns; 4, Snodgrass; 5, Shafer; 6, Fromme; 7, Wiltse; 8, Wilson; 9, Murray; 10, Crandall; 11, Doyle; 12, Grant; 13, Demaree; 14, Robinson; 15, Merkle; 16, McCormick; 17, Cooper; 18, Hearne; 19, McLean; 20, Fletcher; 21, Hartley; 22, Schupp; 23, Mathewson; 24, Meyers; 25, Tesreau; 26, Thorpe; 27, McGraw; 28, Hennessey, Mascot.

NEW YORK "GIANTS," CHAMPIONS OF THE NATIONAL LEAGUE.



Snodgrass sliding to first. Herzog singles; Schang catching.

A few nights before the series was to begin in New York, Doyle, second baseman of the Giants, crashed head foremost with his motor car into a tree on a prominent drive in one of the New York parks. The air was so thick with fog that he could not see five feet in front of him. The car was completely wrecked. That Doyle escaped with his life was a miracle. He was severely shaken up, and his right shoulder was much bruised. More than everything else which he suffered, was the shock resulting from the accident, and it is very doubtful if he was in anything like his best condition for a contest of the importance of the world's series.

In a regular National League game at Brooklyn, just as the season was about to finish, as Snodgrass crossed first base he sprang a charley horse, partly by catching his heel on the bag. This thoroughly incapacitated him for any of the games with the Athletics. He attempted to play because the team was so badly crippled, but while the fans applauded his pluck, it might almost have been better if Manager McGraw had peremptorily refused him permission to go on the field, for a weak fly, toward which he vainly hobbled, fell safe in one game, and practically turned it against the Giants.

The next accident that befell the New Yorks was a serious sprain to Merkle's ankle, which took place in the first game of the series, at New York. That night Merkle was unable to walk. He never was able to play at his best for the remainder of the series, although he went in with an ankle twice its natural size, and fought because he felt that the team needed him. He was not without some reward, because it was he who put the Giants on the heels of the Athletics in the second game in Philadelphia, even though he was blamed for part of the defeat in the last game in New York.

To add to the general misfortunes of the National League champions, Meyers, the clever Indian catcher, while at practice prior to the second game in Philadelphia, had his hand very seriously split by a thrown ball, which sent him from the field almost in tears. He was not able to play again during the series.

Here was a team about to contend for a sensational championship with its second baseman, center fielder, first baseman and reliable catcher unable to take part, or if they did try to take part, only able to limp through the various plays that came up to them.

How much this turn of misfortune may have had to do with the ultimate outcome, no one can tell. An opinion would be merely the estimate of the critic who endeavors to analyze the possibilities of chance. If the New York team had been at its best, it might still have been defeated. It certainly was not at its best and, for that



1, Benjamin Shibe, President of the Athletics; 2, Harry N. Hempstead. President of the Giants; 3, Connie Mack, Manager of the Athletics; 4. John J. McGraw, Manager of the Giants.



Oldring out at home; McLean catching. Oldring safe at first.

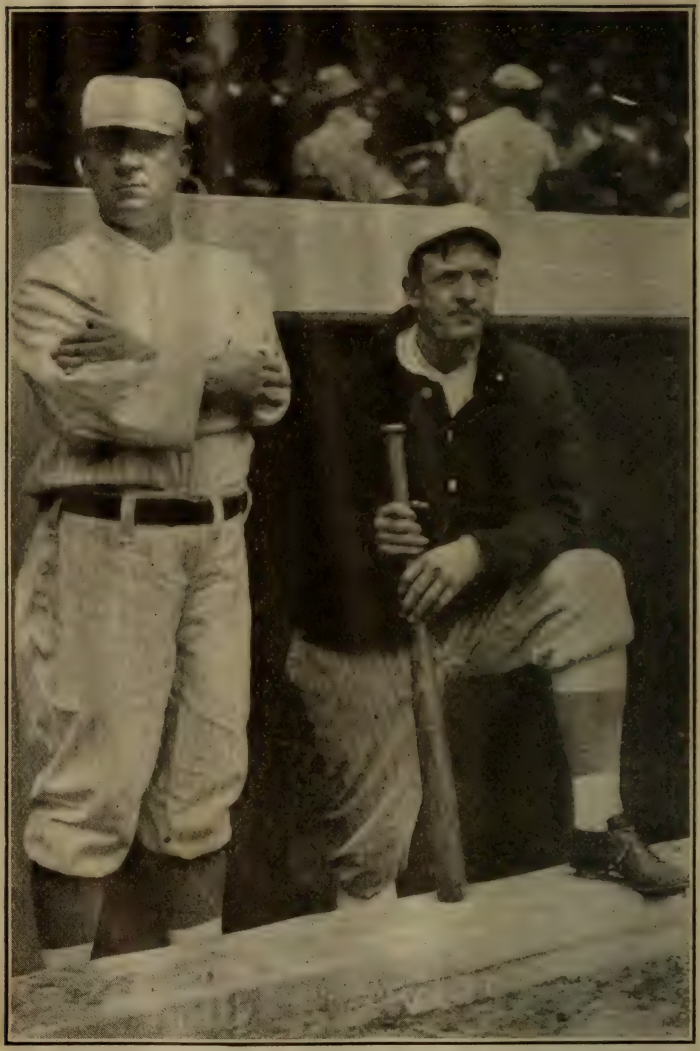
reason, in reviewing such a series, it is but fair to take into consideration the circumstances pertaining to it.

When an analysis is made of this last series, it becomes evident how closely these contests, as a rule, are played, for there was but one game of the five in which either one team, or the other, showed such a preponderance of strength that a rally at the last moment might not have defeated it. As the teams played, the Giants were undoubtedly defeated on their merits.

One other factor must be taken into consideration as to this series, and that relates to the batting of the Giants as a whole. Doyle, Herzog, Murray, Shafer and Burns fell under expectations. In the case of Burns, there might be some allowance, because it was his first world's series. The falling off of the other players was so marked that it made the team look puerile as compared with the Athletics. Perhaps not so much surprise should be expressed that these men did not bat well in the world's series, as they had been doing very mediocre work for over a month, in fact for almost two months, in their own organization. Why natural batters, like some on the New York team, should have taken such a tumble as they did during 1913, is something that has mystified more than one. There are not a few who credit it to too much driving in motor cars. Some of the most expert oculists insist that athletes, who are dependent upon clearness of vision for success in physical competition, should under no circumstances become addicted to the motor car habit. It is a mooted question as to how far this opinion applies. There seem to be some ball players who are owners of motor cars whose playing is not affected.

As in the series of 1912, the umpiring was excellent, and the conduct of the ball players practically beyond reproach. One fine was assessed against Fletcher, on the complaint of Connolly, an American League umpire.

The attendance in the aggregate was not so large as it was during 1912, but this is in part due to the fact that fewer games were played, and that the stands in Philadelphia did not accommodate so many spectators as the American League stands in Boston. In no game played in New York were the stands filled to their capacity, owing to the fact that President Hempstead would not permit the aisles to be occupied by standees; to the further fact that in two instances congestion became so great at the gates that they were closed to prevent people from becoming injured, and also to end speculation in tickets, which had arisen because of the dishonesty of ticket sellers. These had been bribed by unscrupulous persons to



John J. McGraw Christy Mathewson

THE STRATEGISTS OF THE GIANTS

Conlon, Photo



Shafer safe at third.



Matty sliding safely to third.

dispose of general admission tickets to confederates. The source of this leakage was discovered during the second game in New York, and arrests were made. On the third day, there was absolutely no trouble at the gate. The New York club, as a corporation, was unwarrantedly criticised for acts the result of picayune thievery. The owners had worked night and day with unwavering zeal to protect the public. This subsequently developed at an investigation made by the District Attorney of the county, who authorized a statement, and signed it, in which he completely exonerated the New York National League Base Ball corporation, and commended it for its zeal in trying to protect its patrons.

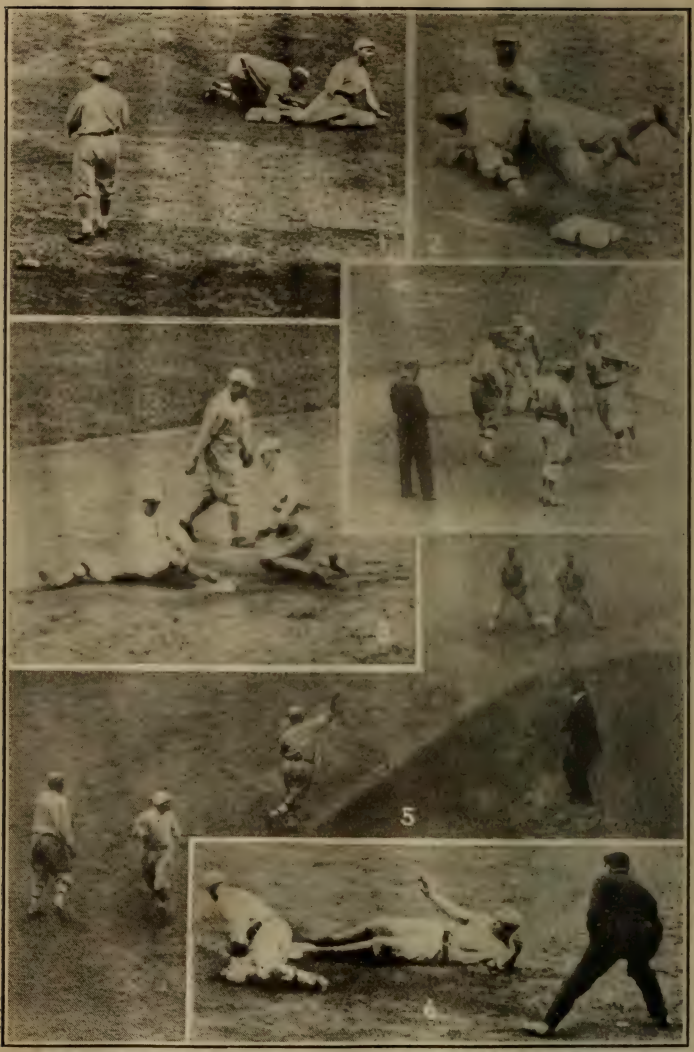
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The first game was played at the Polo Grounds in New York, October 7. Mayor Kline of New York and Governor Tener of Pennsylvania were present. Judge E. E. McCall of New York City, candidate for Mayor, presented to Manager McGraw of the Giants a casket of silver, which was the gift of Manager Chance and the players of the New York Americans. John Brush Hempstead, the younger son of President Hempstead of the Giants, threw the first ball to Umpire Klem.

The Giants lost this game by the score of 6—4. Of the six runs made by the Athletics, two were due to a misjudged fly by Shafer, who was playing center field, in the place of Snodgrass.

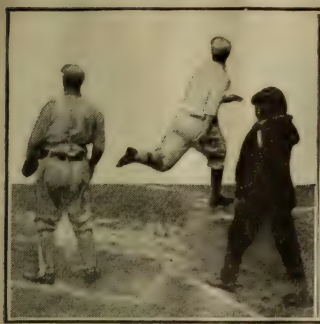
New York took the lead in the third inning. Merkle made a base hit, and a sacrifice and Doyle's single sent him over the plate. In the fourth, Collins began with a triple to center field. Baker beat out an infield hit, on which Collins scored. McInnes made a sacrifice hit, advancing Baker to second. When Strunk hit sharply to Marquard, the New York pitcher threw Baker out at third base. Barry rapped a double past third, and Schang sent a long fly to Shafer, which should have been caught. Unfortunately for the Giants, it was not, and Strunk and Barry scored. In the fifth inning, with Murphy and Oldring out of the way, Marquard gave a base on balls to Collins. The New York pitcher again made the fatal mistake of putting the ball squarely on the plate for Baker, and the Athletics' third baseman rapped it into the right field stand for a home run. Of course that scored Collins ahead of him.

Undismayed by this lead, the Giants, in their half of the fifth inning, made a desperate effort to overcome their rivals, and for a time it looked as if they might. Merkle started with a single to



1, Shafer safe at first; 2, Herzog puts Baker out at third; 3, Schang reaches second on a throw-in of his single which scored two runs in the fourth game; 4, Baker scores a home run in first game; 5, Burns put out by Baker after being trapped between second and third in first game; 6, Matty safe at second in second game. Copyright, 1913, by International News Service.

SCENES IN THE WORLD'S SERIES, 1913



Schang scoring; McLean catching.



Collins crossing the plate.

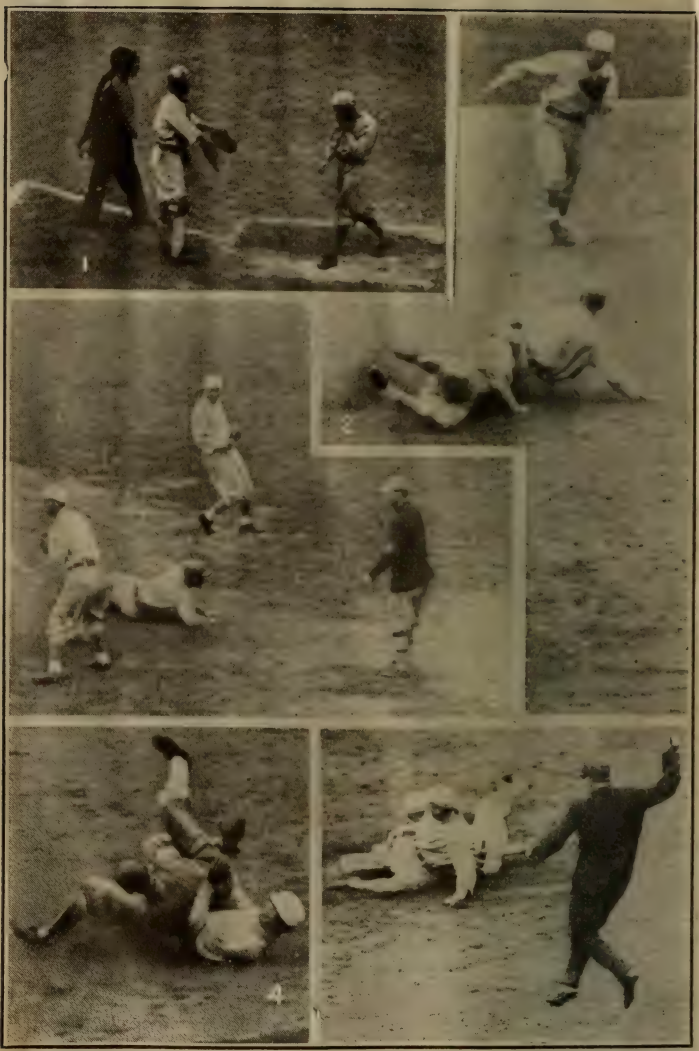
center. McCormick, batting in place of Marquard, rapped a single to the same place. Shafer hit smartly to Collins, who was fortunate in stopping the ball as well as he did and retiring the batter. Both base-runners advanced. Doyle gave Barry a difficult chance, and the latter made a wild throw to first. Merkle scored, McCormick went to third and Doyle to second. Fletcher rapped a line drive to right field for a base, and McCormick and Doyle crossed the plate. Had Burns and Herzog been able to keep up the batting, New York might have tied the score in this inning. Burns batted the ball hard, but straight into Baker's hands, and Herzog's effort was a weak pop fly.

Crandall supplanted Marquard as pitcher for New York. In the eighth inning, Collins began with his third hit in the game, a bunt toward first base. Baker singled to center and Collins ran to third. McInnes hit for two bases, scoring Collins. This was the last run of the first game.

In New York's half of the sixth inning the play occurred which practically rendered Merkle a cripple for the remainder of the series. With two hands out, three balls and two strikes had been called against Merkle. When the next ball was pitched, it was low and wide, and Merkle took a half swing at it. He started for first base. Schang dropped the ball, picked it up, and touched Merkle. Klem, however, did not call Merkle out, evidently believing that he had not swung at the ball, and that it was a base on balls. In the meantime, the Athletic players had started to walk in toward their bench, believing that the inning was finished. Barry got the ball and touched Merkle, claiming that he was out. This was after Merkle had turned first base.

Umpire Klem consulted with Field Umpire Egan, and after doing so reversed his decision and declared Merkle out on strikes. Meanwhile, two balls had got on the field in play.

Running from first to second Merkle, who evidently believed that he was entitled to first base, sprained his ankle so badly that, as has previously been stated, he was not able to walk that night. The unfortunate part of it was that the accident was unnecessary, and that by it the New York Base Ball club was weakened at first base as well as at other positions on the field. Snodgrass had been the understudy for Merkle all the season, and as he, too, was unable to play, the condition confronting the Giants was anything but agreeable. Like almost all world's series games, this was one of straight Base Ball, in which the team that could make the best of its opportunities with the bat was the more likely to win. There



1, Burns scores for the Giants; 2, Collins steals second in first game, Fletcher attempting the put-out; Baker brought him in with a home run; 3, A quick throw from Marquard to Merkle catches Oldring off first; 4, Collins putting out Fletcher on an attempted steal by the latter; 5, Shafer out at second on a perfect throw by Lapp to Collins. Copyright, 1913, by Int. News Service.

SCENES IN THE WORLD'S SERIES, 1913



Merkle makes home run; Burns and Murray also scored on this hit.

is where the Athletics excelled. The Giants had their opportunities, but they were unfortunate in not making the hits that were needed.

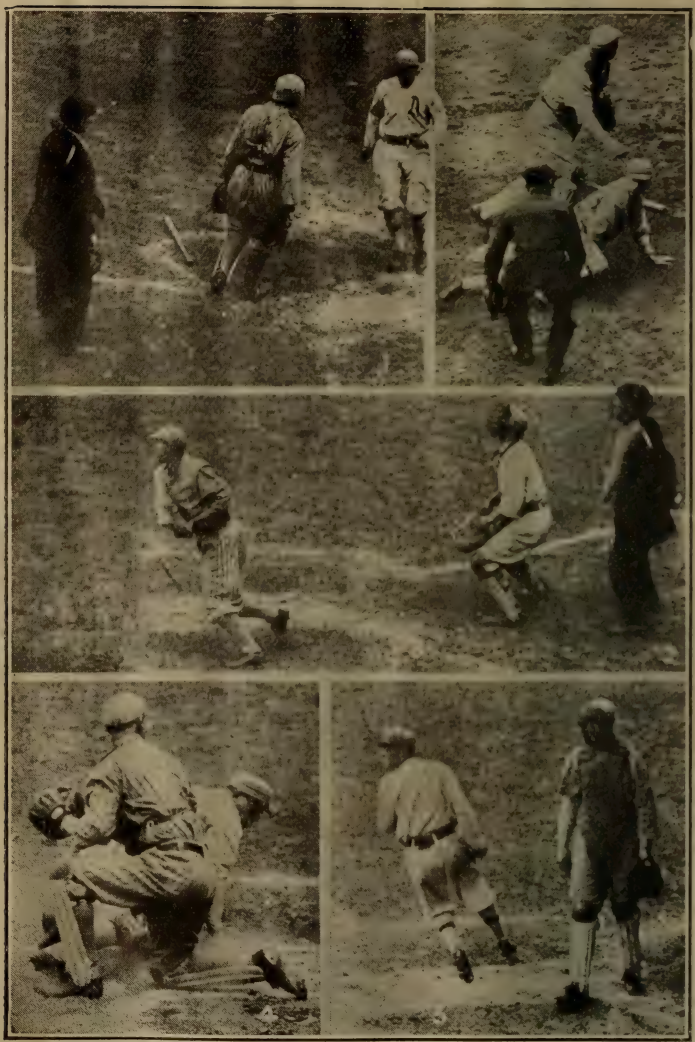
There was one particular play in the game which undoubtedly was a saving mark to the American League champions. It happened almost at the close. On Meyers' last time at bat, he rapped a line hit toward right field that would ordinarily have been a home run, had Strunk been playing in his customary position in center field. For some reason Strunk had swung far over toward Murphy and, fortunately for him, got into his stride almost at the moment that Meyers batted. He made a beautiful catch of one of the hardest line drives made during the series. Had he not done so, New York would almost surely have tied the score. So, in a way, two outfield plays had their share to do with the outcome of the first game. Shafer's misjudgment gave the Athletics the two runs by which they won. Strunk's beautiful catch cut off two presumable runs, by which the Giants might have tied the score.

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By far the most sensational game of the series was the second in the schedule, and the first that was played at Philadelphia. It lasted ten innings, and was won by the Giants in the final inning, by the score of 3—0. They made all their runs in that inning. Mathewson pitched throughout for New York, and was a principal factor in winning it, when he made a base hit in the tenth inning that sent Grant across the plate with the first run for the Giants.

In many respects this was the most sensational pitching duel that had taken place since the inauguration of the world's series. Pitted against one another were two veterans of the box, one the oldest and most famous right-hander of his day, and the other, one of the most consistent and steady left-hand pitchers in the history of the national pastime. By a strange coincidence, too, both Mathewson and Plank came from the state of Pennsylvania, and both were born not far from Philadelphia, where the game was played.

As a whole, in this one game the fielding of the Giants was superior to that of the Athletics. Each team had two errors, but those of the Philadelphia players happened to be more costly than the brace of errors made by Doyle. Mathewson was hit just a trifle harder than Plank, but in the more critical stages of the contest unquestionably outpitched his rival. The victory added another to



1, Strunk scores in fifth inning of fourth game; 2, Oldring safe at home in fifth game; 3, Merkle makes a home run in the seventh inning of fourth game; Burns and Murray also scored on this hit; 4, Oldring out at home in the first inning of fourth game; 5, McInnes scoring first run for Athletics in fourth game. Copyright, 1913, by International News Service, N. Y.

SCENES IN THE WORLD'S SERIES, 1913



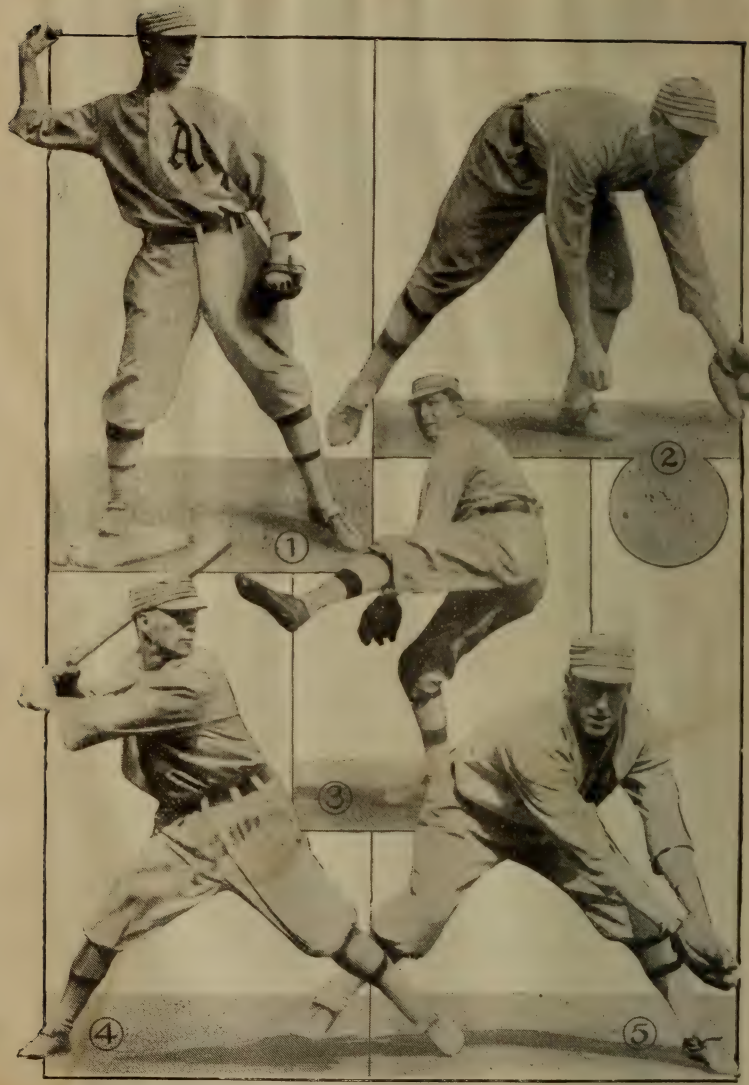
Strunk slides safely to third.

the no-run record which Mathewson has made in world's series contests against the Athletics.

It was before this game that Meyers received the injury to his hand, which rendered it impossible for him to play again. This brought McLean into activity, and he continued to catch for New York from that time on. Merkle had vainly tried to get his ankle in condition, so that he might continue with the team, but by noon of the day that the game was played, found that it would be out of the question for him to take part. Although Snodgrass was so lame that he could scarcely run, McGraw decided to try him at first base. After the third inning, when he found it impossible to make the most of Mathewson's hit, and lost an opportunity to score, McGraw withdrew Snodgrass and substituted Wiltse. The latter, from the time that he began to play until the game was concluded, gave one of the most admirable exhibitions at first base that had ever been seen in a series of this character. Not a few believe that New York would have lost the game had it not been for Wiltse, and his success on the base confirmed the judgment of those who had said that, even though a pitcher, he was one of the best first basemen in Base Ball. Wiltse accepted thirteen chances without a blunder, and made three beautiful stops in the eighth and ninth innings that kept the Athletics from scoring.

Naturally, in any game where no runs are made in a long succession of innings, every incident seems of greater importance as the game progresses. There were sensational plays, one after another, by outfielders of both teams. The skill of their performances was intensified by reason of the tremendous interest which had seized upon the partisan rivals. Murphy made a wonderful catch off the ground in right field for the Athletics, and Burns, upon three different occasions, ran back and caught long flies that might have resulted in long distance hits, and turned the tide in favor of the Athletics.

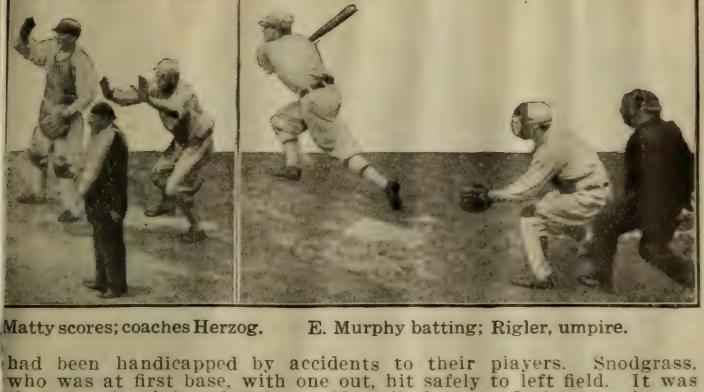
Had Baker been as dangerous with his home runs in the first inning as he had been in other games against the Giants, the Athletics might have won at the very start. The Giants failed to score in their half, but when the Athletics went to bat, Murphy reached first on a fumble by Doyle. Oldring hit safely to left, and Collins advanced both runners with a sacrifice. With Baker the next batter, the crowd begged for a home run, but he struck out, and on bad balls at that. McInnes rapped a fly to Burns, and the Athletics' fine opening had been wasted on the air. It was the third inning of this game which demonstrated how much the Giants



1, Baker; 2, Collins; 3, Bender; 4, Schang; 5, Plank.

A GROUP OF PHILADELPHIA AMERICANS—WORLD'S CHAMPIONS.

Van Oeyen. Photos.



Matty scores; coaches Herzog. E. Murphy batting; Rigler, umpire.

had been handicapped by accidents to their players. Snodgrass, who was at first base, with one out, hit safely to left field. It was the general opinion that he could easily have made it a two-bagger had he been in condition to run. Mathewson followed with a long single to center, and Snodgrass, staggering gamely around the bases, reached third by a great effort. Had he been in his best condition, between his hit and that of Mathewson, the Giants would have had a run. Snodgrass pulled up at third base so badly crippled that McGraw, in mercy, took him out of the game and substituted Wiltse. Herzog rapped a grounder to Plank, and Wiltse tried to score, but was thrown out at the plate. Doyle flied to Oldring, and the inning was over.

When the eighth inning began, the pitchers showed a little of the strain through which they had been working. In the Athletics' half, Murphy rapped a wicked grounder toward right field. Had it not been for Wiltse's fine stop, it would almost certainly have been a three-base hit. Fletcher threw Oldring out, and Collins and Baker followed with hard base hits to left field. Were McInnes able to bat the ball safely the game would end, and when he walked to the plate he was greeted with tremendous cheering by the Athletic partisans. He smashed a hot grounder to Herzog, who trapped the ball almost squarely over third base, and the side was out.

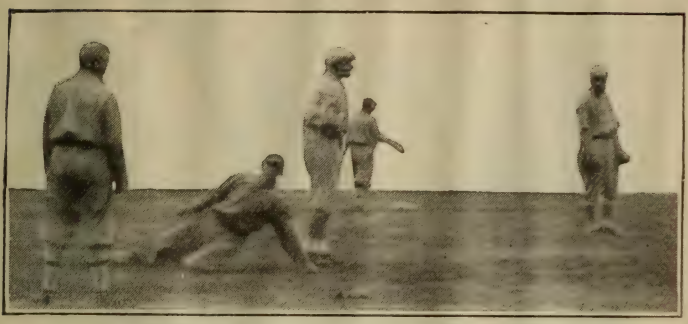
New York had two men on bases in their half of the ninth, but even though only one hand was out, the necessary base hit was not forthcoming, and the Giants lost another chance to score. Not a few believed that the Athletics lost victory in their half of the ninth by bad work on the bases. Strunk started with a single to center, and Barry followed with a scratch hit between Wiltse and Mathewson. Doyle got the ball and made an unnecessary throw to first base. It was also a wild throw, the ball going to the stand. Strunk ran to third, and in view of the fact that a single run would have won the game for the Athletics, he was censured for not trying to score, as he is a very fast runner.

As it was, he remained at third, and with Lapp as the next batter, Mathewson called into play every art that he knew of pitching. Lapp batted the ball to Wiltse, who made a fine stop, and with lightning recovery, threw to the plate and caught Strunk. Again there was a disposition to criticise Strunk, it being maintained that he had not taken enough lead from third base. Instead of putting in a pinch hitter to replace Plank, the Athletics' manager sent his pitcher in regular order to the plate. He batted a weak grounder to Wiltse, and Barry was run down between third and home. There



1, Bush; 2, Lapp; 3, E. Murphy; 4, Strunk; 5, Oldring.

A GROUP OF PHILADELPHIA AMERICANS—WORLD'S CHAMPIONS.
Van Oeyen, Photos.



Collins sliding safely to third on Baker's hit.

was still one more player to be put out, and with Lapp at third, the Philadelphia fans hoped against hope. Murphy was their reliance, but he tapped the ball to Mathewson, and was thrown out at first base.

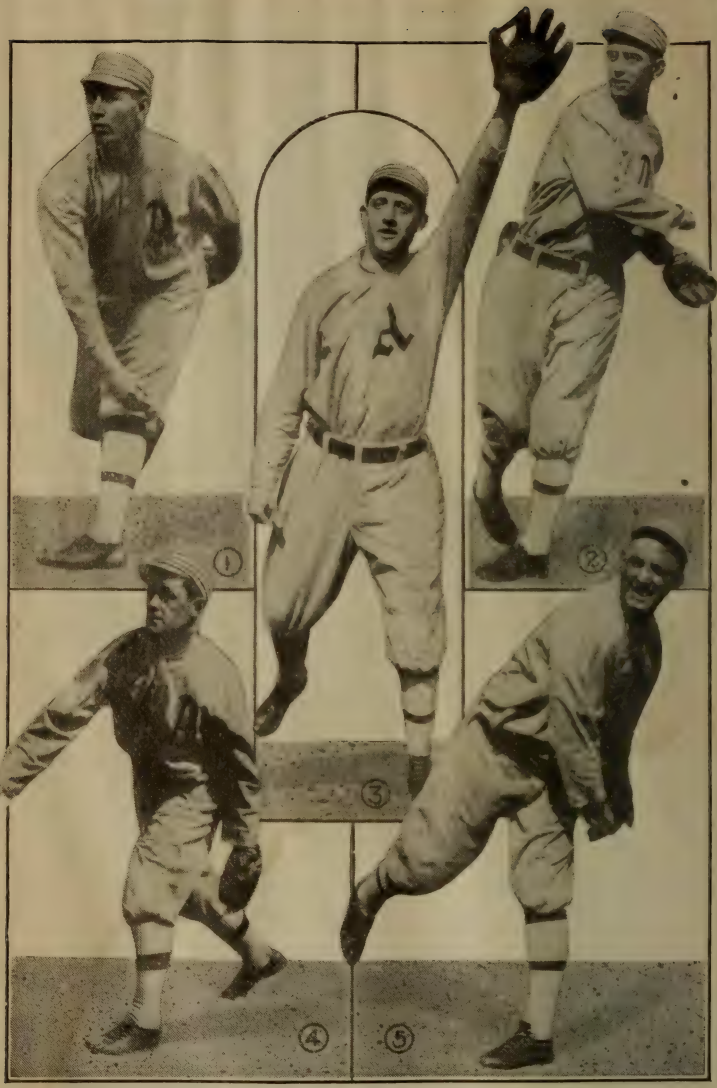
It was a most exciting inning, and it seemed almost incredible that the side could have been put out without a run being scored, in view of the difficult chances with which the Giants were being assailed. It was this inning in which Wiltse shone so brightly.

Then came the tenth, in which the Giants won. McLean, the first batter, made a clean base hit to right field. Grant was put on first base to run for him. Wiltse sacrificed, and Grant went to second. Mathewson ripped a slashing hit to left center field, and Grant ran along the base line between third and home faster, perhaps, than ever before he had run in his life. He crossed the plate with the first run of the game. Herzog rapped a grounder to Collins, who attempted to force Mathewson at second. He threw toward Barry, but the ball hit Mathewson on the head and bounded into the outfield. Mathewson went to third and Herzog to second. This seemed to unsteady Plank, and he hit Doyle with a pitched ball, filling the bases. Fletcher rapped a grounder toward Baker, who had set himself to stop the ball, but it took an unexpected bound and went over his head. Mathewson and Herzog had no trouble to cross the plate on this hit. Burns struck out, and Shafer flied to Murphy. In the Athletics' half of the tenth inning, they went out in one-two-three order. Thus ended a contest that, for downright tenseness, strained nerves and excited temperaments, never had its equal, perhaps, in a world's series, and certainly never had its superior.

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The third game, which was played at the Polo Grounds, October 9, on a heavy field, without question was the least interesting of any of the five. Tesreau started the game for the Giants, and Mack selected Bush to pitch against them. In two innings the Athletics had taken enough of Tesreau's measure to relegate him to the bench. They scored five runs. McGraw kept him in the box, however, trusting that the Giants might start a rally which would break down Bush, but the youngster held up steadily, and the further he went, the better he acquitted himself. The Athletics began to hit Tesreau again in the seventh inning, and the New York manager finally withdrew him from the game and substituted Crandall.

This game unquestionably was won by systematic and hard hit-



1, Houck; 2, Barry; 3. Wyckoff; 4, McInnes; 5. D. Murphy.

A GROUP OF PHILADELPHIA AMERICANS—WORLD'S CHAMPIONS.
Van Oeyen. Photos.



Doyle crossing first base; Egan, umpire.

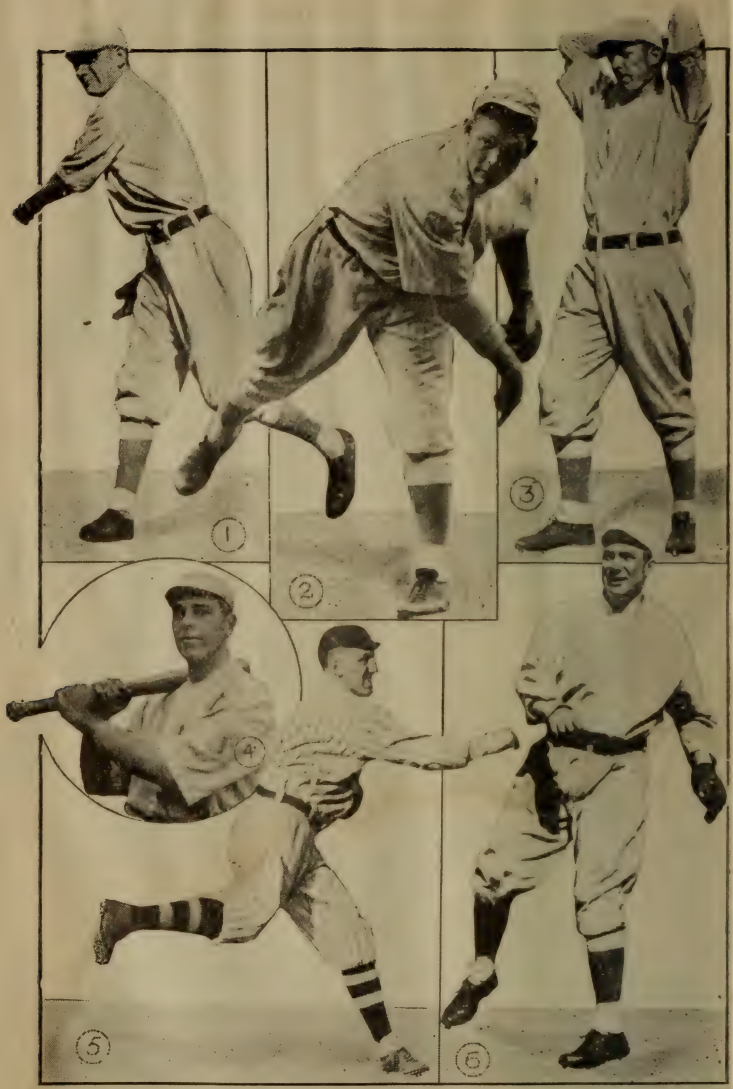
ting on the part of the American League champions. It was an unqualified slugging battle. All told, the Athletics got twelve hits, Collins made three of these, including a three-bagger, while Schang made a home run. The Giants had many chances, but at no time in their three years of competition in a world's series did they bat with greater feebleness. Perhaps this was due to the unfortunate start in the first inning. With two men on bases, Fletcher hit the ball like a shot toward center field, but straight into Barry's hands, and an easy double play was the result. On the other hand, when the Athletics had two men on bases in the first inning, with two out, Strunk batted a grounder to Fletcher, who made a clean pick-up, but because the ball was wet, it slipped over the ends of his fingers and shot far over Merkle's head. That presented the Athletics with two runs, exactly as they had been presented with two in the first game, because of Shafer's misjudgment. In the second inning, with two out for the Athletics, Murphy scratched a weak hit to the infield, and went to third on Oldring's single. The latter stole second, and Collins hit squarely over second base for a single, sending home two men. That made the score 5—0 in favor of the Athletics, and forced New York into playing a slugging game, pure and simple, with any hope to win.

In the second, third and fourth innings, the Giants were so powerless against Bush that the game dragged. In the fifth, they got their first run. Murray made it with a base on balls, a steal, Schang's wild throw, and McLean's single, which was too hot for Baker to handle cleanly. The batters who followed Murray failed to do anything. In the seventh inning, New York made another run, which was their last of the game. Shafer, the first batter, rapped a double to left field. Murray batted a single to the same field and scored Shafer. That ended the fun, as a double play followed almost immediately, and while Merkle was given a base on balls, Crandall, now in the game for Tesreau, was thrown out at first base.

Merkle played first base for New York, although not in the best of condition. He was very lame, and showed it.

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The fourth game of the series was played on October 10, at Philadelphia, on a heavy ground, but, for a welcome change, with clear, warm weather. This game, like the other which was played in Philadelphia, was far more sensational than any one of the three



1. Marquard; 2, Tesreau; 3, Mathewson; 4, Snodgrass; 5, Demaree; 6, Doyle.

A GROUP OF NEW YORK GIANTS—NATIONAL LEAGUE CHAMPIONS.
Conlon, Photos.



Collins and Baker scoring. Collins at bat; McLean catching; Rigler, umpire.

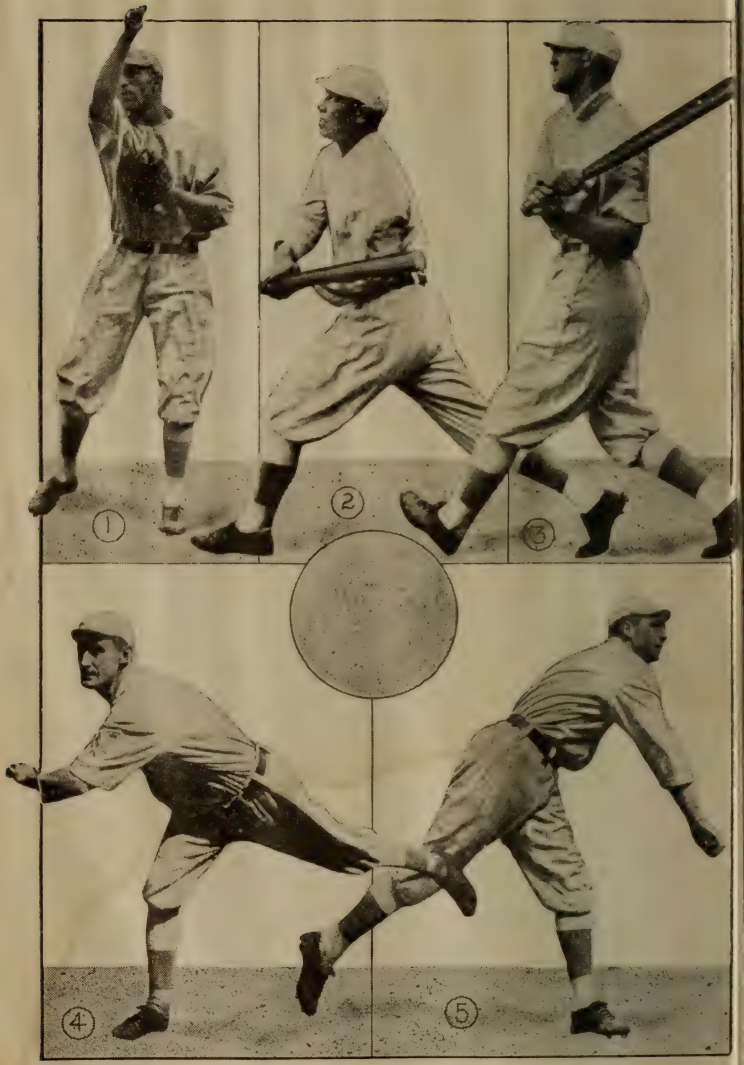
played in New York. It seemed as if the reputation of the Giants for being a better road playing team than a home playing team had followed them into the world's series.

The one bright feature of the game was the wonderful rally which was made by the New York batters in the seventh and eighth innings. And it is possible that if Oldring had not made one of the most sensational catches of the series in the fifth inning, New York would have defeated the Athletics for the second time on their home field. This catch was really one of the most important plays which had been made in all the four games. Sometimes it seems as if not enough credit has been given Oldring for managing to get up to the ball and holding it. If this game had gone against the Athletics, the whole outcome of the series might have been changed.

Murray was on third and Cooper, a very fast runner, on first, when McCormick walked to the plate to bat for Demaree. The famous pinch hitter rapped the ball on a line to left field. It was marvelous, in the first place, that Oldring could get up to it, for the ball traveled like a shot, and quite as marvelous that he could hold it, as it struck his glove certainly not more than six inches above the ground. Anybody who has caught a hot line drive knows how difficult it is to hold a ball when running hard and stooping forward almost to the ground. Had the ball got away from Oldring, Murray could have walked home, and Cooper probably would also have scored. In view of the fact that New York subsequently made five runs, it is easy to see how much mischief was saved by Oldring's catch.

Demaree was put in this game by McGraw to obtain his first world's series experience. His support was none too good, and he was not quite up to the mark which had been expected by those who were sanguine that his curve ball and change of pace would baffle the American League champions. It was some surprise when Bender was put in to pitch by Mack, as it had been generally believed that he would not use the Indian pitcher again until the fifth game. The dashing attack of the Giants toward the close of the contest showed that Bender, perhaps, might have taken another day's rest without injury to his reputation. The fortunate catch by Oldring may have been a saving factor—very likely was—that prevented Bender from escaping with a defeat, as happened to Plank.

The Giants again had a crippled line-up. Snodgrass tried to play center field, but discontinued when a weak fly went for a hit that he would have been able to catch had he been in condition. Merkle



1, Merkle; 2, Meyers; 3, Fletcher; 4, Wiltse; 5, Shafer.

A GROUP OF NEW YORK GIANTS—NATIONAL LEAGUE CHAMPIONS.
Conlon, Photos.



Cooper, who ran for McLean, safe at third.



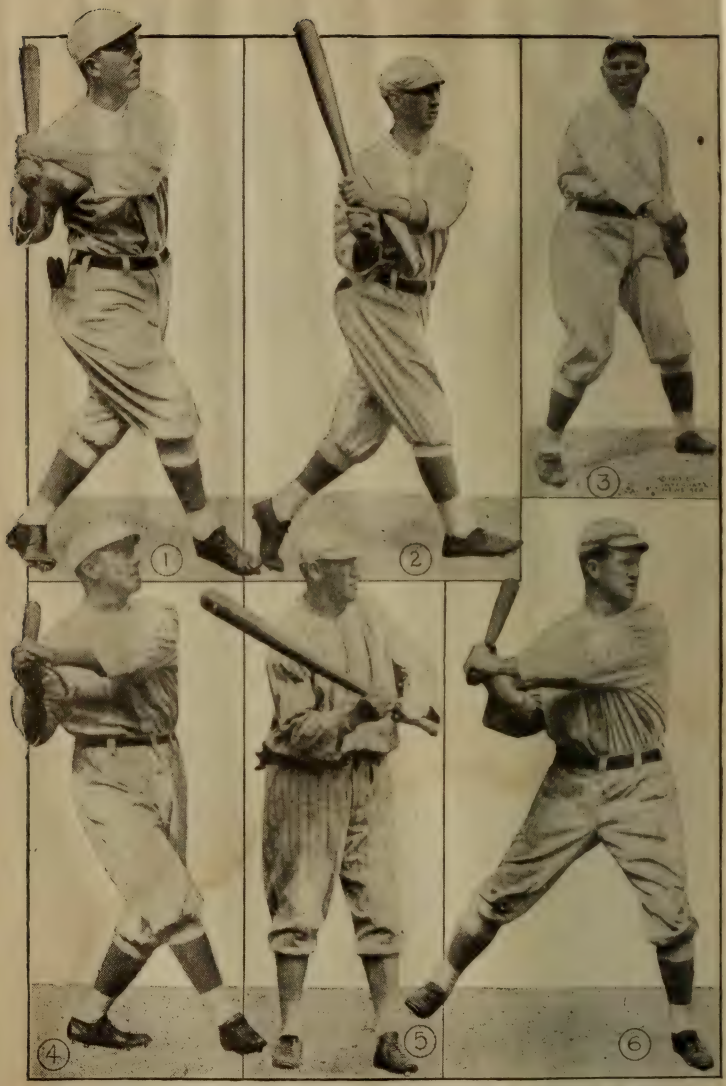
Oldring crossing the plate.

was at first base, but his ankle was still so stiff and sore, that he was unable to play his customary strong game. His slowness on the field kept him from catching an easy foul fly by Barry, and this gave the Philadelphia shortstop a life, and eventually a run. As the Athletics defeated New York by only one run, it is in evidence how important this run of Barry's happened to be.

The Athletics scored their first run in the second inning. McInnes hit a slow, low fly toward center field. Snodgrass limped slowly in for the ball, and ordinarily would have caught it with ease. Hopping on one foot, he made a last desperate effort to reach it, but the ball fell at his feet, and McInnes was credited with a single. Strunk sacrificed, and then another petty tragedy was added, when Merkle, still staggering on his sprained ankle, vainly tried to catch a pop foul batted by Barry. He barely touched the ball, and, of course, dropped it. Barry injected more tragedy into the situation for the New York partisans by rapping a solid two-base hit to left field, which scored McInnes, and gave the Athletics their first run.

In the third inning, it had become so evident that Snodgrass was too crippled to play, that Manager McGraw took him out of the game. Shafer went to center field and Herzog to third base. With these changes, the defense of the New York team was somewhat improved, but when the field had been shifted, the pitching began to weaken a trifle. It was in the fourth inning that the downfall of Demaree took place. With one out, Strunk beat an infield hit toward third base. Barry smashed a hard drive to center for a single, and Schang followed with a similar hit, which scored Strunk and Barry, two earned runs for the Athletics. Schang moved up to third on a passed ball, and an unfortunate fumble by Merkle of Bender's grounder permitted him to score. Murphy flied out, and Oldring singled to center. Bender went to third on that drive, but McLean was quick enough in fielding Collins' tap in front of the plate to retire the batter. This ended the inning, but Demaree had been hit quite as hard as any New York pitcher during the series.

It has already been told how Oldring prevented the Giants from making at least one run, and possibly two, in their half of the fifth, and while they failed to do so, the Athletics took advantage of the opportunity to make two more for themselves. By doing this, they placed the score 6—0 in their favor. The game looked so top-heavy and one-sided that many of the Giants' fans left the grounds and started for the New York train. These last two runs of the Athletics were made against Marquard. Baker, who had been the tall left-hander's Nemesis, struck out. McInnes was thrown



1, Cooper; 2, Grant; 3, Crandall; 4, McCormick; 5, Thorpe; 6, Murray.

A GROUP OF NEW YORK GIANTS—NATIONAL LEAGUE CHAMPIONS.
Conlon, Photos.

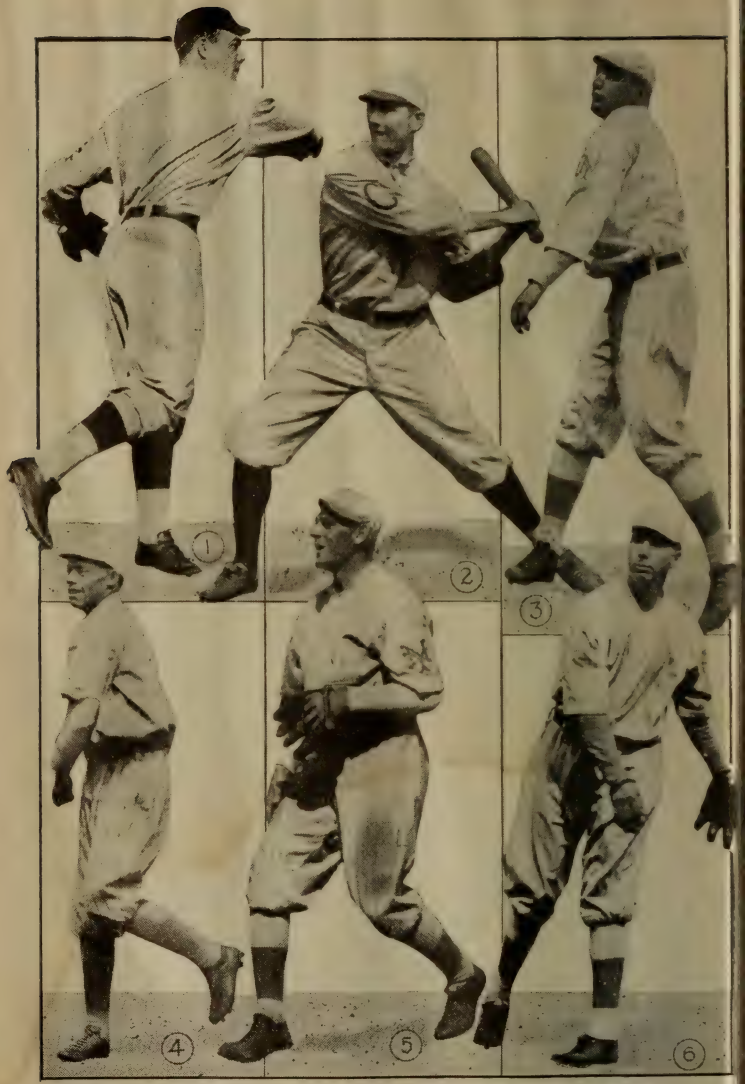


Collins safe at second. Baker crossing the plate on his home run hit.

out by Marquard, and it seemed to be an easy inning for New York. The left-hander lost control of the ball and gave a base on balls to Strunk. There were two strikes on Strunk at the time. The next batter was Barry, who was also placed on the defensive by Marquard, but the latter pitched the ball over the plate, and Barry hit for two bases, putting Strunk on third. Schang followed Barry. It has always been a much discussed question as to whether Marquard, with three balls and two strikes against Schang, should not have taken a chance and sent him to first base. The only chance that he did take was to pitch the ball waist high almost over the plate, and Schang promptly hit it to center field for a base hit, scoring both Strunk and Barry.

Now for the tale of the New York runs in the seventh and eighth innings, which were the culmination of one of the really great rallies in a world's series contest. In the seventh, Burns led off with a safe hit, and Shafer flied to Collins. Murray, who had two strikes against him, rapped the ball to left field for a single. Wilson batted next for the Giants, and with two strikes against him, Burns and Murray made a double steal. Wilson failed to touch the ball, and struck out. Merkle was the next batter. Two strikes were on him, when Bender pitched the ball on the corner of the plate. Merkle met it full, and smashed a hard line drive between left field and center. The ball struck the ground, but had been hit with so much force that it bounded over the low fence that separated the bleachers from the playing field. This home run drive netted the Giants three runs in that inning.

This temporary success so encouraged the Giants that, in the eighth inning, they went at Bender like a whirlwind, and undoubtedly, for a few moments, had him wholly at sea. If they could have maintained that same attack in the ninth, they might have won. As it was, Bender was lucky to get through the eighth inning so successfully as he did. Herzog, the first batter for New York, made a slashing single. Doyle hit the ball with terrific force toward right field, and it was only Collins' wonderful stop that forced Herzog at second. Ill luck still pursued the Giants, for Fletcher hit the ball so hard to Bender that it took the Indian off his feet. Nevertheless, Bender recovered the ball and Doyle was forced at second. Two strikes had been registered on Burns, but he swung at the next ball for a hard double, which scored Fletcher. Bender slipped the ball straight over the plate to Shafer, and he cut it like a flash to right field for three bases, scoring Burns. Murray, the next batter, hit equally as hard as any of his prede-



1, Burns; 2, Bescher; 3, Hearne; 4, Schupp; 5, Schauer; 6, Fromme.

A GROUP OF NEW YORK GIANTS—NATIONAL LEAGUE CHAMPIONS.
Conlon, Photos.



Schang rounding third on his home run hit.

cessors, but with the same luck that had befallen Doyle and Fletcher. The ball went straight into Collins' hands, who threw Murray out at first, and a tremendous shout of glee arose from the stands where the Philadelphia spectators sat.

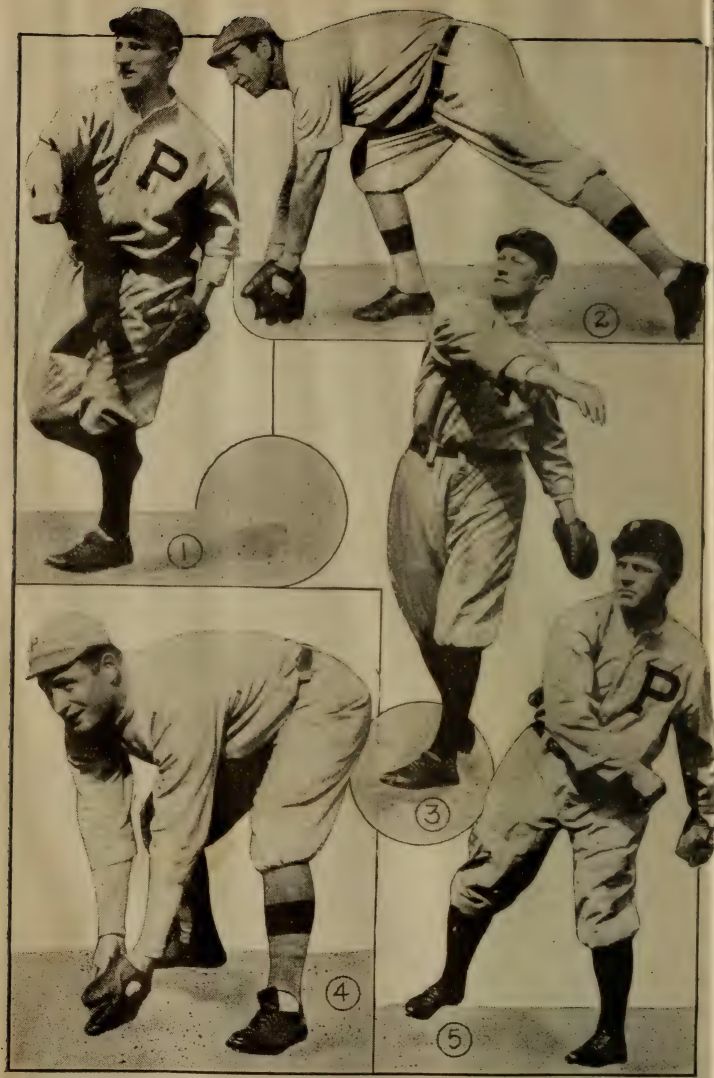
The Athletics could do nothing with Marquard in their half of the ninth, and Crandall, batting for Wilson in the Giants' half of the ninth, rapped another hard drive to Collins, which resulted in an out at first base. Merkle smashed a liner with much force straight into Murphy's hands, and Grant, batting for Marquard, lifted an easy foul to Schang.

□□□

The fifth and last game was played at the Polo Grounds, October 11. The Athletics won the game, 3—1, Plank again pitching against Mathewson. The Giants seemed to have spent all their energy in Philadelphia the day before, and were powerless, and sometimes feeble, in their efforts to bat the ball. But two hits were made by the New York team. One of these was made by Mathewson and the other by McLean. There were some sharp drives by New York players, but most of them were admirably taken care of by the Athletics' infield. Barry gave a beautiful display at short-stop, with two putouts and seven assists. It was, to some extent, his cleverness that enabled Plank to make such a fine pitching record. Collins covered a great deal of ground at second base, and in the outfield, Murphy and Oldring pulled down two long line drives, the first made by Doyle and the second by Fletcher, that might easily have been extra base hits.

Of the three runs which were made by the Athletics, all were the result of errors. The sole run of the Giants was also due, in part, to a misplay, so that in reality Mathewson and Plank, for the second time, practically pitched shut-out Base Ball for nine innings. That, of itself, is one of the most remarkable instances in all world's series contests.

The Athletics scored their first run in the first inning. Murphy tapped a weak grounder to the infield, but the ball rolled in such a manner that it was impossible for Fletcher to field it. Oldring bunted, and Mathewson grabbed the ball and shot it to second base, for a force-out on Murphy. Collins singled to right field and Oldring went to third. Baker rapped a sacrifice to Burns, and if the latter had made an accurate throw to the plate, it is fair to presume that he would have caught Oldring. The ball went too high for McLean, and Oldring scored.



1, Lobert; 2, Doolan; 3, Luderus; 4, Walsh; 5, Knabe.

A GROUP OF PHILADELPHIA NATIONALS.

Conlon, Photos.



Oldring out at home.



McInnes scores on Barry's two-bagger.

In the third inning, Murphy batted a single to left field, and Oldring pushed a grounder to Doyle. The latter, in his anxiety to make a double play, missed the ball, and failed to get either the runner or batter. It was an easy chance to retire both men. Collins pushed a sacrifice to Merkle, advancing both base-runners. Baker rapped a grounder straight to Merkle, and the Giants' first baseman, after running up the line to meet Baker, missed him, then threw the ball to the home plate, to head off Murphy, who had started in, had run back, and started for the plate the second time. The throw missed Murphy by about two feet, and he scored. Baker was also safe. Oldring went to third base, and reached home when McInnes batted a long sacrifice fly to Burns.

The sole run which was made by the Giants, was counted in the fifth inning. Burns popped a feeble fly to McInnes, and Shafer's patience was rewarded by a base on balls. Murray lifted a high fly that dropped in the center of the diamond. Both Plank and Baker went after the ball, and each got in the other's way, Plank finally making a muff. Shafer ran to second base, and scored when McLean hit safely to center. Again the bad luck of the Giants asserted itself, for Merkle batted the ball with tremendous speed, but, unfortunately, straight to Collins, and a fast double play followed.

In the sixth inning, the Giants made their last despairing attempt to score. Mathewson singled to right field. Herzog slashed into the ball hard enough to drive it to the fence, but, with the usual fate which pursued the New York team, sent it straight to Barry, and a double play followed. Doyle backed Murphy into the stone wall in right field to catch his long drive, and that was the finish of any hard batting by the Giants. The scores are as follows:

FIRST GAME.

ATHLETICS.	AB.	R.	H.	2B.	3B.	HR.	TB.	SO.	BB.	SH.	SB.	LB.	TC.	PO.	A.	E.
E. Murphy, rf	4	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	2	..	..
Oldring, lf	4	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	2	2	..	..
Collins, 2b	3	3	3	..	1	..	5	..	1	..	1	1	10	4	1	..
Baker, 3b	4	1	3	..	..	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	3	..
McInnes, 1b	3	..	1	1	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	1	10	10	..	..
Strunk, cf	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..
Barry, ss	4	1	1	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	3	1
Schang, c	4	..	1	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	1	5	4	1	..
Bender, p	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..
Totals	34	6	11	2	2	1	20	3	2	1	1	4	43	27	15	1



1, Seaton; 2, Alexander; 3, Rixey; 4, Brennan; 5, Chalmers.

A GROUP OF PHILADELPHIA NATIONALS.

Conlon, Photos.

NEW YORK.	AB.	R.	H.	2B.	3B.	HR.	TB.	SO.	BB.	SH.	SB.	LB.	TC.	PO.	A.	E.
Shafer, cf	5	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	3	3	..	..
Doyle, 2b	4	1	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	4	2	2	..
Fletcher, ss	4	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	2	..
Burns, lf	4	..	1	1	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	1	3	3	..	..
Herzog, 3b	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	1	2	..
Murray, rf	4	..	2	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..
Meyers, c	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	4	2	..
Merkle, 1b	4	2	2	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	11	11	..	..
Marquard, p	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	6	..	6	..
Crandall, p	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tesreau, p	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
*McCormick	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
†McLean	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals	36	4	11	1	..	..	12	4	..	1	..	6	42	27	15	..

* Batted for Marquard in fifth inning. † Batted for Tesreau in ninth inning.

Athletics	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	1	0—6
New York	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	0—4

Pitching record—Off Marquard, 8 hits in 5 innings (at bat, 21); off Crandall, 3 hits in 2 innings, none out in eighth (at bat, 9); off Tesreau, 0 hits in 2 innings (at bat, 4). Double play—Barry, Collins and McInnes. First base on balls—Off Marquard 1; off Tesreau 1. Umpires—Klem, at plate; Egan, on bases; Rigler, at left field; Connolly, at right field. Scorers—Richter and Spink, National Commission, and Joseph Jackson, Base Ball Writers' Association. Time of game—2.06. Weather—Cloudy, with rain. Attendance—36,291.

SECOND GAME.

NEW YORK.	AB.	R.	H.	2B.	3B.	HR.	TB.	SO.	BB.	SH.	SB.	LB.	TC.	PO.	A.	E.
Herzog, 3b	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	1	4	..
Doyle, 2b	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	10	3	5	2
Fletcher, ss	5	..	2	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	2	4	1	3	..
Burns, lf	4	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	1	4	4	..	..
Shafer, cf	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Murray, rf	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
McLean, c	4	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	6	5	1	..
Wilson, c	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
Snodgrass, 1b	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	..
Wiltse, 1b	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	16	13	3	..
Mathewson, p	3	1	2	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	2	4	1	3	..
*Grant	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals	37	3	7	..	..	..	7	6	2	1	..	8	52	30	20	2

* Ran for McLean in tenth inning.

ATHLETICS.	AB.	R.	H.	2B.	3B.	HR.	TB.	SO.	BB.	SH.	SB.	LB.	TC.	PO.	A.	E.
E. Murphy, rf	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	5	..	..
Oldring, lf	5	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	4	4	..	..
Collins, 2b	4	..	1	..	..	..	1	2	..	1	..	..	5	2	2	1
Baker, 3b	5	..	2	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	1
McInnes, 1b	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	5	5	..	..
Strunk, cf	3	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	4	4	..	..
Barry, ss	4	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	3	2	1	..
Lapp, c	4	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	8	7	1	..
Plank, p	4	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	3	1	2	..
Totals	38	..	8	..	..	..	8	5	1	1	..	10	38	30	6	2

New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3—3
Athletics	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Hit by pitched ball—By Plank 1 (Doyle). Umpires—Connolly, at plate; Rigler, on bases; Klem, at left field; Egan, at right field. Scorers—Richter



1, Saier; 2, Archer; 3, Bresnahan; 4, Evers, Mgr.; 5, Lavender.

A GROUP OF CHICAGO NATIONALS.

Conlon, Ph

and Spink, National Commission, and Joseph Jackson, Base Ball Writers' Association. Time of game—2.22. Weather—Cloudy and threatening rain. Attendance—20,563.

THIRD GAME.

ATHLETICS.	AB.	R.	H.	2B.	3B.	HR.	TB.	SO.	BB.	SH.	SB.	LB.	TC.	PO.	A.	E.
E. Murphy, rf	5	1	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..
Oldring, lf	5	3	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Collins, 2b	5	2	3	..	1	..	5	..	..	..	1	..	9	5	4	..
Baker, 3b	4	1	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	1	4	3	1	..
McInnes, 1b	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	9	9	..	..
Strunk, cf	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..
Barry, ss	4	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	5	2	3	..
Schang, c	4	1	1	..	..	1	4	2	..	..	..	..	8	5	2	1
Bush, p	4	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..
Totals	39	8	12	..	1	1	17	4	..	..	3	4	39	27	11	1

NEW YORK.	AB.	R.	H.	2B.	3B.	HR.	TB.	SO.	BB.	SH.	SB.	LB.	TC.	PO.	A.	E.
Herzog, 3b	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
Doyle, 2b	4	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	6	5	1	..
Fletcher, ss	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	2	5	2	2	1
Burns, lf	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..
Shafer, cf	3	1	1	1	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	2	2	..	..
Murray, rf	3	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	4	4	..	..
McLean, c	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	1	..
Wilson, c	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..
Merkle, 1b	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	3	..	..
Wiltse, 1b	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	2	..	..
Tesreau, p	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Crandall, p	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..
*Cooper	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Totals	29	2	5	1	..	..	6	3	4	..	3	5	34	27	6	1

* Ran for McLean in fifth inning.

Athletics	3	2	0	6	0	0	2	1	0—8
New York	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0—2

Pitching record—Off Tesreau, 11 hits in 6 1-3 innings (at bat, 31); off Crandall, 1 hit in 2 2-3 innings (at bat, 8). Double plays—Collins and Barry; Bush, Barry and McInnes; Schang and Collins; Doyle (unassisted). Hit by pitched ball—By Bush 1 (Fletcher). Umpires—Rigler, at plate; Connolly, on bases; Klem, at left field; Egan, at right field. Scorers—Richter and Spink, National Commission, and Joseph Jackson, Base Ball Writers' Association. Time of game—2.11. Weather—Cloudy, grounds heavy. Attendance—36,888

FOURTH GAME.

ATHLETICS.	AB.	R.	H.	2B.	3B.	HR.	TB.	SO.	BB.	SH.	SB.	LB.	TC.	PO.	A.	E.
E. Murphy, rf	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	3	..	..
Oldring, lf	4	..	2	..	1	..	4	1	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..
Collins, 2b	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	6	3	3	..
Baker, 3b	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..
McInnes, 1b	4	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	7	7	..	..
Strunk, cf	2	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	3	3	..	..
Barry, ss	4	2	3	2	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	1	4	2	2	..
Schang, c	2	1	2	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	2	7	6	1	..
Bender, p	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	3	..
Totals	33	6	9	2	1	..	13	2	3	1	1	7	36	27	9	..



1, Corriden; 2, Schulte; 3, Pierce; 4, Williams; 5, Leach.

A GROUP OF CHICAGO NATIONALS.

Conlon, Photos.

NEW YORK.	AB.	R.	H.	2B.	3B.	HR.	TB.	SO.	BB.	SH.	SB.	LB.	TC.	PO.	A.	E.
Snodgrass, cf	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..
Herzog, 3b	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..
Doyle, 2b	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	6	2	4	..
Fletcher, ss	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
Burns, lf	4	2	2	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	2	2	..	..
Shafer, cf-3b	4	..	1	..	1	..	3	2	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..
Murray, rf	2	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	2	2	2	..	..
McLean, c	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	1	..
Wilson, c	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	..
Merkle, 1b	4	1	1	..	..	1	4	1	..	..	..	..	12	10	1	2
Demaree, p	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..
Marquard, p	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..
*Cooper	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
†McCormick	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
‡Crandall	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
§Grant	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals	34	5	8	1	1	1	14	5	1	..	2	4	36	24	11	3

* Ran for McLean in fifth inning. † Batted for Demaree in fifth inning.
‡ Batted for Wilson in ninth inning. § Batted for Marquard in ninth inning.

Athletics	0	1	0	3	2	0	0	0	x—6
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	0—5

Pitching record—Off Demaree, 7 hits in 4 innings (at bat, 19); off Marquard, 2 hits in 4 innings (at bat, 14). First base on balls—Off Demaree 1, off Marquard 2, off Bender 1. Hit by pitched ball—By Bender 1 (Murray). Passed ball—McLean. Umpires—Egan, at plate; Klem, on bases; Connolly, at left field; Rigler, at right field. Scorers—Richter and Spink, National Commission, and Joseph Jackson, Base Ball Writers' Association. Time of game—2.09. Weather—Variable. Attendance—20,568.

FIFTH GAME.

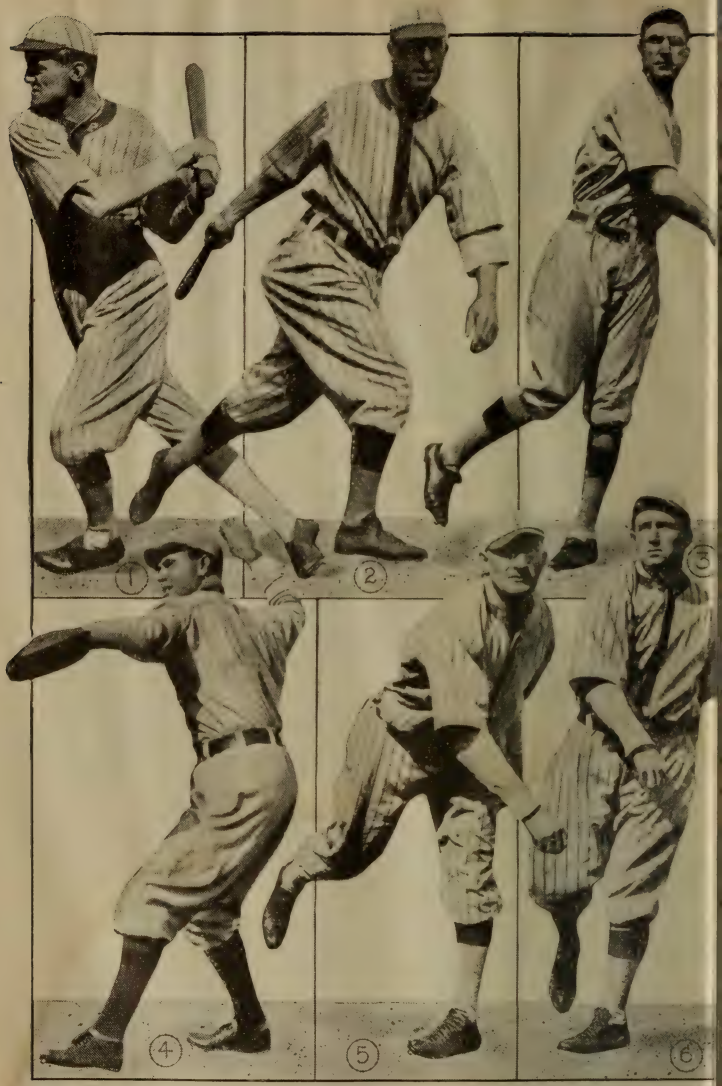
ATHLETICS.	AB.	R.	H.	2B.	3B.	HR.	TB.	SO.	BB.	SH.	SB.	LB.	TC.	PO.	A.	E.
E. Murphy, rf	3	1	2	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	1	3	3	..	..
Oldring, lf	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..
Collins, 2b	3	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	5	2	3	..
Baker, 3b	3	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	2	2	..	2	..
McInnes, 1b	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	14	14	..	..
Strunk, cf	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..
Barry, ss	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	2	7	..
Schang, c	4	..	1	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..
Plank, p	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	1
Totals	30	3	6	..	..	..	6	2	1	3	..	5	41	27	13	1

NEW YORK.	AB.	R.	H.	2B.	3B.	HR.	TB.	SO.	BB.	SH.	SB.	LB.	TC.	PO.	A.	E.
Herzog, 3b	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	1	2	..
Doyle, 2b	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	1	7	1
Fletcher, ss	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	2	3	..
Burns, lf	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	..	1
Shafer, cf	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..
Murray, rf	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	2	..	..
McLean, c	3	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	1	..
Merkle, 1b	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	14	..	..
Mathewson, p	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..
*Crandall	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals	28	1	2	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	1	44	27	15	2

* Batted for Mathewson in ninth inning.

Athletics	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0—3
New York	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0—1

Double plays—Barry, Collins and McInnes; Collins, Barry and McInnes. Umpires—Klem, at plate; Egan, on bases; Rigler, at left field; Connolly, at right field. Scorers—Richter and Spink, National Commission, and Joseph Jackson, Base Ball Writers' Association. Time of game—1.39. Weather—Partly cloudy. Attendance—36,682.



1, Carey; 2, Clarke, Mgr.; 3, Konetchy; 4, Gibson; 5, Wagner; 6, Viox

A GROUP OF PITTSBURGH NATIONALS.

Conlon, Photo

department:

ATHLETICS.	G.	AB.	R.	H.	2B.	3B.	HR.	TB.	SH.	SB.	SO.	BB.	PC.	PO.	A.	E.	TC.	PC.
E. Murphy	5	22	2	5	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	2	.227	15	..	..	15	1000
Oldring	5	22	5	6	..	1	..	8	..	1	1	..	.261	10	..	..	10	1000
Collins	5	19	5	8	..	2	..	12	2	3	2	1	.421	16	18	1	35	.971
Baker	5	20	2	9	..	..	1	12	1	1	2	..	.450	6	6	1	13	.923
McInnes	5	17	1	2	1	..	..	3	3	..	2	..	.118	45	..	..	45	1000
Strunk	5	17	3	2	..	..	..	2	1	..	2	2	.118	13	..	..	13	1000
Barry	5	20	3	6	3	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	.300	9	16	1	26	.962
Schang	4	14	2	5	..	1	1	10	..	..	4	2	.357	16	4	1	21	.952
Lapp	1	4	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	.250	7	1	..	8	1000
Bender	2	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	.000	..	5	..	5	1000
Plank	2	7	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	.143	1	3	1	5	.800
Bush	1	4	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	.250	..	1	..	1	1000
Totals		174	23	46	4	4	2	64	7	5	16	7	.264	138	54	5	197	.975

NEW YORK.	G.	AB.	R.	H.	2B.	3B.	HR.	TB.	SH.	SB.	SO.	BB.	PC.	PO.	A.	E.	TC.	PC.
Herzog	5	19	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	.053	6	8	..	14	1000
Doyle	5	20	1	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	1	..	.150	13	19	3	35	.914
Fletcher	5	18	1	5	..	..	..	5	..	1	1	1	.278	8	10	1	19	.947
Burns	5	19	2	3	2	..	..	5	..	1	5	1	.158	14	..	1	15	.933
Shafer	5	19	3	3	1	1	..	6	..	..	3	2	.158	8	..	..	8	1000
Murray	5	16	2	4	..	..	..	4	..	2	2	2	.250	9	..	..	9	1000
*McLean	5	12	..	6	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	.500	12	4	..	16	1000
Merkle	4	13	3	3	..	..	1	6	..	..	2	1	.231	38	1	2	41	.951
Mathewson	2	5	1	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	.600	1	5	..	6	1000
**Crandall	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.000	..	2	..	2	1000
Meyers	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.000	4	2	..	6	1000
Wilson	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	.000	4	1	..	5	1000
Snodgrass	2	3	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	.333	3	1	..	4	1000
***Wiltse	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	.000	15	3	..	18	1000
Marquard	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	.000	..	8	..	8	1000
Tesreau	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	.000	..	1	..	1	1000
†McCormick	2	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	.500	..	..	..	..	.000
‡Grant	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.000	..	..	..	..	.000
§Cooper	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	.000	..	..	..	..	.000
Demaree	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.000	..	2	..	2	1000
Totals		164	15	33	3	1	1	41	2	5	19	8	.201	135	67	7	209	.967

* McLean batted for Tesreau in ninth inning of first game. ** Crandall batted for Wilson in ninth inning of fourth game and for Mathewson in ninth inning of fifth game. *** Wiltse ran for Merkle in seventh inning of third game. † McCormick batted for Marquard in fifth inning of first game and for Demaree in fifth inning of fourth game. ‡ Grant ran for McLean in tenth inning of second game and batted for Marquard in ninth inning of fourth game. § Cooper ran for McLean in sixth inning of third game and for McLean in fifth inning of fourth game.



1, Adams; 2, Harmon; 3, Hendrix; 4, O'Toole; 5, McQuillan.

A GROUP OF PITTSBURGH NATIONALS.

Conlon, Photos

Athletics	4	3	2	6	4	0	2	2	0	0—23
New York	0	0	1	0	5	0	4	2	0	3—15

Left on bases—Athletics 30, New York 24.

Double plays—Athletics: Barry, Collins and McInnes 2; Collins, Barry and McInnes; Bush, Barry and McInnes; Schang and Collins; Collins and Barry; total 6. New York: Doyle, unassisted.

Struck out by Athletic pitchers—By Bender: Shafer 3, Merkle 2, Burns Murray, Doyle, Wilson; total 9. By Plank: Burns 3, Fletcher, Murray, Wiltse, Herzog; total 7. By Bush: Burns, Tesreau, Wilson; total 3. Grand total 19. By New York pitchers—By Mathewson: Collins 2, Schang 2, Lapp, Baker, McInnes; total 7. By Marquard: Strunk, Baker, Oldring; total 3. By Crandall: Bender, Bush; total 2. By Tesreau: Strunk, McInnes, Schang 2; total 4. Grand total 16.

Bases on balls off Athletic pitchers—Off Bender: Murray. Off Plank: Mathewson, Burns, Shafer; total 3. Off Bush: Fletcher, Shafer, Murray, Merkle; total 4. Grand total 8. Off New York pitchers—Off Marquard: Collins, Strunk, Schang; total 3. Off Tesreau: Murphy. Off Mathewson: Strunk, Murphy; total 2. Off Demaree: Schang. Grand total 7.

Relief pitchers' records—Off Marquard, 8 hits, 5 runs, in 21 times at bat in 5 innings; off Crandall, 3 hits, 1 run, in 9 times at bat in 2 innings, and none out in next inning; off Tesreau, no hits, no runs, in 7 times at bat in 2 innings of first game; off Tesreau, 11 hits, 7 runs, in 3 times at bat in 6 1-3 innings; off Crandall, 1 hit, 1 run, in 8 times at bat in 2 2-3 innings of third game; off Demaree, 7 hits, 4 runs, in 19 times at bat in 4 innings; off Marquard, 2 hits, 2 runs, in 14 times at bat in 4 innings of fourth game.

Muffed fly ball—Plank.

Muffed foul fly—Merkle.

Wild throws—Barry, Doyle, Collins, Baker, Schang, Fletcher, Burns; total 7.

Fumbles—Doyle 2, Merkle; total 3.

First base on errors—Athletics 4, New York 3.

Sacrifice flies—Baker, McInnes; total 2.

Hit by pitched ball—By Plank, Doyle; by Bush, Fletcher; by Bender, Murray.

Umpires—Egan and Connolly of the American League, and Klem and Rigler of the National League.

Official scorers—Francis C. Richter of Philadelphia and J. G. Taylor Spink of St. Louis, representing the National Commission, and Joseph Jackson, representing the Base Ball Writers' Association.

Average time of game—2.05 2-5.

Average attendance—50,200.

Weather—Warm and cloudy.

INDIVIDUAL BATTING AVERAGES.

The official averages of all players participating in the World's Championship Series of 1913 show that the Athletics, as a team, clearly demonstrated their superiority as batsmen over the New Yorks. The winner's average was .264 as against the New Yorks' .201. Each team had four players in the .300 class. Of the men who appeared in all of the five games, McLean of the New Yorks led with .500, with Baker of the Athletics second with .450. The figures are:

INDIVIDUAL ATHLETICS BATTING.

	G.	AB.	R.	H.	SB.	SH.	PC.
Baker	5	20	2	9	1	1	.450
Collins	5	19	5	8	3	2	.421
Schang	4	14	2	5	..	..	.357
Barry	5	20	3	6	..	..	.300
Oldring	5	22	5	6	1	..	.273
Bush	1	4	..	1	..	..	.250
Lapp	1	4	..	1	..	..	.250
E. Murphy	5	22	2	5	..	..	.227
Plank	2	7	..	1	..	..	.143
McInnes	5	17	1	2	..	3	.118
Strunk	5	17	3	2	..	1	.118
Bender	2	8	..	..	..	..	.000



1, Tyler; 2, Sweeney; 3, Maranville: 4. Rariden; 5, James; 6, Perdue.

A GROUP OF BOSTON NATIONALS.

Conlon, Photos.

INDIVIDUAL NEW YORK BATTING.

	G.	AB.	R.	H.	SB.	SH.	PC.
Mathewson	2	5	1	3	..	..	.600
McLean	5	12	..	6	..	..	.500
McCormick	2	2	1	1	..	..	.500
Snodgrass	2	3	..	1	..	..	.333
Fletcher	5	18	1	5	1	..	.278
Murray	5	16	2	4	2	..	.250
Merkle	4	13	3	3	..	..	.231
Shafer	5	19	2	3	..	..	.158
Burns	5	19	2	3	1	..	.158
Doyle	5	20	1	3	..	..	.150
Herzog	5	19	1	1	..	..	.053
Meyers	1	4	..	..	..	..	.000
Wilson	3	3	..	..	..	..	.000
Wiltse	2	2	..	..	..	1	.000
Marquard	2	1	..	..	..	1	.000
Tesreau	2	2	..	..	..	..	.000
Crandall	4	4	..	..	..	..	.000
Demaree	1	1	..	..	..	..	.000
Cooper	2	..	..	..	1	..	.000
Grant	2	1	1	..	..	..	.000

Team batting average: Athletics, .264; New York, .201.

INDIVIDUAL FIELDING AVERAGES.

The New Yorks also finished second in fielding, but the Athletics had an advantage of only 8 points. The figures follow:

CATCHERS.

	G.	PO.	A.	E.	PB.	PC.		G.	PO.	A.	E.	PB.	PC.
Lapp	1	7	1	..	..	1000	Wilson	4	4	1	..	..	1000
Meyers	1	4	2	..	..	1000	Schang	4	16	4	1	..	.952
McLean	4	12	4	..	1	1000							

PITCHERS.

	G.	PO.	A.	E.	PC.		G.	PO.	A.	E.	PC.
Bender	2	..	5	..	1000	Tesreau	2	..	1	..	1000
Bush	1	..	1	..	1000	Demaree	1	..	2	..	1000
Mathewson	2	1	5	..	1000	Crandall	2	..	2	..	1000
Marquard	2	..	8	..	1000	Plank	2	1	3	1	.800

FIRST BASEMEN.

McInnes	5	45	..	..	1000	Snodgrass	1	1	1	..	1000
Wiltse	2	15	3	..	1000	Merkle	4	38	1	2	.951

SECOND BASEMEN.

Collins	5	16	18	1	.971	Doyle	5	13	19	3	.914

THIRD BASEMEN.

Herzog	5	6	8	..	1000	Baker	5	6	6	1	.923
Shafer	1	1	..	..	1000							

SHORTSTOPS.

Barry	5	9	16	1	.962	Fletcher	5	8	10	1	.947

OUTFIELDERS.

Murphy	5	15	..	..	1000	Snodgrass	1	2	..	..	1000
Oldring	5	10	..	..	1000	Murray	5	9	..	..	1000
Strunk	5	13	..	..	1000	Burns	5	14	..	1	.933
Shafer	5	7	..	..	1000							

Team fielding average: Athletics, .975; New York, .967.



1, Connolly; 2, Myers; 3, Mann; 4, Rudolph; 5, Whaling.

A GROUP OF BOSTON NATIONALS.

Conlon, Photos..

THE PITCHERS' RECORDS.

Bender and Bush of the Athletics were the only pitchers who came out of the series with clean records. Bender won two games and Bush one, while Plank won one and lost one. Mathewson had the same record. The figures follow:

	G.	W.	L.	PC.	IP.	Opp. AB.	Opp. H.	BB.	HB.	SO.	TO.	PC.
Bender	2	2	..	1000	18	70	19	1	1	9	..	.271
Bush	1	1	..	1000	9	29	5	4	1	3	..	.173
Plank	2	1	1	.500	19	65	9	3	1	7	..	.138
Mathewson	2	1	1	.500	19	68	14	2	..	7	..	.206
Marquard	2	..	1	.000	9	35	10	3	..	3	1	.286
Tesreau	2	..	1	.000	8 1-3	35	11	1	..	4	1	.311
Demaree	1	..	1	.000	4	19	7	1	..	..	1	.368
Crandall	2	..	..	.000	4 2-3	17	4	..	..	2	1	.235

Crandall did not pitch a full game, though he took part in two contests, and is charged neither with a defeat nor a victory. Marquard pitched in five innings of the first game and is charged with the defeat. Crandall followed for two innings and Tesreau for the last two, neither being charged with defeat or victory. Tesreau pitched 6 1-3 innings in the third game and is charged with defeat. Crandall pitched the last 2 2-3 innings. Demaree pitched four innings of the fourth game and is charged with defeat. Marquard pitched the last four innings.

FINANCIAL RESULT.

The attendance and receipts of the 1913 World's Championship Series fell far below those of 1912, which was a record-breaking year in the history of the event; but in 1912 there were eight games played, one being a tie, between New York and Boston, before the latter was declared champion, while in 1913 only five games were played. In the 1912 series the total attendance was 251,901 paid; the receipts, $490,449; each club's share, $147,571.70; National Commission's share, $49,044.90; the players' share for four games, $146,915.91. Each Boston player received $4,022, and each New York player $2,566. In 1913 the total attendance was 151,000 paid; the receipts, $325,980; each club's share, $79,109.15; National Commission's share, $32,497.51; the players' share for four games, 60 per cent. to winners and 40 per cent. to losers, $135,264.19. Each Athletic player (25) received $3,246.36, and each New York player (25) received $2,162.22. For purposes of comparison the following is an official statement of the series of 1912 and 1913:

	1912 Attend.	1912 Rec'pts.		1913 Attend.	1913 Rec'pts.
First game—New York....	35,722	$75,127	New York....	36,291	$75,255.00
Second game—Boston.....	30,148	58,369	Philadelphia.	20,563	49,640.00
Third gmae—Boston.....	34,624	63,142	New York....	36,896	75,763.50
Fourth game—New York..	36,502	76,644	Philadelphia.	20,568	49,645.00
Fifth game—Boston.....	34,683	63,201	New York....	36,682	75,676.50
Sixth game—New York...	30,622	66,654			
Seventh game—Boston.....	32,630	57,004			
Eighth game—Boston.....	16 970	30,308			
Totals	251,901	$490,449	Totals.....	151,000	$325,980.00

DIVISION OF RECEIPTS.

1912.		1913.	
Each club.....	$146,915.91	Each club.....	$79,109.15
National Commission.....	49,044.90	National Commission.....	32,497.51
Players, four games.....	147,572.28	Players, four games.....	135,264.19
Each player, winner.....	4,022.00	Each player, winner.....	3,264.36
Each player, loser.....	2,566.00	Each player, loser.....	2,164.22



1, Daubert; 2, Smith; 3, Wheat; 4, Ragon; 5, Rucker.

A GROUP OF BROOKLYN NATIONALS.

Conlon, Photos.

Biographical Sketches of World Series Players, 1913

ATHLETICS

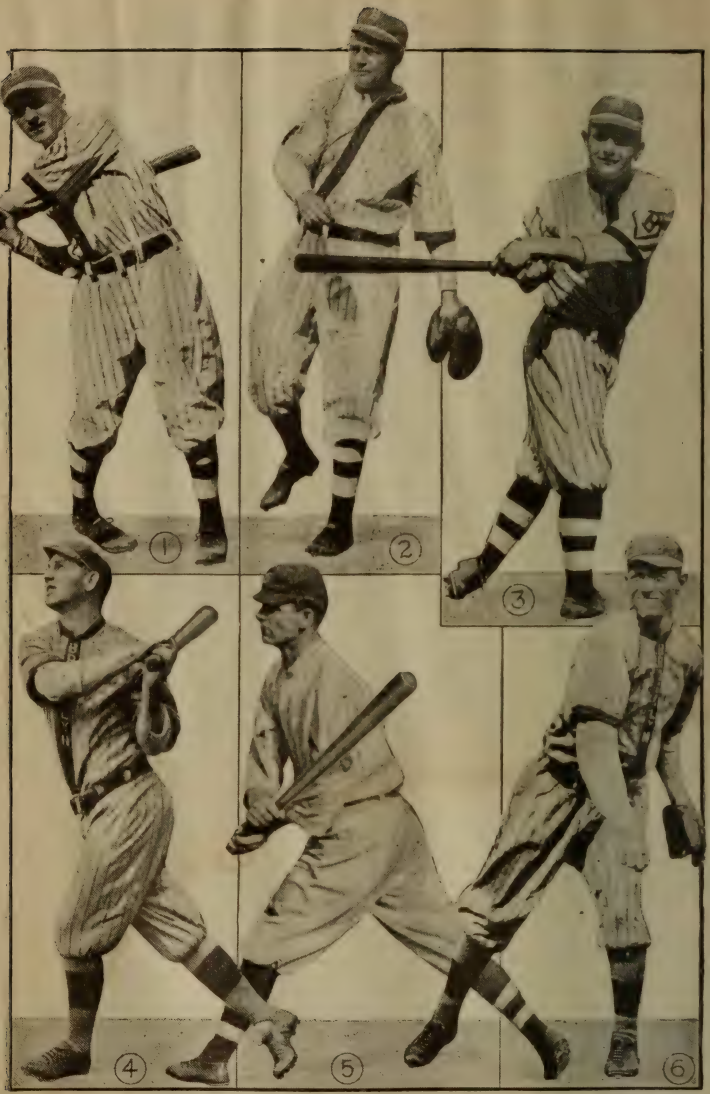
American League and World's Champions.

CHARLES ALBERT BENDER This famous pitcher has had a successful career since joining the professional ranks. He is a Chippewa Indian, and was born at Brainerd, Minn., May 5, 1883. When eighteen years old he played first base for the Carlisle Indian School team, relieving the pitcher at times. In the spring of 1902 he pitched for Dickinson College, at Carlisle, Pa. The following year he was pitcher of the Harrisburg Athletic Club team, and also played on other teams in that city. In the spring of 1903 he was signed by the Athletics. After doing good work a part of the season of 1904 his pitching fell off owing to poor health. He started off the season of 1905 in fine shape, but in mid-season ill health caused him to lay up. He recovered sufficiently, however, and in the last week of the season won the deciding game of the American League championship race from Washington. In the world's series with the New York Nationals in that year, Bender pitched in the only game won by the Athletics. He was also prominent in the world's series of 1911, winning from the Giants in the deciding game for the championship. Bender pitched effectively throughout the 1913 season, and in the world's series appeared twice in the box and won both times. He is 6 feet 1 inch tall, and weighs 170 pounds.

EDWARD S. PLANK This celebrated left-handed pitcher gained all his experience with the Athletics. He was born at Gettysburg, Pa., in 1875, and after a public school education took a course at Gettysburg College. While there his pitching against college teams attracted the attention of Connie Mack, who invited him to come to Philadelphia for a trial, and his work was so satisfactory that he was signed to play with the Athletics. This was in 1901. Plank helped to pitch his team into five American League championships and three world's championships.

JOHN W. COOMBS Coombs, who hails from Portland, Me., gained his first experience as a player by pitching for the team of Colby College at Waterville, Me. For four years he was Colby's mainstay in the box, but the following year found him in the ranks of the Athletics. He sprung into fame at once by pitching a twenty-four inning game against Boston, the Athletics winning, 4—1. Subsequently he fell back in his work, and for an entire season Manager Mack tried to make an outfielder of him. His batting, however, did not qualify for such a position, so he took up pitching again. In 1910 he did wonderful execution against Chicago in the world's series, which was won by the Athletics, and in 1911 he did splendid work against the Giants. Coombs stood fourth in the list of American League pitchers in 1912, but in 1913 he was ill throughout the season.

CARROLL BROWN Brown, who is one of the best of the Athletics' young pitchers, became a member of the world's champion team in 1912, and has proved a strong man for them. He was born at Woodbury, N. J., February 10, 1887, is 6 feet 2 inches tall, and weighs 192 pounds.



1, Moran; 2, Erwin; 3, Stengel; 4, Kirkpatrick; 5, Cutshaw; 6, Wagner.

A GROUP OF BROOKLYN NATIONALS.

Conlon, Photos.

He began playing with independent teams about Philadelphia and then appeared as pitcher for the Atlantic City, N. J., team. In 1910 and 1911 he gained his first professional experience with the Bridgeport club of the Connecticut League, now the Eastern Association. Then he joined the Athletics, and in 1913, the second season with that team, he started out with an eighteen-inning tie game with the Philadelphia National League team. He was not used in the world's series with the Giants.

BYRON HOUCK Houck jumped from the independent ranks straight to the Athletics, but Manager Mack sent him to the Reading club of the Tri-State League for a brief seasoning in the box. In 1912 he was again with the Athletics, his record for that season being eight victories and the same number of defeats. He was a steady performer during the season of 1913. Houck hails from Prosper, Minn., having been born August 28, 1887. He is 6 feet 1-4 inch tall, and weighs 180 pounds.

LESLIE J. BUSH Bush is generally recognized to be one of the most promising pitchers in the country. In the 1913 world's series between the Athletics and the Giants, with the record standing one victory and one defeat for each team, he distinguished himself by pitching the Giants out for five hits and winning his game, 8—2. Throughout the American League season he acquitted himself very creditably. Bush was born at Brainerd, Minn., November 27, 1893, is 5 feet 10 inches tall, and weighs 173 pounds. His only minor league experience was with the Missoula, Mont., team of the Union Association in 1912. During that season he pitched in fifty-four games, winning more than half of them.

IRA THOMAS In 1902 Thomas secured his first professional engagement at Hartford, Conn., and after that was with Newark, Providence, New York Americans and Detroit. Manager Mack needed a catcher four seasons ago and dickered with Detroit, but he had to pay a fancy price for the backstop. Thomas is a right-handed thrower and hitter. He was disabled during the greater part of the 1913 season with a bad hand, but did useful work as a coach for the club's young pitchers. He was born at Ballston Spa, N. Y., January 22, 1881. He is 6 feet 2 inches tall, and weighs 195 pounds.

HERBERT J. PENNOCK Pennock is a left-handed pitcher, picked up by the Athletics from the independent ranks in 1912. He officiated in seventeen games that year, but the record credits him with but one victory and two defeats. He started the 1913 season promisingly, but was ill a greater portion of the time, not returning to active work until the last few weeks of the campaign. He is expected to develop into a successful pitcher. Pennock was born at Kennett Square, Pa., February 10, 1894, and is 6 feet tall.

J. WELDON WYCKOFF Wyckoff joined the Athletics in 1913, but was not used in the box very often. Manager Mack secured him from Bucknell College. He was born at Williamsport, Pa., February 19, 1892, is 6 feet tall, and weighs 174 pounds.

ROBERT J. SHAWKEY Shawkey has proved one of the Athletics' cleverest young pitchers. He was born at Brookfield, Pa., December 4, 1890, is 5 feet 10 inches tall, and weighs 175 pounds. He began professional playing with the Harrisburg (Pa.) club of the Tri-State League, and though he only won ten and lost sixteen games, he was signed by the Athletics and taken South the following spring. It was found



1, Hoblitzel; 2, Herzog, Mgr.; 3, Clarke; 4, Groh; 5, Dodge; 6, Marsans.

A GROUP OF CINCINNATI NATIONALS.

Conlon, Photos.

he needed seasoning and before the campaign opened was sent to Baltimore of the International League. He pitched in Baltimore all of 1912 and up to the middle of 1913, when Manager Mack purchased him when his pitching staff needed strengthening.

JOHN WALKER LAPP

Lapp played as an amateur with the Berwyn, Pa., club of the Main Line League in 1905 and in 1907 went to Portsmouth, Va. He stayed but a short time in the South, returning to the Chester (Pa.) club. He joined the Syracuse club the same year, but was taken ill with typhoid fever, and later joined the Allentown (Pa.) club. For this he was suspended. Lapp went to Hazelton, Atlantic League, in 1908, and was reinstated in the fall of that year. Since that time he has been with the Athletics as a catcher, except for a few games in 1909 with Newark. Lapp is right-handed, and was a hard hitter until 1913, when he fell off greatly in his batting. He was born at Frazer, Pa., on September 10, 1884.

WALTER H. SCHANG

Obtained by draft from the Buffalo club of the International League in the fall of 1912, Schang, in 1913, proved one of the most sensational catchers in recent years. In the world's series between the Athletics and Giants, Schang was behind the bat in four of the five games, and his batting percentage was .357. He played independent ball with the Pullmans of Buffalo, until Manager Stallings of the International League club of that city signed him. With that club he had a batting record of .334. Schang was born at South Wales, N. Y., on August 22, 1890.

JOHN McINNES

McInnes joined the Athletics in 1910 and in that season was developed into an expert first baseman. He was born at Malden, Mass., in 1890, is 5 feet 8 inches tall, and weighs 155 pounds. McInnes began his professional career with the Haverhill, Mass., club six years ago. In the middle of the season of 1910 Davis declined so much in batting that it was determined to give McInnes a trial at first base and he made good at once. He is a right-handed thrower and batter and a hard hitter.

EDWARD T. COLLINS

Collins first came into prominence as a Base Ball player at Columbia University, where he also played foot ball. He excelled in both branches of athletics, and finally was persuaded to play for the Athletics in 1906. For a couple of years he was kept on the bench, but five seasons ago received a chance to play on the regular team and at once made good, his hitting, fielding and base-running placing him in the front ranks. Now he is considered one of the best second basemen in the country. Collins is a left-handed batter and a right-handed thrower. He was born in New York State, May 2, 1887. He is 5 feet 10 inches tall, and weighs 160 pounds.

JOHN J. BARRY

Barry first gained prominence as a player when a member of the Holy Cross (Mass.) College team. His all-around work attracted the attention of several major league managers, but Manager Mack secured him for the Athletics in 1908. He was found to be a natural shortstop and he was at once placed in that position. Barry is a right-handed thrower, an excellent ground-coverer, and a timely hitter. He was born at Meriden, Conn., April 26, 1887, is 5 feet 8 inches tall, and weighs 160 pounds.

JOHN FRANKLIN BAKER

Since Baker's connection with the Athletics in the fall of 1908 he has developed into a fair third baseman and one of the most powerful batsmen in the country. He was the first player to



1, Brown; 2, Benton; 3, Packard; 4, Kling; 5, Johnson; 6, Suggs.

A GROUP OF CINCINNATI NATIONALS.

Conlon, Photos

hit a ball over the wall at the new Shibe Park in the spring it was opened. His batting in his first major league year was .307 and he fielded .920. In 1911 Baker improved steadily. He is a left-handed batter and right-handed thrower. He was the star of the 1911 world's series with the Giants, he making one home run off Marquard which decided that particular game and another off Mathewson the next day, which enabled the Athletics to prolong the game to eleven innings, finally winning out. In the 1913 series, Baker led his team in batting, and in the first game, off Marquard, scored a home run, which clinched the victory for his team. Baker was born at Trappe (Md.), March 13, 1886. He is 6 feet tall, and weighs 175 pounds.

HARRY DAVIS

Davis was former first baseman and captain of the Athletics. He was born at Philadelphia in 1873, and received his education at Girard College in that city. While at that institution he showed much aptitude as a ball player and in 1894 he was signed by the Providence (R. I.) club. The following year he was with Pawtucket (R. I.) and later in the season was secured by the New York National League club. At that time he was troubled with rheumatism in the legs and New York let him go to Pittsburgh in 1896. He played there for two years and then went to Providence in 1898 and 1900. In 1901 Davis decided to quit Base Ball and he secured a position in Philadelphia. The Athletics needed a first baseman badly and Davis signed with that team. He reported for duty the middle of the 1901 season and was a great factor in the team's success until 1911, when he gave way to McInnes at first base and confined himself to coaching and captaining from the bench. That fall McInnes was unable to play in the world's series with the Giants, owing to an injured arm, and Davis substituted for him acceptably. In 1912 Davis became manager of the Cleveland team, but resigned toward the close of the season. In 1913 he was re-engaged by the Athletic club to act as coach, assistant captain and general utility man.

JOHN L. LAVAN

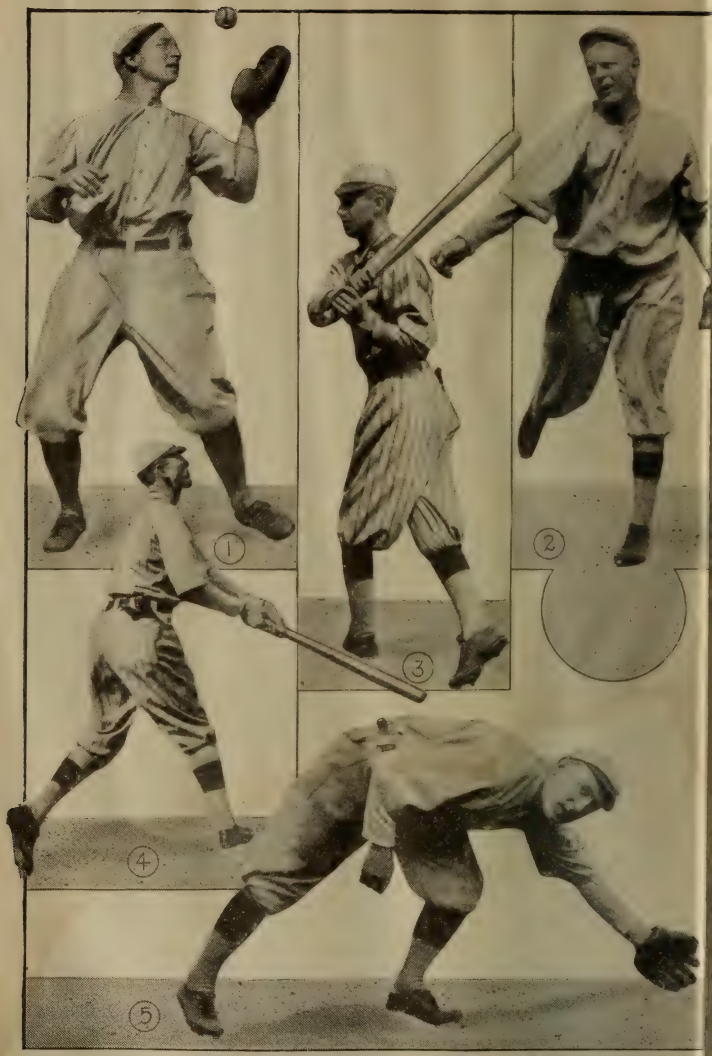
Lavan is a substitute infielder, and was secured from the St. Louis Americans in 1913 when Barry, the shortstop, was injured in mid-season. He was born at Grand Rapids, Mich., October 28, 1890, is 5 feet 7 1-2 inches tall, and weighs 152 pounds. He attended the University of Michigan and played a fine game there. His first professional engagement was with the Muskegon club of the Michigan State League, which took him on trial, and then the St. Louis club signed him for the 1913 season.

WILLIAM J. ORR

Orr, the young utility infielder, is a product of the Pacific Coast. He was born at San Francisco, Cal., on April 22, 1891, and is 5 feet 11 inches in height, and weighs 172 pounds. Orr had a brief engagement in the Union Association in 1912 and then joined the Sacramento club of the Pacific Coast League. With that team he batted .256 and fielded .922 at shortstop. The Athletics signed him for 1913, and out of the many utility infielders he was carried in 1913, and used frequently until the latter part of the season, when he was injured. He is a fast runner for a big man.

AMOS STRUNK

Strunk entered the major league ranks in 1908, Manager Mack getting him from the outlaw Atlantic League. He was farmed out to the Milwaukee club of the American Association in 1909 and did such good work in all departments of the game that he was recalled by the Athletics. He played in a comparatively few games in 1910, due to the fact of an injured knee. In 1911 he became the regular center fielder of the team and has retained the position



1, Roberts; 2, Griner; 3, Butler; 4, Wilson; 5, O'Leary.

A GROUP OF ST. LOUIS NATIONALS.

Conlon, Phot

ver since, improving in batting each season. He is a great fielder nd fast on his feet. Strunk is a six-footer, and weighs 165 pounds.

REUBEN N. OLDRING

After receiving a good public school education, Oldring started to play ball on the lots of the East Side, New York City. Later e gained experience by playing with some of the best semi-professional teams in the Metropolitan district. In the latter part of 905 he was taken from the Hoboken club by the Montgomery club f the Southern League. Oldring's work with Montgomery attracted eneral attention and in the middle of the season the Athletic club urchased his release. At the end of the Southern League season ldring returned to his New York home and played a number of ames with the New York Americans. He made such a good impresion that the New York club, unaware of the Athletics' purchase, rafted him for 1906, which draft was subsequently set aside by the ational Commission. Oldring was born of American parents in ew York City, May 26, 1884. He is 5 feet 9 inches tall, and eighs 180 pounds.

DANIEL MURPHY

This former clever outfielder and long distance hitter, who was on the bench most of the 1913 season owing to a broken knee-cap, irst played professionally with the Worcester (Mass.) club, when ighteen years old. He was not quite fast enough, however, and ttleboro (Mass.) secured him in 1899. One year later he went to orwich, Conn., and before the season was over he had been bought y New York. He was returned to Norwich in the spring of 1902, nd in July of the same year Manager Mack bought him for the thletics. He played second base regularly until 1910, when he as assigned to the outfield to make room for Collins. In the outield Murphy shone even better than in the infield. During the 1913 eason he was the acting captain of the team, although unable to lay much.

JAMES P. WALSH

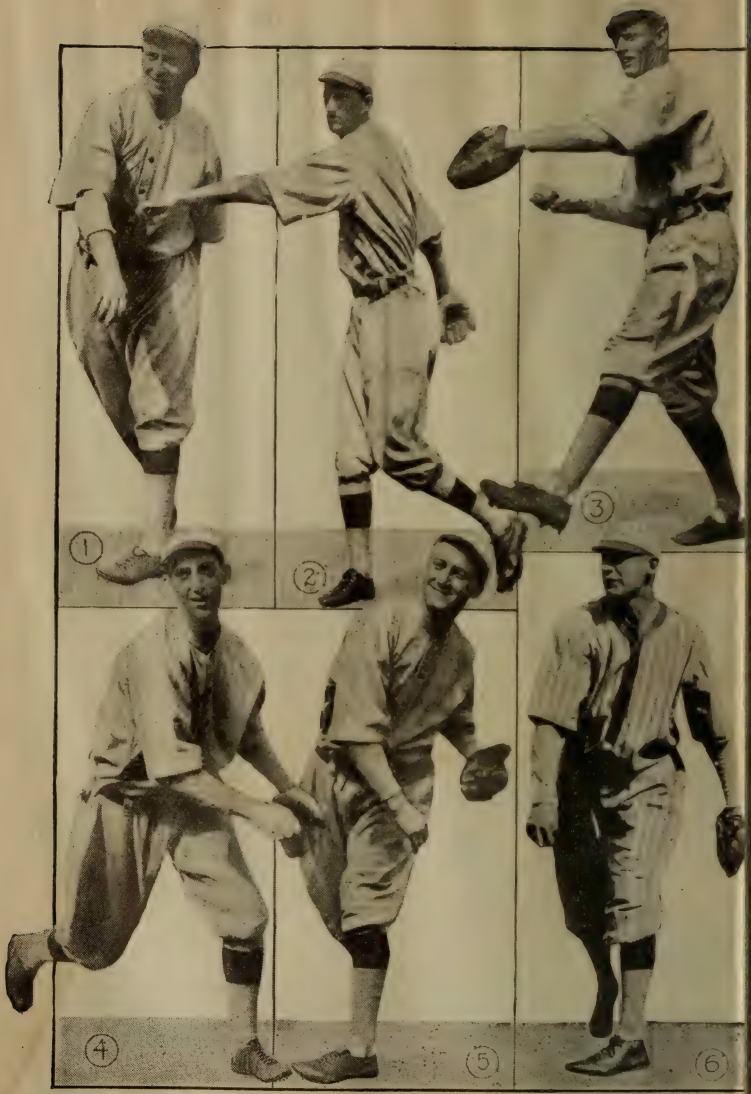
Walsh began his professional career with the Syracuse club of the New York State League in 1911, and in 1912 was with the altimore club of the International League, where he batted for 354 and fielded for .942. He joined the Athletics in the fall of 912. In 1913 he played a fine game in the outfield and batted over he .300 mark. Walsh is the only member of the Athletics not born n this country, having first seen the light of day at Conemaught, reland, September 22, 1888. He is 5 feet 10 inches tall, and eighs 175 pounds.

J. EDW. MURPHY

Murphy came to the Athletics in the fall of 1912, the same year that brought Walsh to the team, and has been a regular outielder ever since. He was born at Hancock, N. Y., on October 2, 891, and is 5 feet 10 inches tall and weighs 160 pounds. Manager lack picked him out when at Villanova College, and watched him s he played with the Scranton club of the New York State League n 1911 and with the Baltimore club in 1912.

THOMAS F. DALEY

Thomas F. Daley is a native of Pennsylvania, having been born at Dubois, Pa., on November 13, 1885. He is usually called "Pete," the nickname being given him because he was once a member of the Pete Daly Cigar Company's Base Ball team. Daley eceived his education at St. Vincent College, Latrobe, Pa. His first rofessional engagement was with the Burlington (Iowa) club of he Central Association. He was with this team for three seasons nd then joined the Cincinnati National League club. In 1909 Cinnati traded him to the Los Angeles club for outfielder Oakes.)aley played with Los Angeles for three years and was secured in



1, Oakes; 2, Sallee; 3, Wingo; 4, Perritt; 5, L. Magee; 6, J. Miller.

A GROUP OF ST. LOUIS NATIONALS.

Conlon, Photos

the winter of 1912 by Manager Mack of the Athletics. The latter traded outfielder Maggert, infielder Fahey and pitcher Crabb for Daley. "Pete" was used during the season of 1913 for substitute duty in the outfield and as a pinch hitter. Daley is the smallest man on the Athletics, standing 5 feet 5 1-2 inches, and weighing 165 pounds.

THE "GIANTS"

National League Champions.

CHRISTOPHER MATHEWSON

Because of his phenomenal work for the New York National League club and in world's championship games, Mathewson is acknowledged to be one of the most famous players in the world. He was born at Factoryville, Pa., in 1878, and first attracted attention as a pitcher when playing on the village club. After he had gained some reputation while in the box for the Keystone Academy, he entered Bucknell University, Lewisburg, Pa., where he "made the team" the first year. He played with Taunton (Mass.) and later with Norfolk (Va.), from whence he was secured by the New York Nationals. That was in the fall of 1900. He has been the premier pitcher of the Giants since he joined the team. In 1904 McGinnity, the "Iron Man," shared honors with him, both being instrumental in winning the pennant for New York. In 1905 Mathewson had a wonderful season record by defeating and shutting out the Athletics in three world's series games, thus winning the championship for New York. In the 1913 series Mathewson appeared twice in the box, shutting out the Athletics the first time, 3—0, but was defeated the second time, 3—1. In batting he led the field with a percentage of .600.

JOHN T. MEYERS

Was born at the Pala Indian reservation, Riverside, Cal., July 29, 1882. He naturally took to Base Ball, and as he was always big and strong, he accepted but one position on the field, that of catcher. From the sand lots he drifted to high school ball. Then he came East to study at Dartmouth College. A year in that institution and with the Harrisburg club of the Tri-State League served him to seek the diamond as a vocation. He drifted West to Butte (Mont.) of the Northwestern League, and made such a reputation there that St. Paul of the American Association procured him almost five years ago. From St. Paul he came, in the fall of 1909, to the Giants, and was the individual New York star in the 1911 Giants-Athletics and 1912 Giants-Red Sox series for the world's championship. In the 1913 series he played in only the first game, owing to injuries received in practice before the second game.

RICHARD W. MARQUARD

Marquard is a big, successful left-handed pitcher, for whose release the New York club gave the Indianapolis club of the American Association $11,000, the largest price ever paid up to that time for a minor league player. In 1909 he pitched eighteen games, of which he won five. His poor record was due to lack of control, although he possessed great speed and a wonderful array of curves. In 1910, up to August, Marquard had only pitched four games, winning two, his lack of control again proving his weak spot. In the 1911 season he was a shining example of what time and patience can do. In 1912 he equalled Tim Keefe's major league record of nineteen consecutive victories, and in 1913 he again proved a pitching mainstay of the club. In the 1913 world's series he was defeated twice, being taken out of the box in both instances. Marquard was born at Cleveland, Ohio, in 1888.



1, Johnson; 2, Milan; 3, McBride; 4, Boehling; 5, Griffith; 6, Foster.

A GROUP OF WASHINGTON AMERICANS.

Van Oeyen, Photos.

CHARLES M. TESREAU

Was born at Ironton, Mo., March 5, 1889. He is a giant in physique and weighs about 230 pounds. He pitched for Houston, Galveston and Shreveport. Detroit took him, but sent him back to the South. Manager McGraw got him for New York when with Shreveport and he joined the Giants in the autumn of 1910. In the spring of 1911 he was sent to Toronto of the International League, for another season in minor leagues. He did much splendid work for Toronto.

GEORGE WILTSE

Was born at Hamilton, N. Y., September 8, 1880. He played his first professional ball with Albany, in the New York State League, in 1900. Previous to that he was with independent teams that played around northern New York. In 1902 he joined the Scrantons, in the Pennsylvania League, remaining but one month, when the league disbanded. He finished the season with Troy and again signed with the same club in 1903, playing in every position with the exception of catcher. In the fall of 1903 he was drafted by the New York club, for which he has done effective work since.

ALBERT W. DEMAREE

This young pitcher, whose work for the Giants proved one of the sensations of the National League season of 1913, broke into Base Ball pastime with Columbus, Miss., in 1908, and closed the season with Newark. Demaree opened the campaign of 1909 with Savannah, Ga., but later was transferred to Chattanooga, where he played until traded to Mobile in 1911. With Mobile in 1912, Demaree won twenty-five out of thirty-five games pitched, and led the Southern League pitchers. His first appearance with the Giants occurred September 20, 1912, when he shut out Boston 4 to 0. He is 6 feet in height and weighs 170 pounds.

ARTHUR FROMME

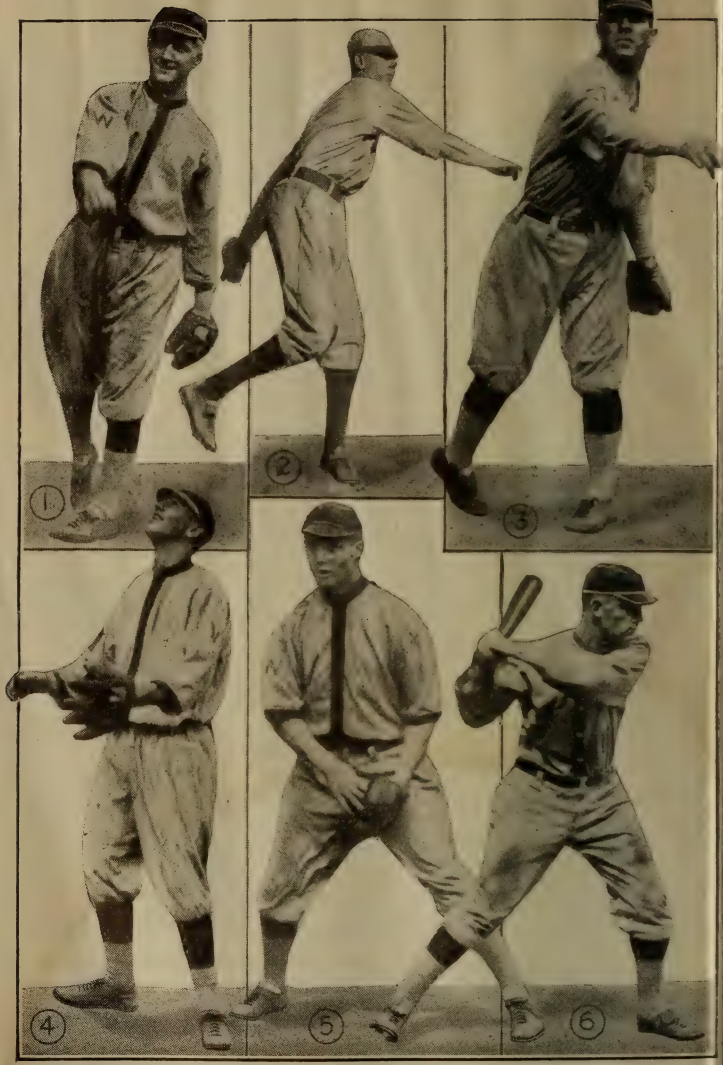
Was born at Quincy, Ill., September 3, 1880. In 1905 he began his career in organized Base Ball with the Quincy club of the Illinois State League. He finished the year with Springfield of the Indiana-Illinois-Iowa League, and was drafted by the St. Louis Nationals. He was with St. Louis until 1912, when he was traded to Cincinnati. He was secured by the New York club in 1913.

OTIS CRANDALL

Was born at Wadena, Ind., in 1879. Before signing with the Cedar Rapids club of the Indiana-Illinois-Iowa League, in 1907, he played with an independent club in Frankfort, Ind. He joined the Cedar Rapids club in mid-season and of the thirteen games pitched won six. New York then secured him, and he justified the good things said of him. For four seasons he won a goodly percentage of his games and batted heavily, and during 1912 he was the team's most reliable relief pitcher. In August, 1913, he was transferred to the St. Louis club, but was subsequently returned to New York. It is not true that dissatisfaction arose in the New York club on account of the transfer.

JOHN B. McLEAN

Was born at Fredericton, N. B., in July, 1881. He is big and powerful, standing 6 feet 5 inches in height, and weighing 220 pounds. "Larry," as he is called, first attracted attention as first baseman of the 1899 Newtown (Mass.) club. In 1899-1900 he was catcher for the Fredericton team, and in 1901 he caught for the St. John (N. B.) club. In 1902 he was a member of the Boston American League club. In 1903 he signed with the Chicago National League club, which traded him to the St. Louis National League club for catcher Mike O'Neil. After playing half a season with St. Louis



1, Morgan; 2, Groome; 3, La Porte; 4, Shanks; 5, Ainsmith; 6, Gandil.

A GROUP OF WASHINGTON AMERICANS.

Van Oeyen, Photos.

he was sold to the Portland club of the Pacific Coast League. With that club he played until 1907, when he was purchased by the Cincinnati club. He remained with the latter until the spring of 1913, when he was released to the St. Louis club. He did great work for the Cardinals until August of 1913, when he was secured by the Giants for cash and pitcher Crandall, the latter being subsequently repurchased.

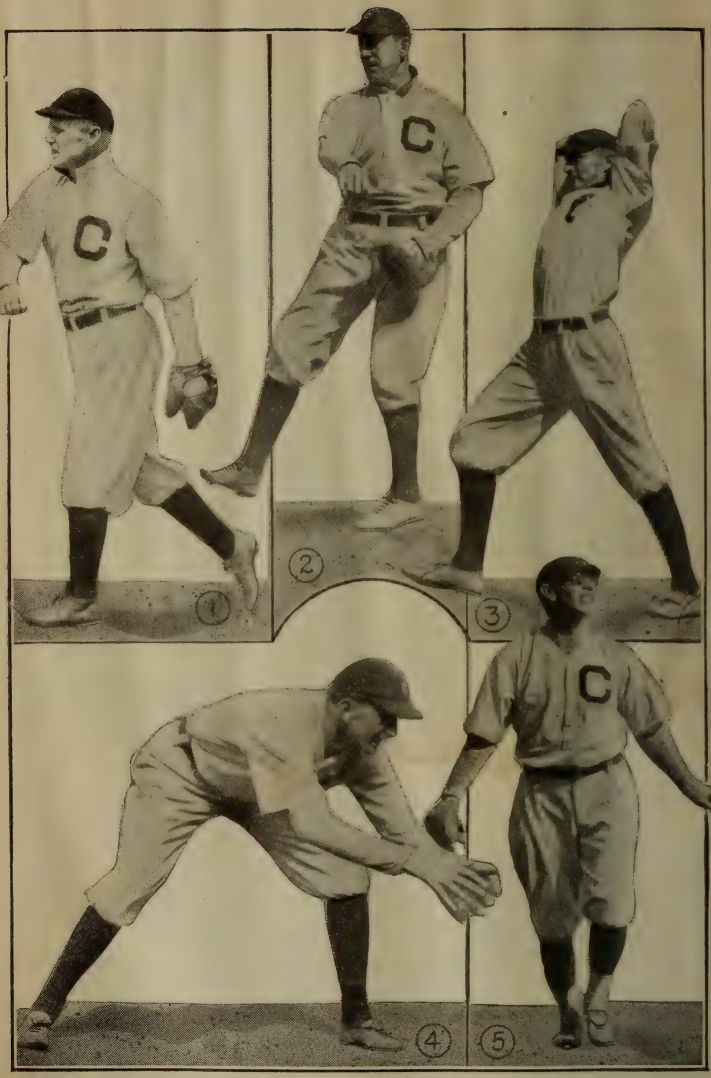
A. E. WILSON Was born at Macon, Ill., December 11, 1885. He established a reputation with the James Millikin University team, and made his professional debut with the Bloomington club of the Indiana-Illinois-Iowa League in 1909. In 1910 he was purchased by the New York club, and while having had but little chance to become a regular, owing to Meyers' superiority in batting, he has done excellent relief work for the Giants.

GROVER CLEVELAND HARTLEY Has been playing professional Base Ball for only a few years. He started the season of 1910 with the Springfield club of the Indiana-Illinois-Iowa League. He caught in twenty-nine games, leading the backstops of that league in fielding, and had a batting record of .219. In his first season in the American Association, Hartley played in nineteen games, with a fielding record of .960 and a batting percentage of .259. He had little opportunity to show with the Giants during the seasons of 1911, 1912 and 1913, owing to the availability of Meyers and Wilson, and was transferred to the Cincinnati club at the end of the season of 1913.

FREDERICK MERKLE Was born at Watertown, Wis., December 20, 1888. He began his Base Ball career as a semi-professional player, starting as a pitcher around Toledo, Ohio, where he then lived. In the spring of 1906 he played for a time with the independent teams of Ohio and Indiana, and later in that season was signed by the Tecumseh club of the South Michigan League to play third base. Subsequently he was played at first base and at once made good in that position. He soon became the star of that league and attracted the attention of major league scouts, with the result that the New York club bid for him in August, 1907, and secured him for $2,500—a high price for a player from the South Michigan class. Merkle is one of the cleverest first basemen in major league Base Ball.

LAWRENCE DOYLE Was born at Caseyville, Ill., July 31, 1885. In 1905 he started his professional playing with the Mattoon club of the Kentucky-Indiana-Tennessee League. The following year he played with the Springfield club of the Indiana-Illinois-Iowa League, and developed rapidly. In 1907 his work was the sensation of the league. Many offers were made for his release, but the Springfield management refused to sell. Manager McGraw finally secured him for $4,500, which was the highest price at that time ever paid for a player in that minor league class. Doyle is captain of the Giants, and for several years has been regarded as the clean-up hitter of that team.

CHARLES L. HERZOG Was born in Maryland twenty-eight years ago. He first attracted attention when playing with independent and semi-professional clubs in the Cumberland Valley of his native State. The Reading club of the Tri-State League gave him a trial in 1907 and he at once made good. The New York club drafted him from Reading and used him as a substitute infielder and outfielder until 1910, when he was sent to the Boston club, in a trade. He played third base that season, but was not entirely at home in that position. In 1911 he was



1, Turner; 2, Lajoie; 3, Kahler; 4, Jackson; 5, Graney.

A GROUP OF CLEVELAND AMERICANS.

Van Oeyen, Photo.

shifted to shortstop, where he did good work. New York secured him in return for cash and shortstop Bridwell and placed him at third base. He was transferred to the Cincinnati club at the end of the season of 1913 and is manager for 1914.

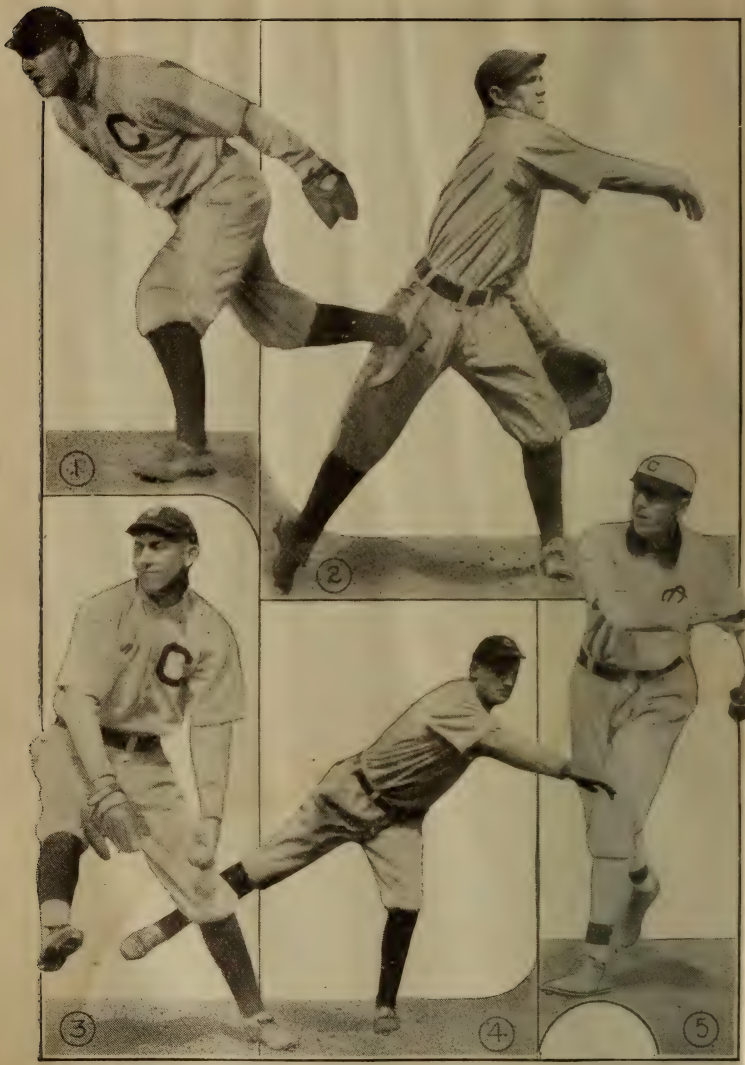
JOHN J. MURRAY Was born at Arnott, Pa., March 4, 1884. He started playing while a normal school student at Lock Haven, Pa., and in 1904 entered the professional ranks as a member of clubs at Corning, N. Y., and Elmira, N. Y., and 1905 found him with the Notre Dame (Ind.) University team. He subsequently joined the St. Louis club as a catcher, but was converted into an outfielder. While with St. Louis he showed great batting ability. In 1909 Murray was secured by New York from St. Louis, as part of a deal for Roger Bresnahan.

ARTHUR FLETCHER Was born at Edwardsville, Ill., twenty-six years ago. He was purchased from the Dallas club of the Texas League in the spring of 1908. He was the substitute infielder of the Giants in 1910. The following season he received his chance as a regular player, when Bridwell was traded to Boston for Herzog. The latter was placed at third base and Fletcher went to shortstop. He is probably one of the best shortstops developed in recent major league Base Ball.

ARTHUR J. SHAFER Was born at Los Angeles, Cal., and is twenty-six years old. He came to the New York club without professional experience in 1909, word having been received that he was doing sensational playing as a member of the Santa Clara (Cal.) College team. He joined the Giants in mid-season and was used as a substitute infielder for balance of that season and throughout 1910. He went to Japan that winter to coach Japanese college teams. Upon his return he remained at his Los Angeles home throughout 1911, owing to his mother's illness. In the spring of 1912 he decided to resume playing, rejoined the Giants, and is a splendid all-around substitute.

JAMES THORPE Thorpe is a full-blooded Indian, a graduate of the Carlisle (Pa.) Indian School, and in 1912 gained the distinction of being the world's greatest athlete by winning the amateur all-around championship at the Olympic Games, Stockholm, Sweden, in 1912. He previously, in 1910, had played professionally with the Rocky Mount club of the Eastern Carolina Association, and in 1911 that club transferred him to Fayetteville of the same league. He refused to play there. The fact of his professional Base Ball playing was not known to the authorities of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States at the time he was selected for the team to represent this country at the Olympic Games, but on proof being furnished Thorpe was summarily disqualified as an amateur. While at the Carlisle School he developed into a wonderful foot ball player, Walter Camp describing him in Spalding's Official Foot Ball Guide, of which he is editor, as possessing "the greatest individual prowess of any back on the gridiron." His debut in major league Base Ball occurred in the spring of 1913, when he was secured by the New York club. Thorpe has appeared in only a few games, but Manager McGraw believes he will develop into a valuable player.

FREDERICK C. SNODGRASS Was born at Ventura, Cal., October 18, 1887. He attended St. Vincent's College, at Los Angeles, Cal., in 1907, and in June, 1908, he signed to play with the New York club. He was engaged as a catcher, but in that position he got but little chance. Since



1, Birmingham, Mgr.; 2, O'Neill; 3, W. Mitchell; 4, Blanding; 5, Falkenberg.

A GROUP OF CLEVELAND AMERICANS.

Van Oeyen, Photos.

the fall of 1909 he has been playing the outfield with great success, and in 1910 his batting was one of the features of the National League season. He is a right-handed batter and thrower, is 5 feet 11 1-2 inches tall, and weighs 170 pounds.

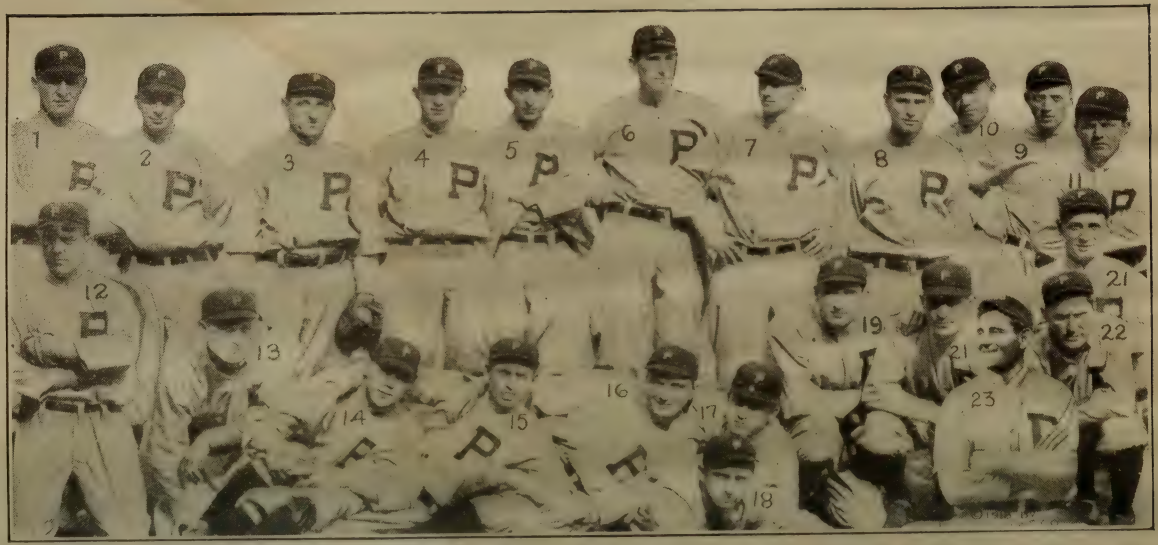
GEORGE BURNS Was born at St. Johnsville, N. Y., twenty-five years ago. He first attracted attention as a rising young infielder with the Utica club of the New York State League in 1910. The New York club purchased his release that fall, and used him as a substitute outfielder. He became a regular player in 1913, taking Devore's place.

HARRY McCORMICK Was born at Philadelphia in 1881. He is a graduate of Bucknell University, and while at college was an expert foot ball player. He made his professional Base Ball debut in 1901, with the Providence (then Eastern League) team, under the name of McMahon. In 1903 he played with the Jersey City club, from which the New York club purchased him. During 1904 he was traded to the Pittsburgh club. In 1906 that club traded him to the Philadelphia club. He refused to report to the latter club and retired to accept a business position. He remained out of Base Ball until 1908, when he was reinstated and was transferred by the Philadelphia club to the New York club. In 1909 he again retired to devote himself to commercial pursuits, and for two years did not have a ball in his hand. In the spring of 1911 he again reported to the New York club. Manager McGraw had no regular place open for him, and used him for three seasons as a pinch hitter, in which capacity he was a great success. He went to Chattanooga of the Southern Association as manager for 1914.

CLAUDE COOPER The season of 1913 was Cooper's first year with the Giants, but he did not receive much chance to exploit himself. When with the Fort Worth club of the Texas League, he was considered a second Tris Speaker. Cooper is a native of Fort Worth, Tex.

EDWARD L. GRANT This substitute infielder was secured by the New York club from Cincinnati, after Hank Groh was traded to the latter club. He was captain of the Harvard University team in 1905. In 1906, while playing with the Jersey City club of the International League, he was the leading batsman of that league. He joined the Philadelphia Nationals in 1907, and in 1911 was traded to Cincinnati.

FERD M. SCHUPP Ferd M. Schupp, who was on the roll of the Giants throughout the season of 1913, is a left-handed pitcher of some promise. He first began to play with amateur teams in Louisville, Ky., which is his home. He took part in part of three or four games for New York in 1913, after the championship of the National League had been won, and indicated that he might become a successful pitcher. His first professional engagement was with the Decatur, Ill., club in 1912, and before that season was over the New York club had made arrangements whereby he would be transferred to the Giants for the season of 1913. When Manager McGraw began to reduce the number of players on his team for 1913 he retained Schupp, preferring to give him the benefit of coaching under his own observation rather than send him to a minor league.



1, Chalmers; 2, Killifer; 3, Lobert; 4, Luderus; 5, Seaton; 6, Rixey; 7, Dodge; 8, Brennan; 9, Mayer; 10, Moran; 11, Knabe; 12, Moore; 13, Howley; 14, Capron; 15, Paskert; 16, Dolan; 17, Alexander; 18, Magee; 19, Doolan; 20, Miller; 21, Walsh; 22, Dooin, Mgr.; 23, Cravath.

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PHILADELPHIA NATIONAL LEAGUE TEAM, 1913.



Philadelphia vs. Giants—Knabe slides safely under Fletcher.

National League Season of 1913

By John B. Foster.

New York won the championship of the National League in 1913, but the team played erratic ball during all the early part of the season, and while at the end of each half month it was not far from the lead, if not actually in the lead, there was a time when it was as low as eighth place in the race.

It must be recalled that the season had an unusual opening. By special sanction, Philadelphia and Brooklyn were given permission to play a game in advance of the other clubs of the league. This was done that the owners of the Brooklyn Base Ball club might have an open day in which to dedicate their magnificent new field and stand.

Therefore, Philadelphia and Brooklyn played on Ebbets Field, Wednesday, April 9, and Philadelphia won by the score of 1—0. Unfortunately, the atmospheric conditions were very unpleasant, and the crowd did not come up to full expectations. About 12,000 spectators were present. Seaton and Rucker were the opposing pitchers. Philadelphia's only run was scored in the first inning. Knabe doubled to right, and Meyer muffed Lobert's foul in the sun. Stengel followed with a sensational catch that retired Lobert, but the unfortunate Meyer dropped Magee's fly, and Knabe scored the sole and winning run.

The actual opening of the season, in which all clubs were scheduled to participate, took place on April 10. Boston played New York on the Polo Grounds, and defeated the champions, 8—0. New York made but two hits against Perdue, while Tesreau and Crandall were batted freely. Brooklyn won from Philadelphia, at Philadelphia, but the Western games were postponed on account of rains and floods. It was not until Saturday, April 12, that St. Louis was able to play Chicago, at Chicago, and the visitors won by 5—3. Manager Evers of Chicago was presented with a chest of silverware. On the same day Pittsburgh played at Cincinnati, so that the Western teams finally had a start with the East. Pittsburgh won rather easily, by the score of 9—2.

With the completion of these games, all the machinery of the National League was set in motion. Chicago proved the best sprinter of the eight, and on May 1 led the league, with twelve games won and five lost. The Giants, champions of the previous



1, Miller; 2, Needham; 3, Good; 4, Cheney; 5, Williams; 6, Reulbach; 7, Overall; 8, Bresnahan; 9, Smith; 10, Archer; 11, Richie; 12, Phelan; 13, Mitchell; 14, Lavender; 15, Schulte; 16, Evers, Mgr.; 17, Humphries; 18, Pierce; 19, Bridwell; 20, Leach; 21, Saier; 22, Zimmerman; 23, Corriden; 24, Inglis.

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CHICAGO NATIONAL LEAGUE TEAM, 1913.



Giants vs. Brooklyn—Doyle put out by Smith at third.

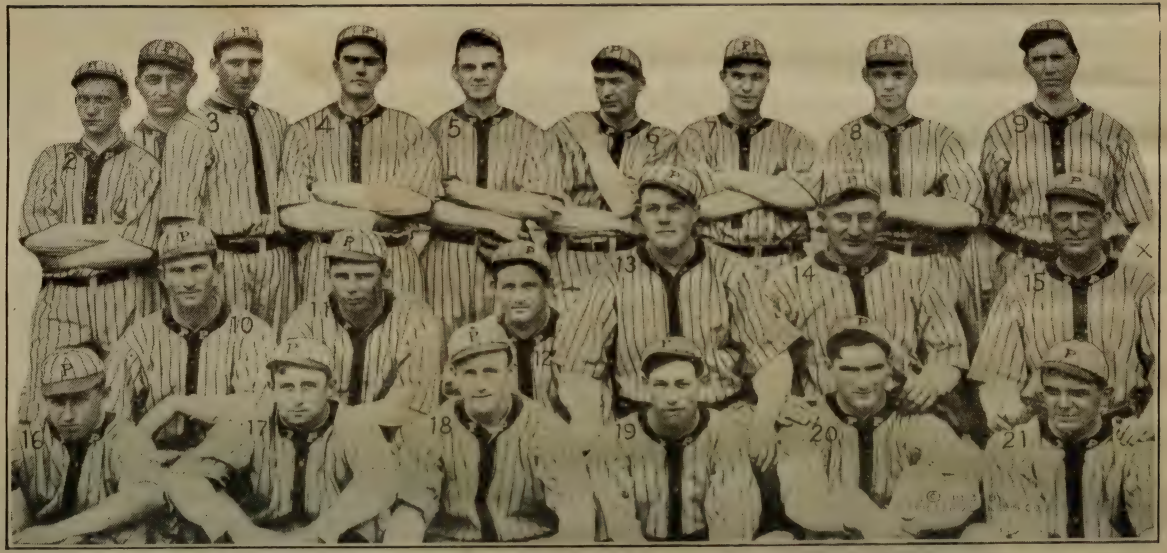
year, not only were frequently unable to play because of rain, but when they did play, lost close games which might have been won had the team been going at its predicted stride. They were defeated on the Polo Grounds by Brooklyn in the ninth inning, and finally won their first game at Boston by the score of 3—2, in the tenth inning. In that game Doyle made four hits in five times at bat. Two of these were singles, one a double, and one a home run. On the following day Demaree pitched his first game as a member of the Giants and began the winning work, which was typical of his career throughout the season. The next day New York won both games of a double-header from Boston, and in this brief series traveled from last place in the league to a tie for second.

Even then the Giants had not settled down to steady playing. At the end of the week of April 26 they led the league, but before the month was over they had been passed by Chicago and were second. Throughout this early skirmish between the clubs, it was remarkable that the Giants should have been involved in so many extra inning games. Being compelled to remain in Boston over Sunday during the first series, they won their fifth straight game from that club, Marquard pitching his first league contest of the season against Tyler. The score was, 4—3.

Returning to New York, they met Philadelphia on the Polo Grounds the following day, and then began the series between these teams which off and on throughout the season undoubtedly had much to do with the determining of the championship, for Philadelphia proved to be New York's contender and the runner-up in the race, until the Giants at length, for the third time in succession, won the pennant.

This game of Tuesday, April 22, took thirteen innings to play. Seaton pitched against Tesreau and Wiltse. In the third inning, Luderus of Philadelphia made a home run, and McGraw took Tesreau out of the game, substituting the veteran left-hander, Wiltse. The latter finished the game, and as often had been the case against Philadelphia, proved very effective. In the eleventh inning the Giants filled the bases with only one out, but were unable to score. They opened both the twelfth and thirteenth innings with doubles, but could not get the necessary run across the plate. Umpire Rigler then called the game with the score, 2—2.

In the games of April 23 and 24, which followed, the Giants defeated Philadelphia with some ease. In the first game, Merkle's home run in the eighth inning, against Chalmers, practically settled matters. In the third game, on April 25, the clubs played eleven



1, McCarthy; 2, Simon; 3, Hofman; 4, Adams; 5, Carey; 6, Miller; 7, Kelly; 8, Cooper; 9, Robinson; 10, Wilson; 11, Hyatt; 12, Camnitz; 13, Hendrix; 14, Wagner; 15, Clarke, Mgr.; 16, Butler; 17, Viox; 18, Byrne; 19, Mensor; 20, O'Toole; 21, Booe.

PITTSBURGH NATIONAL LEAGUE TEAM, 1913.

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Cincinnati vs. Boston—Hoblitzel slides safely home; Rariden catching.

innings without a run being made. It was in this contest that one of those unusual incidents took place which are trying to both players and spectators. Alexander pitched all of the game for Philadelphia. Demaree was pitching his first game against Philadelphia, and held the Phillies to three hits. In the tenth inning Merkle began with a single, and Herzog bunted, but Merkle beat Alexander's throw to second base, and the runners were safe. Wilson, who had taken Meyers' place in the game, also bunted safely, and the bases were filled. McCormick was sent to bat for Demaree. He hit the first ball pitched for a clean line drive over the shortstop's head and Merkle scored what seemed to be the winning run. Spectators left the stands and the players rushed off the field, the game seeming to be over, with the Giants winners, but Klem, who was umpiring behind the bat, decided that he had not been in position when McCormick made his base hit, and refused to allow it. Fifteen minutes were necessary to get the players back from the club house and restore order, and then McCormick hit into a double play, and Snodgrass was thrown out. Crandall pitched the last half of the inning, and Philadelphia failing to score the umpire called the game on account of darkness.

That first clash between New York and Philadelphia resulted in two victories for the Giants and two tie games. Subsequent series were not always so successful, so far as the Giants were concerned, against Philadelphia, but in this earliest meeting of the season the campaign practically had been laid out on the road, where most of the National League fight was to be made.

Of course, there were other clubs that were factors. That was bound to follow, because of the different conditions which prevailed throughout the season. It was the steady, persistent attack which the Giants maintained throughout all the year that finally placed them where it was out of the question for Philadelphia or any other organization to lower their colors.

The fighting ability of the Giants has always been one of their strongest assets. It has been characteristic of the team to play with just as much vigor against second division clubs as first division clubs, although, strangely enough, sometimes the second division clubs have given more trouble than those in the first division.

There are some interesting facts in connection with the results of 1913 which will throw some light on the stability of the Giants' work. For instance, twenty-four games were played on the Polo Grounds against Philadelphia and Chicago. These two teams were the Giants' strongest rivals. Of these twenty-four games, New



1, Mann; 2, Perdue; 3, Whaling; 4, Sweeney; 5, Mitchell; 6, Rariden; 7, Strand; 8, Brown; 9, Tyler; 10, Smith; 11, Connolly; 12, Dickson; 13, Rudolph; 14, Myers; 15, James; 16, Titus; 17, Hess; 18, McDonald; 19, Devlin; 20, Lord; 21, Maranville.

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BOSTON NATIONAL LEAGUE TEAM, 1913.



Chicago vs. Giants—Evers and Herzog in a heap; Orth, umpire,

York lost but three and tied two. In other words, they had a percentage during the year of .864 against their nearest rivals, so far as general results were concerned.

To show the uniformity with which the Giants strove for the championship, observe the results outlined in the following table:

Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.
Cincinnati	17	5	.773	Pittsburgh	14	8	.636
Chicago	14	7	.667	Boston	14	8	.636
St. Louis	14	7	.667	Brooklyn	14	8	.636
Philadelphia	14	8	.636				

Total victories 101, total defeats 51, percentage .664. Won from the first division teams, 42 games and lost 23, percentage .646; won from the second division teams, 59 games and lost 28, percentage .678.

It is apparent from these figures that the only team in the league which the Giants found comparatively easy was Cincinnati. There is not enough difference in the results of the other six to turn a jeweler's balance by a feather either one way or the other. St. Louis, which finished eighth in the race, was the hardest team that New York had to defeat, except Chicago, so far as actual results are manifest. The record against Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Boston and Brooklyn is identical. If this is proof of anything, it is the fact that defeat never has been a discouraging factor to the Giants. Defeat by a tailender or a first division team seemed not to have the slightest effect on the players the next day. Their one idea was to win, no matter what the outcome might have been of previous contests, and then, best of all, of course, was the fact that they were strong enough to win every series from their rivals.

Until the latter part of May, the Giants either had such hard work to win their games, or frittered them away on such simple chances, that their loyal supporters in New York began to believe that they were not equal to the task of winning their third pennant in succession. And, perhaps, at this moment it is not out of place to call attention to the fact that to win the third championship in succession was the great ambition of their manager. Once before the New York team, under the guidance of McGraw, had won a pennant two years in succession. This was in 1904 and 1905. In 1906 he was better satisfied with his outlook in the spring than he had been with any team which he had managed. One misfortune after another happened to his players, however, and the team



1, Mascot; 2, Stengel; 3, Kent: 4, Hummel; 5, Hall; 6, Curtis; 7, Wagner; 8, Stack; 9, Heckinger; 10, Meyer; 11, Moran 12, Mascot; 13, Fischer; 14, Allen; 15, Miller; 16, Dahlen; 17, Callahan; 18, Wheat; 19, Smith; 20, Daubert; 21, Kirkpatrick; 22, Rucker; 23, Ring; 24, Phelps; 25, Ragan; 26, Yingling; 27, Fisher; 28, Cutshaw.

BROOKLYN NATIONAL LEAGUE TEAM, 1913.

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Giants vs. Boston—Snodgrass safe at the plate.

failed to repeat. Winning the championship in 1911 and 1912 again placed before him the possibility of being enrolled with other famous managers who had won three championships consecutively. The National League championship to him was of far more consequence than the world's series. Yet, as the season of 1913 began, he was obliged to overcome a certain feeling of discouragement on the part of his players that they had lost the world's championship in 1912, after making such a hard fight to win it. This was in evidence to a greater extent than many may realize, when game after game seemed to break so desperately against the Giants at the beginning of operations in 1913. True, it was frequently their fault, but they found themselves involved in so many extra inning contests, that it seemed to them as if the same fate that had pursued them in the fall of 1912 was still at their heels.

The team finally straightened out as the last games of May began to dawn upon the schedule. Once it did straighten out, it started on an uphill course that eventually took it to the top of the league. Even this was not without its discouragements. In a double-header played at Boston, a 1—0 game was lost because a Boston batter dropped his bat inside the diamond, and a thrown ball hit the bat and bounded into the grand stand. Another of those exciting contests was played with Philadelphia. The Phillies had been winning consistently. They came to New York, May 29, and were defeated in a fourteen-inning game. This contest had its striking features. Alexander began to pitch and Seaton relieved him. The latter pitched the last six innings. In the fourteenth Shafer, with one out, made a base hit, and Fletcher followed with a long drive over Magee's head, which scored Shafer and won the game. As Seaton had taken the game at a tie, the defeat was charged against him, and was his first defeat of the season. On the next day, which was Memorial Day, the Giants won both games, by good batting against Brennan and Moore in the morning and Chalmers and Mayer in the afternoon. New York also defeated Philadelphia the following afternoon, and by so doing reduced Philadelphia's lead in that week by .091 percentage points, a pretty severe blow for any team to receive that had been considered as a pennant factor.

On July 10, after having won fourteen straight games, the Giants were defeated on the Polo Grounds by Chicago. The opposing pitchers were Smith and Mathewson. The latter had won seven straight victories, and the defeat of both Mathewson and the Giants in the same game was one of the midseason sensations of the year. In this long run of fourteen victories McGraw's men had pushed



1, Hermann; 2, Kling; 3, Johnson; 4, Clarke; 5, Suggs; 6, Devore; 7, Groh; 8, Benton; 9, Bescher; 10, Ames; 11, Almeida; 12, Tinker, Mgr.; 13, Harter; 14, Marsans; 15, Dodge; 16, Bates; 17, Sheckard; 18, Packard; 19, Blackburn; 20, Berghammer; 21, Egan; 22, Herbert; 23, Brown; 24, Hoblitzell.

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CINCINNATI NATIONAL LEAGUE TEAM, 1913.



Philadelphia vs. Giants—Merkle safe at third; Lobert almost gets him.

their way to first place. Once in that position, they were never put back again.

Although the Giants had fought their way to the top, the team, except for one interval, did not play with the spirit and concertedness which had been manifested during the run of fourteen victories. There were times when the Philadelphias spurted in the race, in which it appeared that the Giants might lose their grip on the lead and be overcome by the Quakers. This was more manifest during the early part of September than at any other time, and for a few days even the manager of the Champions felt that his team had run into another rut from which it would be hard to extricate it. Fortunately for the Giants, the Philadelphias showed manifest evidence of wabbling as well as their rivals.

When opportunity offered for Philadelphia to gain on New York, the pitchers of the runners-up in the race seemed not to have the necessary strength to carry them through full nine-inning games. It was this uncertainty that, perhaps, did more than anything to destroy whatever chance Philadelphia might have had to win the pennant.

The Philadelphia batters seemed to hold up as well, or better, than those of the Giants. The latter were favoring their catchers because Meyers had been badly injured in a game at Pittsburgh. The Giants' infield was working somewhat better than the Philadelphias' and there is no doubt that the former's pitchers were superior to their rivals. In the last days of a hard Base Ball season, all this was in favor of the team which had twice won the championship, and it was largely because of these points that the Giants were able to maintain their lead to the end. In September and October the Giants were almost as uncertain as they had been in April and May. Injured players had something to do with this, but in addition to that, there was evidence of staleness on the part of some of the players who had to be reckoned with as important factors in the organization.

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No little credit is due the Philadelphia club for the part that it played in the race. There were times during the season when it was in front. This was noticeable in May and June. At that period not a few were sanguine that Philadelphia would defeat the Giants for the pennant. However, after the champions had once passed their Quaker rivals, their speed was too much for the runners-up.



1, Huggins; 2, Peitz; 3, Hildebrand; 4, Wingo; 5, McLean; 6, Griner; 7, Sallee; 8, Magee; 9, O'Leary; 10, Evans; 11, Burk; 12, Konetchy; 13, Perritt; 14, Cather; 15, Whitted; 16, Oakes; 17, Roberts; 18, Geyer; 19, Mowrey.

ST. LOUIS NATIONAL LEAGUE TEAM, 1913.

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Boston vs. Giants—Herzog safe at home.

Some contended that Dooin, manager of the Philadelphia team, depended too much upon two pitchers. These were Alexander and Seaton. He used them a great deal, and not always with much rest between their periods of service. While both were pitching well at the end of the campaign, there were games in which they gave manifest indication that the strain of a long season had told upon them.

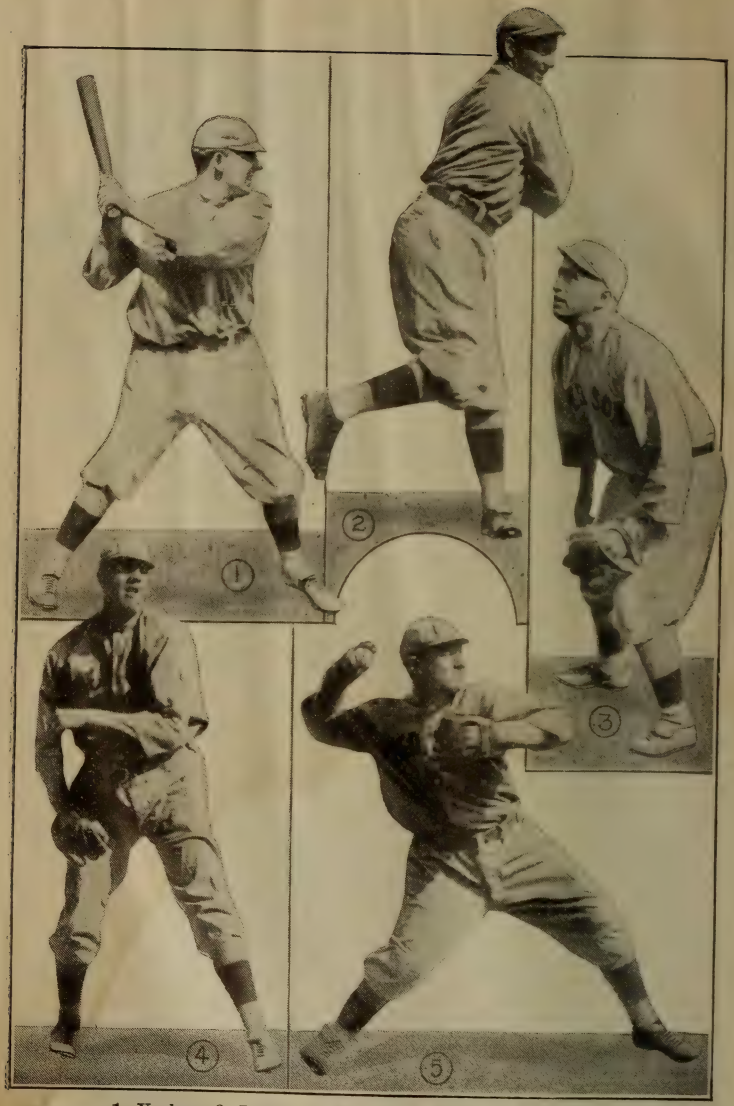
Had it not been for these pitchers and a generally good batting average on the part of the players, the Phillies would not have been able to make the contest so keen as they did. Cravath, without doubt, was of much assistance to the team, largely through his ability to make hits for extra bases. He was not superior as a fielder or a thrower, but there were frequent opportunities in which he made a name for himself by batting the ball for a long hit, which scored one or more runs.

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If Pittsburgh was a little of a disappointment to the purely critical, this disappointment must have been offset by the unexpected good showing of the Chicago team under Evers. As many as there were who thought that Pittsburgh would be a sure factor against the Giants for the championship, an equal number could hardly figure that Chicago would do better than fourth. Some went so far as to say that the team would finish in the second division. On May 1, the Cubs led in the race. It is true that May 1 is no test of the championship season, but even at that early date surprise was manifested that Chicago was getting along so well. On that date the Cubs had played seventeen games, one more than any other team in the league.

As the season progressed, Chicago failed to maintain its May standard, but almost constantly the team was either in third or fourth place, and at the end of the season stood third. It had won as many games as Philadelphia and lost two more. This certainly was a good showing for a team regarding which so much uncertainty had been held prior to the actual start of the season.

Some fair pitching and good batting, marked improvement on the part of Saier, and a sort of regeneration on the part of Leach, were factors for Chicago's success. The pitchers were helped, too, by Archer, whose work behind the bat was perhaps mechanically superior to that of any other National League catcher.



1, Yerkes; 2, Lewis; 3, Hooper; 4, Collins; 5, Gardner.

A GROUP OF BOSTON AMERICANS.

Van Oeyen, Photos.



Smith, of Boston, trying for man at third.

Base Ball critics, almost without exception, had predicted an unusually good season for the Pittsburgh club. Some had gone so far as to assume that it could not be defeated for the championship. Manager Clarke and his players began the year with a great deal of misfortune. Their training trip was marred by severe weather and, later, they ran into the unusual and damaging floods which covered the Central States. Naturally, this retarded the development of the team, and it was particularly unfortunate that it should take place on the dawn of the annual race for the championship.

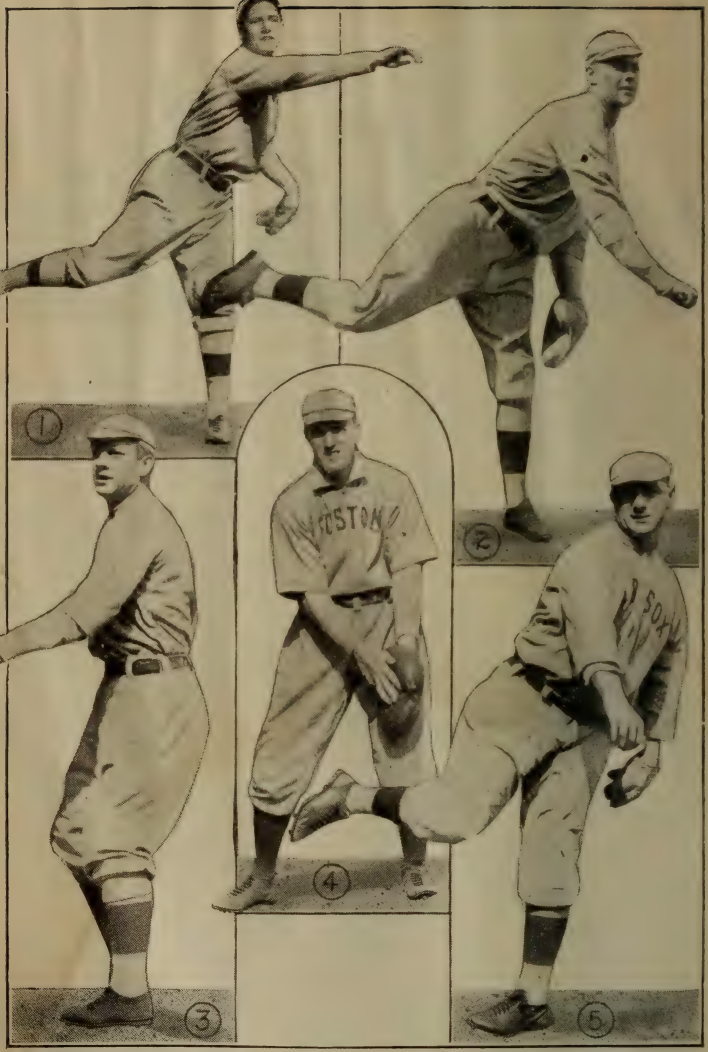
A great deal had been expected of Pittsburgh's pitching staff. It did not meet expectations. Frankly, the staff had been overrated by some Base Ball critics who had been a little hasty in forming conclusions without reviewing the work of the pitchers from the beginning of their Base Ball careers. There was nothing to warrant the belief that the Pittsburgh pitchers would be unusually successful without the assistance of good batting and good fielding.

The machine was not the fastest in the matter of base running. The team finished fourth in the race, and was also fourth in the league in the total number of runs scored. Many of these were due more to the fact that the Pittsburghs embraced a number of long distance hitters than that the team, collectively, could make the most of all its chances to circle the bases. Carey, the fastest man on the team, led as a run-getter, but he stood alone in this respect, as compared with his companions, except Viox.

The total number of stolen bases for the team for the year was 181. Carey alone had 61, leaving but 120 for the remainder of the players. That gives some relative idea as to the general ability of the team, when the mere matter of speed was to be considered, as against some of its rivals in its own league.

There was one brief period during the season when the team looked as if it had pulled itself together sufficiently to crowd into "one-two-three" by the time that the year was over. The temporary spurt was not continued. In June and the early part of July, Pittsburgh was in fifth place. On July 15 Pittsburgh was fourth, and with the utmost consistency was found there August 1, August 15, September 1, September 15, October 1, and at the end of the season. That is a record which at least bears the mark of uniformity, and shows, perhaps, as well as any argument might, the strength of the team as compared with its rivals.

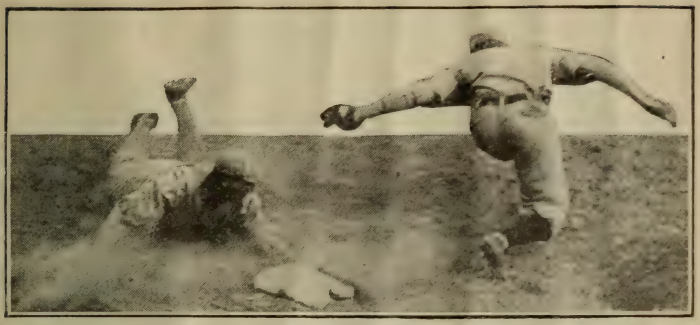
It was a team too strong to sink low and not strong enough to



1, Wood; 2, Cady; 3, Speaker; 4, Carrigan, Mgr.; 5, Wagner.

A GROUP OF BOSTON AMERICANS.

Van Oeyen, Photos.



Giants vs. Philadelphia—Lobert misses Herzog, who slides around him.

attain the top. It played attractive Base Ball at times, and at times lost games because it did not possess those qualities which must be the property of any team that aspires to the leadership and expects to hold it.

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The two sensations of the National League race unquestionably were Boston and Brooklyn, and both were sensations from a playing standpoint.

Boston finished the season at the top of the second division. Not only was it a triumph for the players, who had generously been endowed with the title of tailenders before the season began, but it was a triumph for Manager Stallings, whose earnestness and persistence almost succeeded in making Boston a first division team.

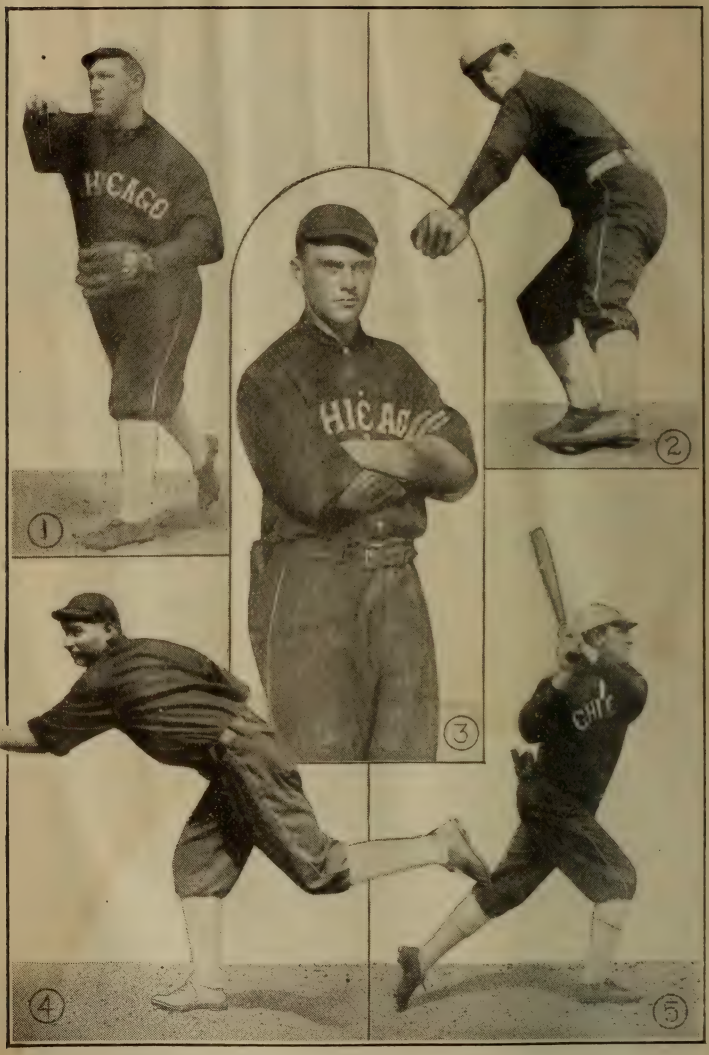
There were few—almost none—who gave Boston any consideration as a factor for 1913. There were some who ridiculed the players whom Stallings had procured here and there, and to whom he had fallen heir. Yet he took this mixture, some of it no better than first class minor league material, and by insistent driving and skillful coaching, succeeded in defeating Brooklyn, Cincinnati and St. Louis, all three of which had been reckoned much higher in potential power than Boston.

A great deal of this resulted because Stallings instilled an excellent system of team work into his players. He had one or two pitchers upon whom he could rely for generally good games. His team was not composed of the best fielders in the league, but he made his men take every chance which confronted them. He did not have the best batters in the league, but he played for runs, and he was smart enough to divine the methods of other National League managers, and frequently beat them at their own strategy.

In giving credit to the Boston club for its advanced place in the race, it would be unfair not to make mention of the fact that Maranville, the Boston shortstop, did much to bolster the infield that, prior to last season, had not been overstrong. He covered a great deal of ground, proved to be an accurate thrower, and batted better than had been predicted for him when he entered the National League.

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Brooklyn's career during 1913 was unquestionably one of ups and downs. In the early part of the season, with the accessories of a new grand stand, plenty of enthusiasm and fine crowds, the team



1, Bodie; 2, Walsh; 3, Chappelle; 4, Russell; 5, Lord.

A GROUP OF CHICAGO AMERICANS.

Van Oeyen, Photos.



Boston vs. Giants—Maranville out at plate; Wilson catching.

was up in the race, and on May 15 and June 1 was second. Then the team lagged a little, but it still had some recuperative power left, for on July 1 it had fought its way back to third place, and hung there for a few days, until it finally dropped below Pittsburgh, never again to regain its lost ground.

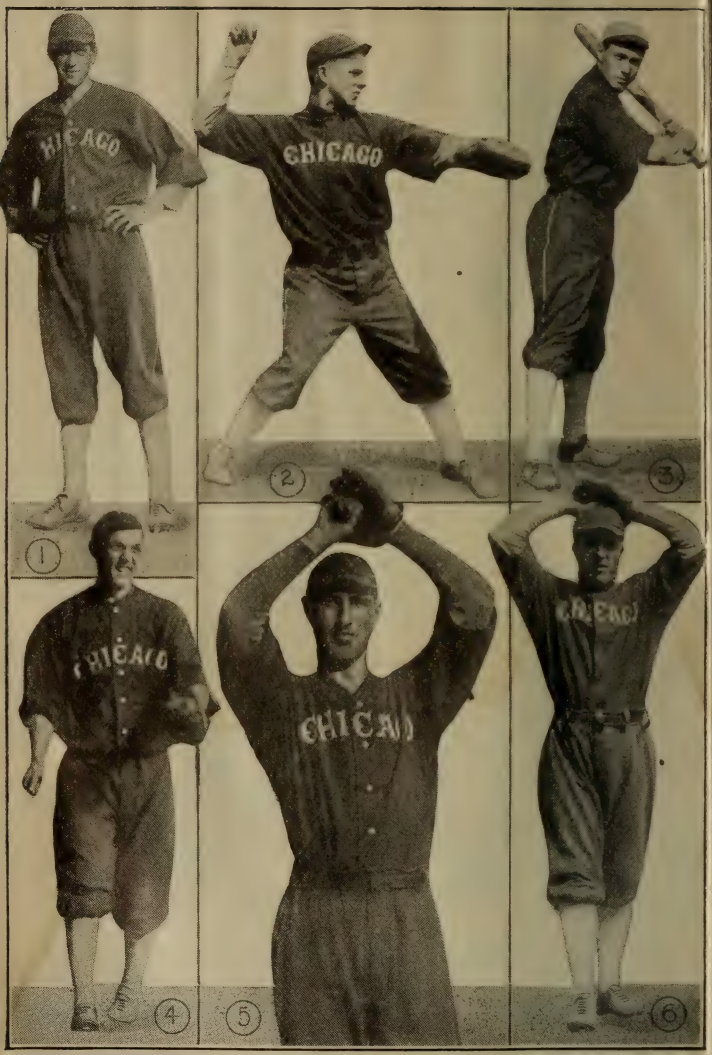
The team had a great many accidents to its players. Those are a hardship, and bound to be so, to the best Base Ball club ever organized. The most careful manager, who thinks prior to the beginning of a season that he has provided for every emergency, may find in the most critical moment of a championship race that those upon whom he depended to maintain his infield intact throughout the year are temporarily incapacitated by trifling injuries. The loss of three or four games at some moment when a team is just verging upon first place is a severe handicap, mentally as well as in the percentage column. Imagine a man carrying a bucket of milk up a slippery hill only to be within a few feet of the top and then fall and spill milk and all, and one may have some idea of the frame of mind of a Base Ball team that has almost reached the top of the major league race only to slide back.

Later on, spots which had been weak in the Brooklyn team all the season began to manifest themseves. The outfield was hardly up to championship caliber, and the infield needed a trifle more strength in the defense between second and third.

It became necessary to use some experiments in the pitching box and, as is most commonly the case, this had a tendency to unsteady the team, for almost all Base Ball players have a disposition to make mistakes themselves when they are not assured of a certain standard of pitching from week to week. In other words, a lack of durability and uniformity on the part of the pitchers is a factor that is likely to induce the remainder of the playing combination to become uncertain.

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St. Louis and Cincinnati were disappointments. The St. Louis team was under the guidance of Miller Huggins, and but once or twice during the season showed a flash of the strength that had been manifested in other years. It was said there was dissatisfaction among the players. This seemed to be true when Huggins showed a disposition to transfer the services of some of his star players to other clubs.



1, Chase; 2, Schalk; 3, Rath; 4, Weaver; 5, Scott; 6, Cicotte.

A GROUP OF CHICAGO AMERICANS.

Van Oeyen, Photos.

It was a year of new managers in the National League. Of the first four clubs, three were under the guidance of men who were veterans in handling ball players. These were New York, with McGraw at the head; Philadelphia, with Dooin to guide it, and Pittsburgh, with Clarke in charge.

Evers was making his first experiment as manager, with the Cubs in tow. If Evers had not kicked himself out of so many games, it is possible that the Chicagos would have done better in the race than they did.

Stallings, while not wholly new with Boston, was as good as new. Huggins was at the head of St. Louis; Dahlen, a veteran, was still with Brooklyn, and Tinker, for the first time, was a manager in Cincinnati.

The following is the semi-monthly standing of the clubs by percentages:

STANDING OF CLUBS ON MAY 1.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.
Chicago	12	5	.706	St. Louis	9	7	.563
New York	8	5	.615	Pittsburgh	8	8	.500
Philadelphia	6	4	.600	Boston	3	10	.231
Brooklyn	8	6	.571	Cincinnati	3	12	.200

STANDING OF CLUBS ON MAY 15.

Philadelphia	15	7	.682	Chicago	15	14	.517
Brooklyn	17	9	.654	Pittsburgh	12	16	.429
New York	13	12	.520	Boston	10	14	.417
St. Louis	14	13	.519	Cincinnati	8	19	.296

STANDING OF CLUBS ON JUNE 1.

Philadelphia	22	11	.667	Pittsburgh	19	20	.487
Brooklyn	21	15	.583	St. Louis	19	23	.452
New York	21	16	.568	Boston	14	20	.412
Chicago	21	20	.512	Cincinnati	15	27	.357

STANDING OF CLUBS ON JUNE 15.

Philadelphia	32	14	.696	Pittsburgh	24	27	.471
New York	28	19	.596	Boston	21	27	.437
Chicago	28	25	.528	St. Louis	23	30	.434
Brooklyn	24	23	.511	Cincinnati	10	34	.358

STANDING OF CLUBS ON JULY 1.

New York	41	23	.641	Pittsburgh	30	36	.455
Philadelphia	38	23	.623	Boston	27	37	.422
Brooklyn	34	28	.548	St. Louis	28	39	.418
Chicago	35	32	.522	Cincinnati	26	41	.388

STANDING OF CLUBS ON JULY 15.

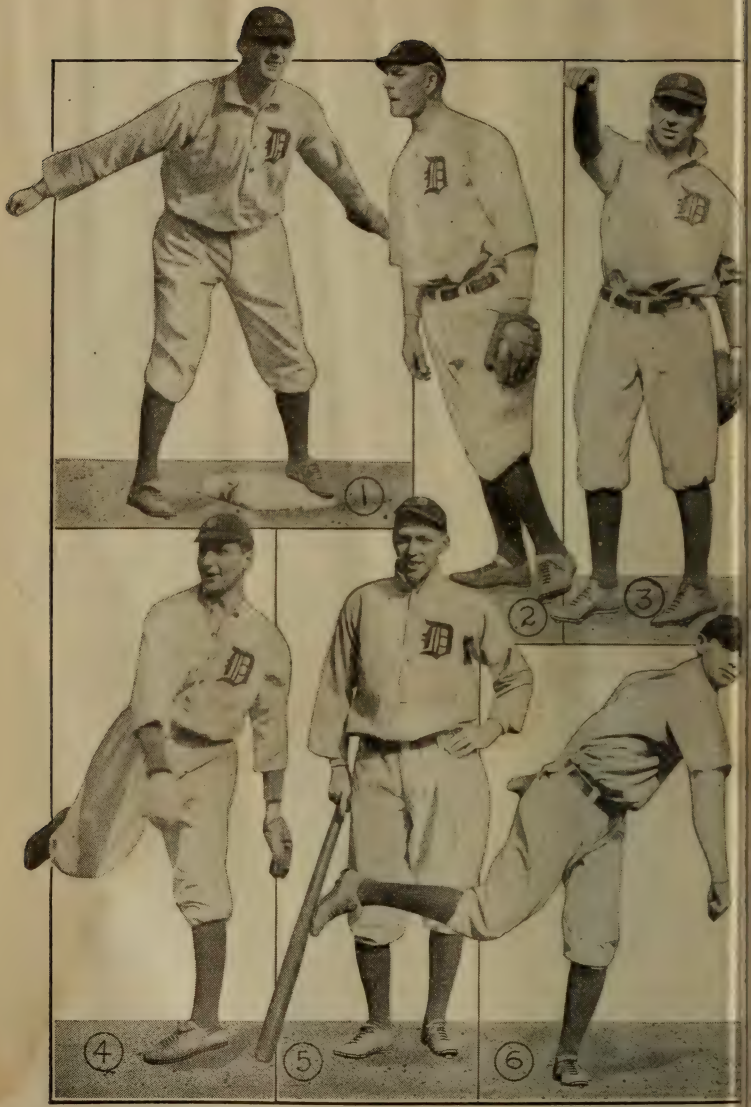
New York	53	24	.688	Brooklyn	36	39	.480
Philadelphia	44	30	.595	Boston	34	44	.436
Chicago	43	38	.531	St. Louis	32	48	.400
Pittsburgh	40	39	.506	Cincinnati	31	51	.378

STANDING OF CLUBS ON AUGUST 1.

New York	66	29	.695	Brooklyn	42	48	.467
Philadelphia	55	35	.611	Boston	41	52	.446
Chicago	50	46	.521	Cincinnati	38	61	.384
Pittsburgh	48	46	.511	St. Louis	37	60	.381

STANDING OF CLUBS ON AUGUST 15.

New York	75	32	.701	Brooklyn	46	57	.447
Philadelphia	64	37	.634	Boston	44	61	.419
Chicago	58	51	.532	Cincinnati	43	70	.381
Pittsburgh	56	51	.523	St. Louis	41	68	.376



1, Louden; 2, Veach; 3, McKee; 4, Dauss; 5, Vitt; 6, Willetts.

A GROUP OF DETROIT AMERICANS.

Van Oeyen, Photos

STANDING OF CLUBS ON SEPTEMBER 1.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.
New York	85	38	.691	Brooklyn	52	68	.433
Philadelphia	71	46	.607	Boston	52	68	.433
Chicago	68	56	.548	Cincinnati	53	71	.408
Pittsburgh	65	57	.533	St. Louis	45	81	.357

STANDING OF CLUBS ON SEPTEMBER 15.

New York	91	45	.669	Brooklyn	58	75	.436
Philadelphia	80	49	.620	Boston	58	75	.436
Chicago	78	60	.565	Cincinnati	59	82	.418
Pittsburgh	73	65	.529	St. Louis	48	94	.338

STANDING OF CLUBS ON OCTOBER 1.

New York	97	49	.664	Boston	67	82	.450
Philadelphia	86	59	.593	Brooklyn	65	82	.442
Chicago	86	65	.570	Cincinnati	64	87	.424
Pittsburgh	78	69	.531	St. Louis	49	99	.331

STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

	N.Y.	Phil.	Chi.	Pitts.	Bos.	Bkln.	Cin.	S.L.	Won.	PC.
New York	..	14	14	14	14	14	17	14	101	.664
Philadelphia	8	..	9	9	15	13	17	17	88	.583
Chicago	7	13	..	13	13	13	13	16	88	.575
Pittsburgh	8	11	9	..	10	14	13	13	78	.523
Boston	8	7	9	11	..	10	8	16	69	.457
Brooklyn	8	8	9	8	10	..	9	13	65	.436
Cincinnati	5	5	9	8	14	13	..	10	64	.418
St. Louis	7	5	6	8	6	7	12	..	51	.340
Lost	51	63	65	71	82	84	89	99		

Forfeited games—July 6 (second game), at Chicago; forfeited to St. Louis. August 30, at Philadelphia; forfeited to New York. Forfeit set aside and game finished at New York October 2, and recorded as a victory for the Philadelphia club.

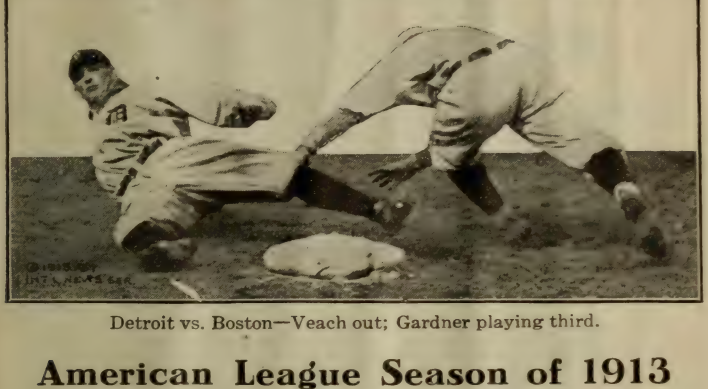


John Brush Hempstead (grandson of the late John T. Brush) throwing out first ball of the World's Series, 1913.

Conlon, Photo.



OPENING OF THE 1913 AMERICAN LEAGUE SEASON IN WASHINGTON—PRESIDENT WILSON HANDING BALL TO MANAGER GRIFFITH.



Detroit vs. Boston—Veach out; Gardner playing third.

American League Season of 1913

By Irving E. Sanborn, Chicago.

In spite of a championship campaign which developed only two surprises, one of those a disappointment; which saw only two teams out in front, one of those leading all except the first fortnight of the race, and which developed considerable monotony toward the end, the fourteenth year of the American League proved a prosperous one.

Interest in the sport was greater than ever before, according to the evidence furnished by the turnstiles of this young and lusty organization, although net profits have been greater in years when there was far less gross revenue.

The Cleveland club, with a team which was a contender for the championship most of the way, rolled up the best attendance figures, as it was equipped with a commodious plant at home and drew well on the road. Its aggregate patronage also was increased materially by the number of Sunday games it was possible to play in the Ohio city while all the teams were in the East, the jump back to Cleveland being made several times with good results and without once encountering rain. Washington, another staunch contender for the pennant, proved the best road attraction, being paid more money than any other visiting team in the league during the season. That both these teams should excel the champion Athletics in drawing power was attributed to the comparative novelty Cleveland and Washington experienced in having pennant contenders, while Philadelphia patrons were more blasé.

Notwithstanding the banner patronage enjoyed by the league, it is safe to say that less coin of the realm remained in the coffers of the club owners than in some of the earlier years of their enterprise, after all bills had been settled. This was due to the increased cost of operating a major league club, which has more than doubled in a period of a dozen years. Practically, everything connected with the promotion of the pastime has gone up in cost, and the club owners, as a whole, are getting smaller returns on their investments than formerly. Higher salaries paid the players are not the only element in this increased cost. The larger number of players now carried on the pay roll raises the total cost considerably, and the transportation expense is increased.

The two surprises of 1913 were furnished by Cleveland and Bos-



1, Martin, Trainer; 2, Henry; 3, Harper; 4, Boehling; 5, Gandil; 6, Johnson; 7, McBride; 8, Engel; 9, Giddeon; 10, Gallia; 11, Hughes; 12, Schaefer; 13, Morgan; 14, Griffith, Mgr.; 15, Milan; 16, Shanks; 17, Moeller; 18, Groom; 19, Mullin; 20, Calvo; 21, Foster; 22, Altrock; 23, Ainsmith; 24, Laporte; 25, Acosta; 26, Williams.

WASHINGTON AMERICAN LEAGUE TEAM, 1913.

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Washington vs. New York—Foster blocked at the plate by Sweeney.

ton. The Naps, under Manager Birmingham, developed suddenly from a second division team into a staunch bidder for the championship, without any unusual addition to its playing strength. The Boston team reverted from a world's championship aggregation into a near second division outfit without the loss of any commensurate quantity of its playing strength. These two form reversals were illustrations of the tremendous uncertainty of Base Ball, to which element the great game owes so much of its hold on the American public.

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There was little surprise in the return of the Athletics to championship form. They furnished one of the surprises of 1912, and in spite of their comparatively poor race that year, they were generally cast for the role of American League champions again in 1913. Looking backward, it must be a matter of regret to the tribe of Mack that it failed to annex the 1912 pennant. That, with the victories in 1910, 1911 and 1913, would have meant four consecutive championships—a feat which has yet to be recorded in either of the present major leagues. Back in the '80s the original St. Louis Browns, under Charles A. Comiskey, won the old American Association pennant in four successive seasons, but no team has done that in the American or National Leagues.

The Athletics came back so strongly in 1913 that they left little doubt as to the ultimate home of the league's pennant from the very start of the campaign. Washington was the only other team that enjoyed the sensation of leading the procession, and that for only a brief spell at the outset. For the first seven days of the race the Athletics and Senators were tied for the lead, as it rained most of the time, preventing the majority of their scheduled games. On April 18 Washington gained the lead by a single game over the Athletics and held it for four consecutive days. Philadelphia rescued first place from Griffith's band for one day, April 22, only to lose it on the 23rd. But on the following afternoon, April 24, the Mackmen climbed into the front seat, never to be dislodged again during the season. From there to the finish Philadelphia led the race by varying margins of safety, never under stiff pressure at any time, although the Mackmen did not actually clinch the flag beyond possibility of loss until September 22. Then two victories in one day over Detroit nailed the banner to the mast.

The Athletics would have had better excuse for losing the 1913 pennant than they did for not winning in 1912, but their spirit



1, Birmingham, Mgr.; 2, Jackson; 3, Kahler; 4, Hinton; 5, Falkenberg; 6, D. Gregg; 7, V. Gregg; 8, Steen; 9, Johnston; 10, Blanding; 11, Carisch; 12, Bates; 13, Olson; 14, Bassler; 15, Turner; 16, Lelivelt; 17, Chapman; 18, Cullop; 19, Leibold; 20, Land; 21, O'Neill; 22, Graney; 23, Mitchell; 24, Ryan; 25, Lajoie.

CLEVELAND AMERICAN LEAGUE TEAM, 1913.

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Boston vs. St. Louis—Speaker safe at first.

was entirely different. Instead of being overconfident, they started out fighting, and kept it up in spite of everything. They were handicapped right at the start by the incapacitation of pitcher Jack Coombs. In the hottest part of the contest, when Cleveland and Washington were most hopeful, Manager Mack was compelled by injuries to present a patched up team. Shortstop Barry was out of commission for quite a period, and at one time Mack was so put to it that he played Rube Oldring in the infield, using two substitutes in the outfield for several weeks. Still the Athletics kept up their pace with persistent steadiness, and there was no time, after the early weeks, when they were in imminent danger of being passed in the race.

Plank, who pitched the greatest number of complete games for the Athletics, went through only eighteen battles of nine innings or more. He was tied in this respect with Boehling of Washington, a second string pitcher. Bender pitched only thirteen complete games, and no other Athletic slabman worked through ten games during the year. Yet when the rest of the season's figures were inspected, it was discovered the Athletics' pitchers were prominent in the list of shutouts, and had held their opponents to low hits as frequently as the slab staff of any other team. On the other hand, Mack's pitchers were not batted as hard, in the aggregate, as the twirlers of every other team in the circuit. In the face of these facts, the result of the world's series was less surprising.

The Athletics won their league and world's pennants in clean cut, sportsmanlike fashion. They always went about their work in a businesslike way and let the umpires alone.

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Washington, at all times, was considered first division timber. Manager Griffith kept his team, composed largely of youngsters, up to the pace set in 1912, and made it prominent in the race all the way. The magnificent work of pitcher Walter Johnson was a large factor in the showing of the Senators. This modest marvel of the slab enjoyed the best year of his honorable career and improved his work so much that he was able personally to offset some of the handicaps under which the Washington team was compelled to play at different times. Early in the season Johnson hung up a long run of fifty-six consecutive innings without allowing a run to be scored off him, and led the American League both in effectiveness and in the number of complete games he pitched. He worked in twenty-



1, Foster; 2, Cady; 3, O'Brien; 4, Thomas; 5, Gardner; 6, Yerkes; 7, Hall; 8, Bedient; 9, Wood; 10, Wagner; 11, Henricksen; 12, Hooper; 13, Lewis; 14, Ball; 15, Collins; 16, Janvrin; 17, Stahl; 18, Speaker; 19, Carrigan; 20, Leonard; 21, Nunamaker; 22, Engle.

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BOSTON AMERICAN LEAGUE TEAM, 1913.



Cleveland vs. Detroit—Turner putting ball on Cobb.

nine without assistance, besides helping out his slabmates when asked to.

The injury to Foster broke up the Washington infield for a time, and the outfield proved something of a disappointment to Manager Griffith. Yet with one more consistent pitcher at his command, the veteran pilot would have come out much closer to finishing first and would have made it interesting for the Athletics up to the last gasp. Boehling, at one time, looked like the man Griffith was wishing for, but his inexperience prevented his keeping up the pace he hit in midseason. The Senators were in the first division throughout the race, with the exception of five days along in the latter part of June. Most of the time they were better than fourth. From July 1 on Washington never was lower than third. In fact, the Senators occupied third place continuously from July 1 to September 27, then displaced Cleveland from second place, and held that to the finish.

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Cleveland, under the pilotage of Joe Birmingham, made a fine showing. The new manager had a chance to get his hand in a little at the end of the season of 1912, when he succeeded Harry Davis, and put new life into the Naps. But Birmingham's real test came in 1913, when he was put on his mettle from the outset. The team under him was little changed from that of the year before, but he was aided by several things. The wonderful exhibition of rejuvenation given by Fred Falkenberg made the pitching staff one to be reckoned with. Vean Gregg regained some, but not all, of the effectiveness which he had in 1911, but which he lost in 1912. The acquisition of O'Neill gave the Naps a dependable catcher, and the development of Chapman into a shortstop of the first rank bolstered up an infield that would have been a weak department without him.

The Naps always were as good as third in the race, after the first few days, in which anything is likely to happen. They occupied second place uninterruptedly from May 19 to September 27, and frequently threatened to close up entirely the gap between themselves and the leading Athletics. Their failure to do so was due to their inability to cope with the Mackmen and with the Senators. The Naps won only seven games from Washington during the year, and only nine from Philadelphia, but took the majority of games in every other series. A little slump at the finish, combined with Washington's final spurt, dropped Cleveland out of second into third place just before the wire was reached. This disappointment was



1, Easterly; 2, Collins; 3, Fournier; 4, Callahan; 5, Russell; 6, Gleason; 7, Benz; 8, Kuhn; 9, Scott; 10, Walsh; 11, Beall; 12, Weaver; 13, Lange; 14, Rath; 15, Chase; 16, Lord; 17, Schaller; 18, Schalk; 19, Cicotte; 20, Smith; 21, Bodie; 22, White; 23, Berger; 24, Matticks.

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CHICAGO AMERICAN LEAGUE TEAM, 1913.



Boston vs. Washington—Yerkes out; Foster playing third base.

partially wiped out by the result of the post-season series with Pittsburgh, in which the Naps were victors after a red hot seven-game struggle, two of the combats going into extra innings.

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The Boston team was the season's worst surprise, for it degenerated from a world's championship aggregation into a second division team right off the reel. From the first, the Red Sox were in trouble. The opening week of the season saw them in last place for one whole day, and they were in seventh place for nearly a week. From this poor start the team never did fully recover. Many explanations were attempted for the form reversal shown by the world's champions, apparently without cause. It probably was due to a combination of many factors. The Red Sox were handicapped right away by the inability of Manager Stahl to play first base. They probably were slightly overconfident, as world's champions have a habit of being, and it was hard work to get them going at their 1912 gait, after a winter of feasting and petting by their hosts of friends. The luck, which followed them so consistently through 1912, apparently deserted the Red Sox in 1913. The year before they had enjoyed almost an entire season without a serious break in their regular line-up. In 1913 the infield was constantly shot to pieces by the accidents to Stahl, Yerkes and Wagner, and later the loss of Joe Wood's services on the slab put a large crimp in the pitching staff.

Things went from bad to worse for a while and culminated in an unexpected and record-breaking event—the deposing of Manager Stahl in midseason. It was the first time within the memory of the present generation of fans that a man who had piloted a team to a world's championship was released inside of a year, and it created much comment throughout fandom. The appointment of William Carrigan to the position of acting manager produced no decided immediate effect, but before the season closed the new player-manager, with the help of the regular line-up, had the team going well, and pulled it out of the second division into fourth place just before the race ended.

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Chicago's White Sox continued to be the same kind of a puzzle they were in 1912. They were considered a dangerous team at all times last year, yet never were prominent in the race. In this respect their showing was different from that of the previous sea-



1, Hennessy; 2, Veach; 3, Moriarty; 4, Crawford; 5, Gainor; 6, Pipp; 7, Louden; 8, Dauss; 9, Stanage; 10, Cobb; 11, House; 12, Hall; 13, Zamloch; 14, Willett; 15, Rondeau; 16, Dubuc; 17, Jennings, Mgr.; 18, Vitt; 19, Lake; 20, High; 21, Bush; 22, Tuthill, Trainer; 23, McKee.

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DETROIT AMERICAN LEAGUE TEAM, 1913.



St. Louis vs. Cleveland—Agnew puts Jackson out at plate.

son, when they led the league for quite a spell early in the battle. The White Sox proved dangerous to the good teams last year, as shown by their season's record, but they were not so dangerous to the poorer teams, which found it comparatively easy to cope with them. Chicago broke even with the pennant-winning Athletics on the year's series, and no other team except Boston did as well as that against the Mackmen. The White Sox also got an even break with Washington, which finished second, and defeated Boston, eleven games to ten. Against Cleveland, the White Sox won only nine out of twenty-two games. With the four first division teams, therefore, they made the good showing of forty-two games won and forty-five lost. They fell down before the second division teams, comparatively speaking, for they won only one more game from New York than the Yankees took from them, and they garnered the St. Louis series by a margin of only two games. Their best showing was against Detroit, which team they defeated thirteen times out of twenty-two games.

The speed which the White Sox displayed against the first division teams and the lack of it they exhibited in combating the second string outfits led President Comiskey to remark to President Johnson of the American League, one day in midseason: "Ban, there aren't enough good teams in your league. If there were three more of them, the White Sox would win the pennant."

The severe handicap caused by the loss of pitcher Ed Walsh's services has been regarded as chief among the explanations for the failure of the White Sox to finish higher last season. It was a heavy blow to the team, but it was partly offset by the remarkable showing of Tex Russell, who came from almost nowhere into the glare of the limelight in no time, and established himself as the best pitching find of the year. Russell could not do all that Walsh used to do at his best, but he was of great assistance, both as a regular and as a rescue pitcher. The return of Scott to good form, after a year of sickness, also helped the pitching staff. Consequently, the reason for the position of Chicago in the second division at the finish was not weakness of their pitchers. It was rather due to inconsistent playing, in that the men did not tackle the weaker teams with the same spirit and pepper as they did the stronger ones.

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The other three teams, Detroit, New York and St. Louis, were outsiders from the start, and failed to show any reason why they



1, Daniels; 2, Gossett; 3, Sweeney; 4, Caldwell; 5, Ford; 6, Chance, Mgr.; 7, Keating; 8, Fisher; 9, Cook; 10, Smith; 11, Peckinpaugh; 12, Hartzel; 13, Schulz; 14, Maisel; 15, Warhop; 16, McKechnie; 17, Midkiff; 18, Cree; 19, McConnell; 20, Knight; 21, Wolter; 22, Mascot; 23, Zeider; 24, Williams.

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NEW YORK AMERICAN LEAGUE TEAM, 1913.



Chicago vs. Boston—Weaver out stealing home; Cady, catcher.

should be considered contenders for the pennant. In Detroit, Manager Jennings lacked the tools. He pulled blades of grass out of the turf on every field in the circuit with as great industry and ginger as ever, and worked hard to inspire his team with some of his own spirit, but never succeded in getting it out of the second division. The loss of Ty Cobb in the early weeks of the campaign, while the Georgian and President Navin were getting together on the salary question, was something of a handicap, but it did not last long, and was not the reason for the team's low position in the race all season. Jennings experimented with many pitchers, in the effort to strengthen the staff, but without much success until near the close of the race. There were weak spots both in the infield and outfield, and the sturdy batting of Cobb and Crawford could not offset all the defects.

Detroit was absolutely last, for one day only, during the first week of the season, and occupied seventh place for nearly a month without interruption, from April 26 to May 25. Then the Tigers had a battle with St. Louis for sixth and seventh places, which lasted, with varying fortunes, until after the middle of July. On July 21 Detroit annexed sixth place for keeps, and was not out of it during the rest of the race.

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The advent of Frank Chance, "Peerless Leader" of the Cubs for so many seasons, in the American League family, as manager of the New York team, aroused drooping interest in the Gotham outfit, and the Yankee supporters had great expectations, only to be grievously disappointed. It was the old story of trying to make bricks without straw. Before the training trip was over, Manager Chance made the discouraging discovery that he did not have a ball team.

Before the season was over, Chance had discarded most of the players who went to Bermuda with him, and was presenting an almost entirely new line-up. As a result of this transformation, the Yankees, who had been an easy mark for the rest of the clubs during the early weeks, became a hard team to defeat

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St. Louis made a promising start under George Stovall, who began the year as manager, after having piloted the Browns out of the tail-end position at the end of the season of 1912, enabling them at last to relinquish undesirable honors which had been thrust upon



1, McAllister; 2, Williams; 3, Mitchell; 4, Stone; 5, Flanagan; 6, Balenti; 7, Pratt; 8, Hamilton; 9, Compton; 10, Johnson; 11, Leverenz; 12, Weilman; 13, Stovall; 14, Shotten; 15, Brief; 16, Lavan; 17, Alexander; 18, Austin; 19, Rodgers; 20, Baumgardner.

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ST. LOUIS AMERICAN LEAGUE TEAM, 1913.



Detroit vs. Boston—Carrigan stealing third.

them for several consecutive years. With a pitching staff of some class, and himself on first base to lend enthusiasm to a team composed largely of youngsters, Stovall was expected to keep the Browns out of the slough of regret into which they had fallen. For a time it looked as if he would be successful. For several weeks at the beginning of the race, St. Louis led the second division, and that position was a refreshing change for the fans.

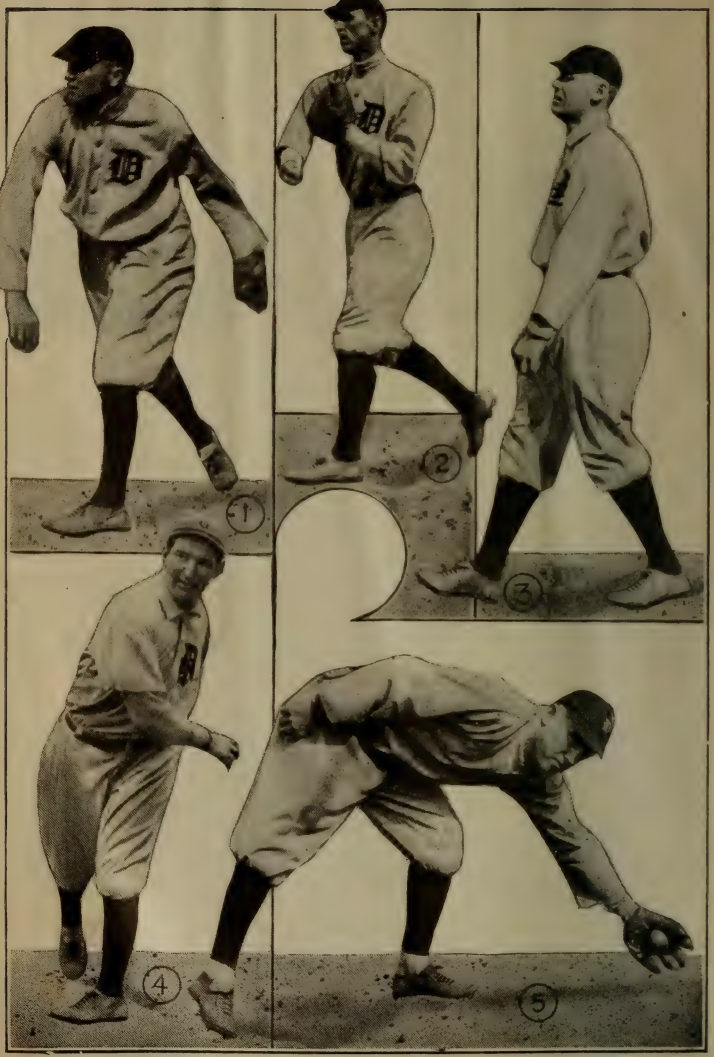
Then came the unfortunate episode in which Stovall lost his head and insulted an umpire so grievously that he drew an extended suspension for his act. During this layoff the manager lost some of his control over his men, too, and the team fell into a slump which became so pronounced that President Hedges once more decided to swap managers during the season. Branch Rickey was named to succeed Stovall early in the month of September, when the team was in seventh place. In the short time left him, the new manager was unable to familiarize himself with his surroundings sufficiently to speed up the dismantled machinery.

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Managerial changes were fewer in the American League in 1913 than in the previous twelve months. The only new face in the group of leaders when the season opened was that of Frank Chance in New York. Joe Birmingham of Cleveland and George Stovall of St. Louis were practically new to their jobs, but had finished the season of 1912 in the positions they occupied when the 1913 race began. When the season ended, the Boston club had deposed Garland Stahl and put William Carrigan in charge of the Red Sox, and Branch Rickey was managing the Browns. The other teams were piloted through the season by the same men as in 1912.

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Of the new stars developed during the season in the American League, catcher Walter Schang of the Athletics and pitcher Tex Russell of the White Sox stood out by themselves. Schang not only won fame as a catcher in a team which was pretty well equipped behind the bat without him, but he proved himself a game and timely batsman, and crowned his phenomenal first year in fast company by becoming one of the stars of the world's series. Russell came into the league with much less experience than Schang had enjoyed, and proceeded to make good as a pitcher for Chicago



1, Cobb; 2, Gainor; 3, Crawford; 4, Dubuc; 5, Bush.

A GROUP OF DETROIT AMERICANS.

Van Oeyen, Photos.



Washington vs. Boston—Milan safe; Engle, first baseman.

with a vengeance. In spite of his inexperience, Russell exhibited so much natural Base Ball instinct and possessed so much gameness, that he quickly made himself a regular on the Sox pitching staff. In spite of a lame side, near the end of the season, he kept up his effectiveness sufficiently to pitch himself into third place in the official records of the league's slabmen.

Baumann of Detroit came into the league early enough to make a noise, and batted well up in the list over a period covering one-third of the season. Chapman of Cleveland was a well known young man before the season opened, on account of his work with the Naps during the previous fall, and he developed into a first-class shortstop. Schalk of the White Sox had made his reputation in the fall of 1912 and proceeded to live up to it last year. It was the general impression that Schang was his only superior in the league as a catcher, and Schang's superiority depended on his batting.

Pitchers Shawkey and Bush of the Athletics, Boehling of Washington, and Moseley of Boston, were other promising youngsters of the vintage of 1913.

The season was not marked by unusual performances to any great extent. No pitcher achieved a no-hit game, although there were more low hit games than in 1912 in the American League. Shut-out games came nowhere near the league's record in number, but showed an increase over the previous season. The longest game lasted fifteen innings, and that limit was reached four times during the year. The Athletics hung up the highest batting total when they mauled two Detroit pitchers for twenty-five hits in one game late in September.

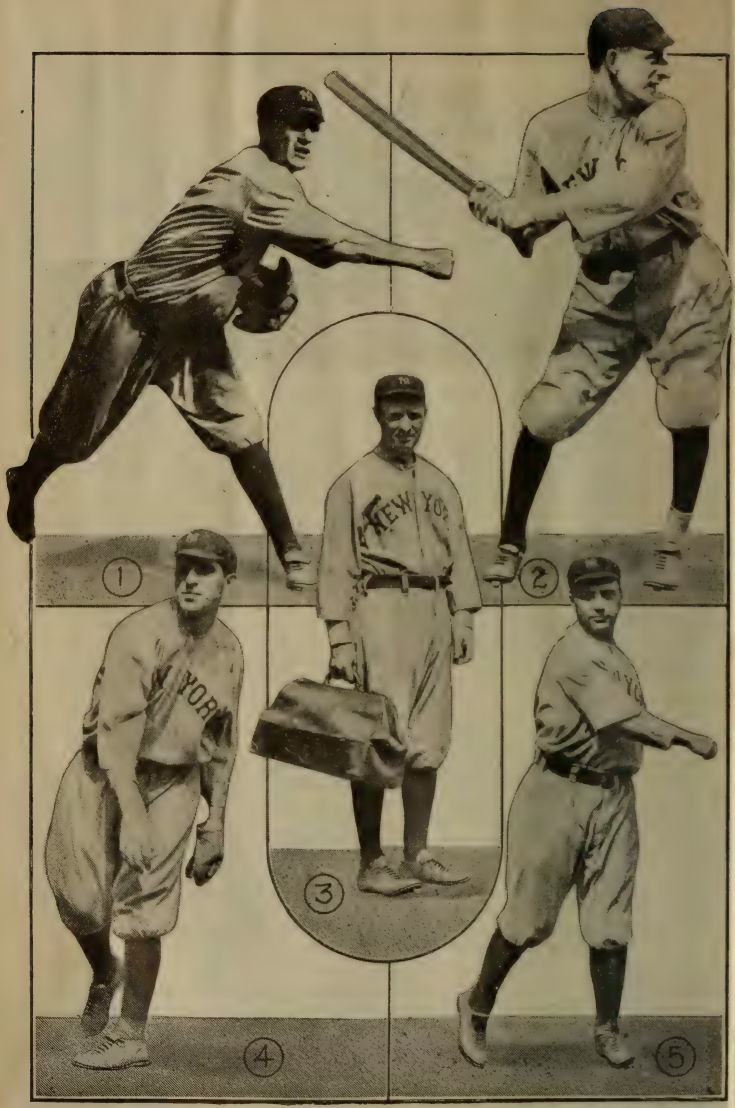
The semi-monthly standing of the race by percentages follows:

STANDING OF CLUBS ON MAY 1.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.
Athletics	10	3	.769	Boston	7	8	.467
Cleveland	11	5	.688	St. Louis	8	10	.444
Washington	8	4	.667	Detroit	5	12	.294
Chicago	11	8	.579	New York	2	12	.143

STANDING OF CLUBS ON MAY 15.

Athletics	17	6	.730	Boston	11	16	.407
Cleveland	18	9	.667	St. Louis	12	18	.400
Washington	15	8	.652	Detroit	9	19	.321
Chicago	17	12	.586	New York	7	18	.280



1, Maisel; 2, Zeider; 3, Chance, Mgr.; 4, Peckinpaugh; 5, Cree.

A GROUP OF NEW YORK AMERICANS.

Van Oeyen, Photos.

STANDING OF CLUBS ON JUNE 1.

Athletics	28	10	.737	Boston	16	22	.421
Cleveland	30	13	.698	Detroit	18	27	.400
Washington	22	17	.564	St. Louis	19	29	.396
Chicago	24	20	.545	New York	9	28	.243

STANDING OF CLUBS ON JUNE 15.

Athletics	39	12	.765	Boston	25	25	.500
Cleveland	36	18	.667	Detroit	22	34	.393
Washington	29	24	.547	St. Louis	21	38	.356
Chicago	29	26	.527	New York	13	37	.260

STANDING OF CLUBS ON JULY 1.

Athletics	49	17	.742	Boston	34	31	.523
Cleveland	42	28	.600	Detroit	28	45	.384
Chicago	40	32	.556	St. Louis	28	46	.378
Washington	38	32	.543	New York	19	47	.288

STANDING OF CLUBS ON JULY 15.

Athletics	58	23	.716	Boston	39	41	.487
Cleveland	50	33	.602	St. Louis	36	53	.404
Washington	46	37	.554	Detroit	35	54	.393
Chicago	47	39	.547	New York	24	55	.304

STANDING OF CLUBS ON AUGUST 1.

Athletics	67	30	.691	Boston	46	49	.484
Cleveland	61	38	.616	Detroit	42	59	.416
Washington	55	42	.567	St. Louis	41	63	.394
Chicago	51	51	.500	New York	31	62	.333

STANDING OF CLUBS ON AUGUST 15.

Athletics	73	35	.676	Boston	52	54	.491
Cleveland	67	44	.604	Detroit	47	64	.423
Washington	60	48	.556	St. Louis	44	71	.383
Chicago	59	54	.522	New York	36	68	.346

STANDING OF CLUBS ON SEPTEMBER 1.

Athletics	83	41	.669	Boston	61	61	.500
Cleveland	77	49	.611	Detroit	56	71	.441
Washington	69	54	.561	St. Louis	48	83	.366
Chicago	65	63	.508	New York	42	79	.347

STANDING OF CLUBS ON SEPTEMBER 15.

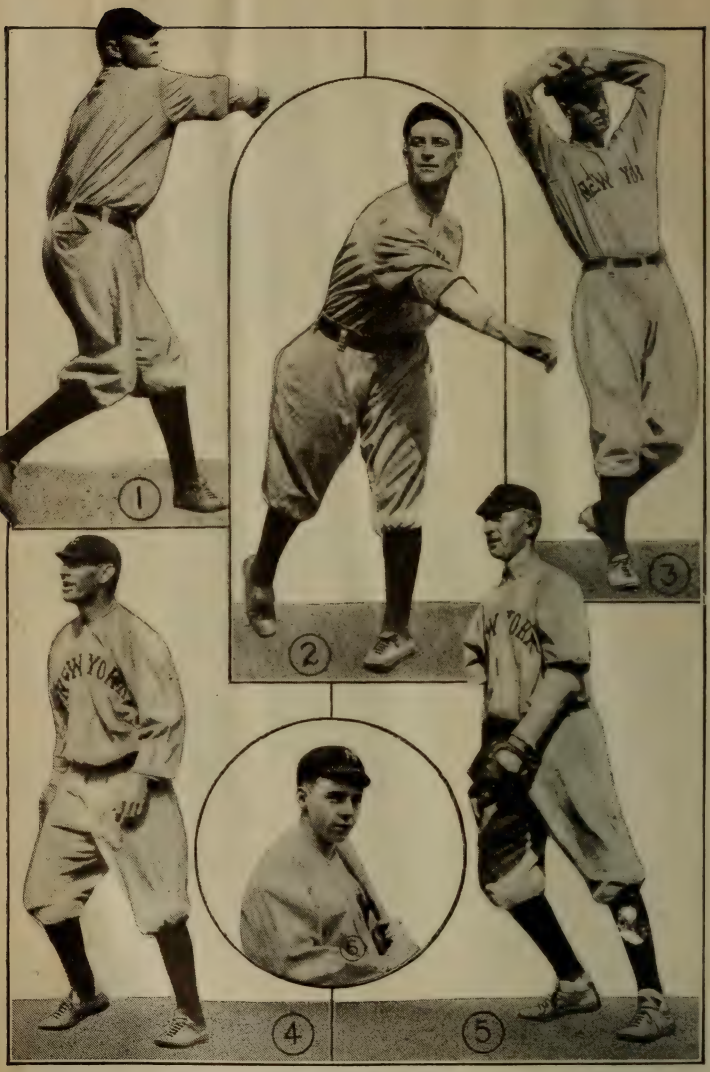
Athletics	88	48	.647	Chicago	72	68	.514
Cleveland	81	58	.583	Detroit	59	78	.431
Washington	78	59	.569	St. Louis	52	89	.369
Boston	70	64	.522	New York	49	85	.366

STANDING OF CLUBS ON OCTOBER 1.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.
Athletics	95	55	.633	Chicago	77	72	.517
Washington	88	63	.583	Detroit	64	86	.427
Cleveland	84	65	.564	St. Louis	56	94	.373
Boston	78	69	.531	New York	55	93	.372

STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

	Ath.	Wash.	Clev.	Bos.	Chic.	Det.	N.Y.	S.L.	Won.	PC.
Athletics	..	14	13	11	11	15	17	15	96	.627
Washington	8	..	15	16	11	10	16	14	90	.584
Cleveland	9	7	..	13	13	14	14	16	86	.566
Boston	11	6	8	..	10	13	14	17	79	.527
Chicago	11	11	9	11	..	13	11	12	78	.513
Detroit	7	12	7	9	9	..	11	11	66	.431
New York	5	6	8	6	10	11	..	11	57	.377
St. Louis	6	8	6	5	10	11	11	..	57	.373
Lost	57	64	66	71	74	87	94	96		



1, Ford; 2, Hartzell; 3, McConnell; 4, Wolter; 5, Cook; 6, Gilhooley.

A GROUP OF NEW YORK AMERICANS.

Van Oeyen, Photos.

National League

STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

Club.	N.Y.	Phil.	Chi.	Pitts.	Bos.	Bkln.	Cin.	St.L.	Won.	Lost.	PC.
New York	..	14	14	14	14	14	17	14	101	51	.664
Philadelphia	8	..	9	9	15	13	17	17	88	63	.583
Chicago	7	13	..	13	13	13	13	16	88	65	.575
Pittsburgh	8	11	9	..	10	14	13	13	78	71	.523
Boston	8	7	9	11	..	10	8	16	69	82	.457
Brooklyn	8	8	9	8	10	..	9	13	65	84	.436
Cincinnati	5	5	9	8	14	13	..	10	64	89	.418
St. Louis	7	5	6	8	6	7	12	..	51	99	.340

Forfeited games—July 6 (second game), at Chicago; forfeited to St. Louis. August 30, at Philadelphia; forfeited to New York. Forfeit set aside and game finished at New York October 2, and recorded as a victory for the Philadelphia club.

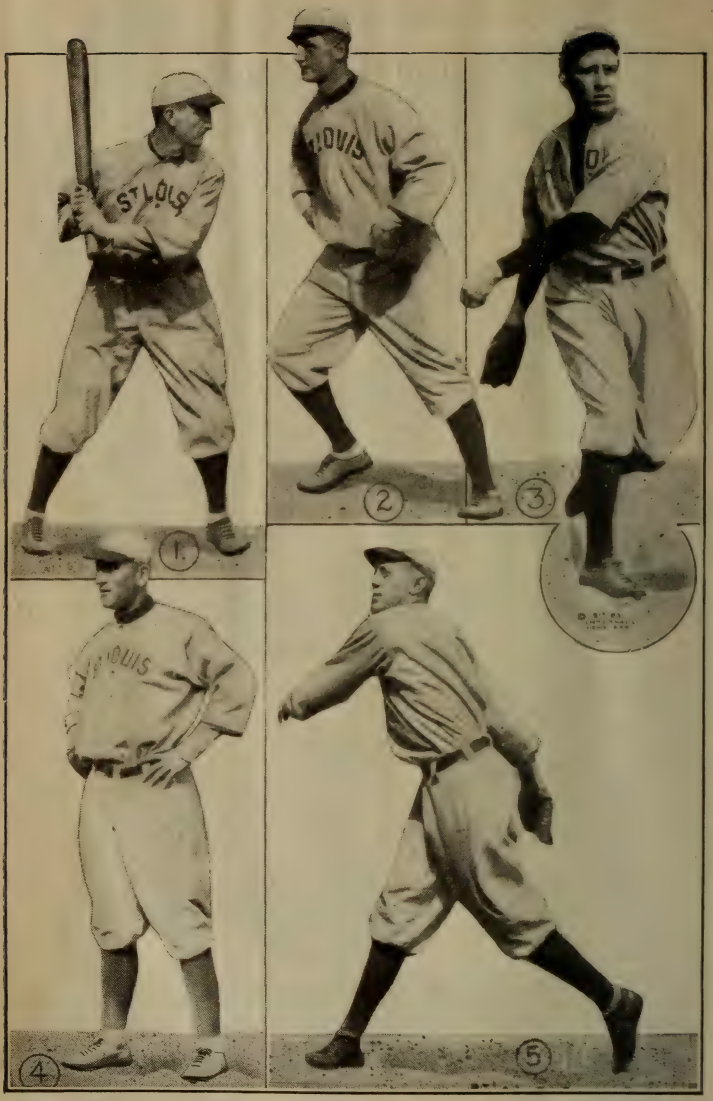
CHAMPIONSHIP WINNERS IN PREVIOUS YEARS.

1871—Athletics	.759	1885—Chicago	.770	1899—Brooklyn	.682
1872—Boston	.830	1886—Chicago	.726	1900—Brooklyn	.603
1873—Boston	.729	1887—Detroit	.637	1901—Pittsburgh	.647
1874—Boston	.717	1888—New York	.641	1902—Pittsburgh	.741
1875—Boston	.899	1889—New York	.659	1903—Pittsburgh	.650
1876—Chicago	.788	1890—Brooklyn	.667	1904—New York	.693
1877—Boston	.646	1891—Boston	.630	1905—New York	.668
1878—Boston	.683	1892—Boston	.680	1906—Chicago	.765
1879—Providence	.702	1893—Boston	.667	1907—Chicago	.704
1880—Chicago	.798	1894—Baltimore	.695	1908—Chicago	.643
1881—Chicago	.667	1895—Baltimore	.669	1909—Pittsburgh	.724
1882—Chicago	.655	1896—Baltimore	.698	1910—Chicago	.676
1883—Boston	.643	1897—Boston	.795	1911—New York	.647
1884—Providence	.750	1898—Boston	.685	1912—New York	.682

INDIVIDUAL BATTING.

Following are the Official Batting Averages of National League players who participated in any manner in at least fifteen championship games during the season of 1913:

Name and Club.	G.	AB.	R.	H.	TB.	2B.	3B.	HR.	SH.	SB.	PC.
Yingling, Brooklyn	40	60	11	23	24	1	..	..	2	..	.383
McDonald, Cincinnati-Boston	73	155	25	55	67	4	4	..	7	4	.355
Daubert, Brooklyn	139	508	76	178	215	17	7	2	17	25	.350
Miller, Philadelphia	69	87	9	30	36	6	..	..	..	2	.345
Cravath, Philadelphia	147	525	78	179	298	34	14	19	11	10	.341
Hyatt, Pittsburgh	63	81	8	27	49	6	2	4	2	..	.333
Walsh, Philadelphia	26	30	3	10	14	4	..	..	1	1	.333
Collins, Boston	16	3	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	.333
D. Brown, Boston	15	34	3	11	15	1	..	1	1	..	.324
Viox, Pittsburgh	137	492	86	156	210	32	8	2	19	14	.317
Tinker, Cincinnati	110	382	47	121	170	20	13	1	15	10	.317
Becker, Cincinnati-Philadelphia	118	414	64	131	208	24	13	9	7	11	.316
Hartley, New York	23	19	4	6	6	..	..	..	1	4	.316
Zimmerman, Chicago	127	447	69	140	219	28	12	9	16	18	.313
Hess, Boston	35	83	9	26	34	..	1	2	4	..	.313
Meyers, New York	120	378	37	118	155	18	5	3	4	7	.312
Schmidt, Boston	22	78	6	24	33	2	2	1	1	1	.308
S. Magee, Philadelphia	138	470	92	144	225	36	6	11	21	23	.306
Crandall, New York-St. Louis	48	49	7	15	21	4	1	..	..	..	.306
Wheat, Brooklyn	138	535	64	161	230	28	10	7	11	19	.301
Lobert, Philadelphia	150	573	98	172	243	28	11	7	26	41	.300
J. Wagner, Pittsburgh	114	413	51	124	159	18	4	3	10	21	.300
C. Cooper, New York	27	30	11	9	13	4	..	..	..	3	.300
Fletcher, New York	136	538	76	160	210	20	9	4	17	32	.297
Marsans, Cincinnati	118	435	49	129	148	7	6	..	15	37	.297
Titus, Boston	87	269	33	80	113	14	2	5	6	4	.297



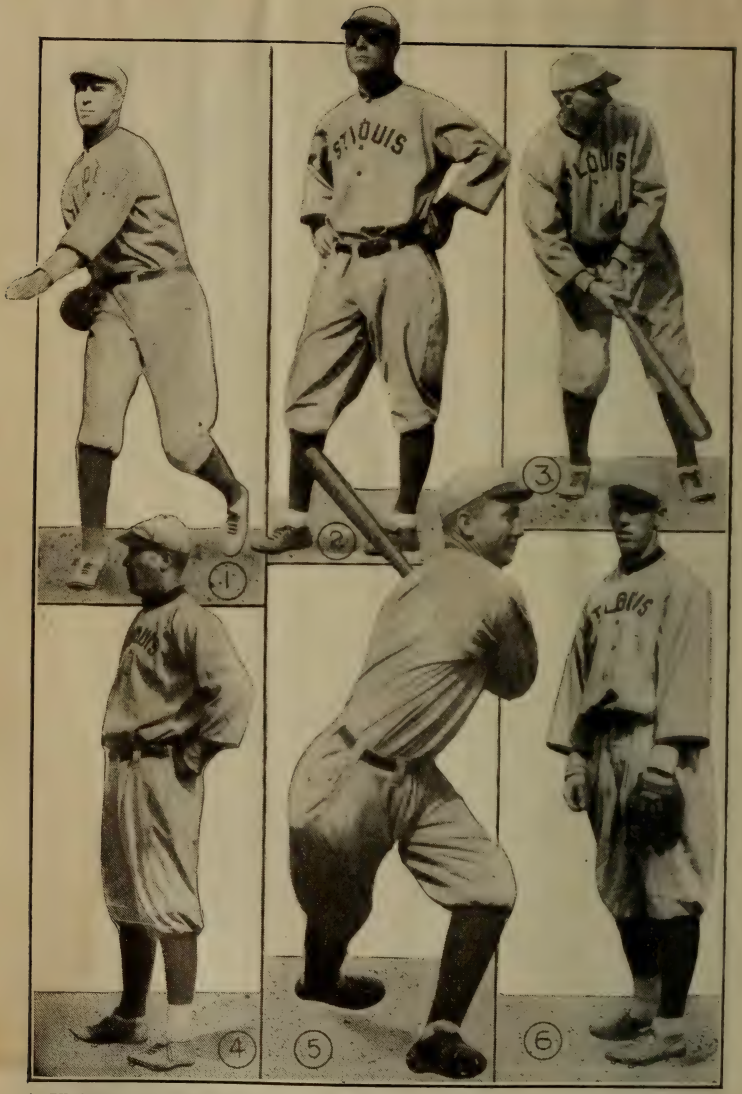
1, Wallace; 2, Shotten; 3, Hamilton; 4, Compton; 5, Leverenz.

A GROUP OF ST. LOUIS AMERICANS.

Van Oeyen, Photos.

INDIVIDUAL BATTING—(Continued).

Name and Club.	G.	AB.	R.	H.	TB.	2B.	3B.	HR.	SH.	SB.	PC.
Zinn, Boston	36	138	15	41	56	8	2	1	4	3	.297
J. Smith, Brooklyn	151	540	70	160	238	40	10	6	22	22	.296
Oakes, St. Louis	147	539	60	158	182	14	5	..	26	22	.293
Snodgrass, New York	141	457	65	133	175	21	6	3	9	27	.291
Saier, Chicago	149	519	94	150	249	15	21	14	14	26	.289
Adams, Pittsburgh	43	114	13	33	43	6	2	..	3	..	.289
Hauser, St. Louis	22	45	3	13	19	..	3	..	1	1	.289
Shafer, New York	138	508	74	146	202	17	12	5	10	32	.287
Leach, Chicago	131	456	99	131	192	23	10	6	6	21	.287
Burns, New York	150	605	81	173	224	37	4	2	9	40	.286
Herzog, New York	96	290	46	83	113	15	3	3	6	23	.286
McLean, St. Louis-New York	78	227	10	65	78	13	..	..	..	1	.286
Hoblitzell, Cincinnati	137	502	59	143	189	23	7	3	19	18	.285
Evers, Chicago	136	446	81	127	166	20	5	3	24	11	.285
Huggins, St. Louis	121	382	74	109	121	12	..	..	14	23	.285
Egan, Cincinnati	60	195	15	55	68	7	3	..	11	6	.282
Connolly, Boston	126	427	79	120	175	18	11	5	19	18	.281
Groh, New York-Cincinnati	121	399	51	112	150	19	5	3	19	24	.281
Doyle, New York	132	482	67	135	187	25	6	5	12	38	.280
Butler, Pittsburgh	82	214	40	60	75	9	3	..	7	9	.280
Gibson, Pittsburgh	48	118	6	33	41	4	2	..	7	2	.280
Schulte, Chicago	132	497	85	138	205	28	6	9	17	21	.278
Bates, Cincinnati	131	407	63	113	158	13	7	6	12	21	.278
Carey, Pittsburgh	154	620	99	172	230	23	10	5	14	61	.277
Konetchy, St. Louis	140	504	75	139	215	18	17	8	19	27	.276
McCormick, New York	57	80	9	22	30	2	3	..	1	..	.275
Myers, Boston	140	524	74	143	171	20	1	2	26	57	.273
Hendrix, Pittsburgh	53	99	13	27	43	5	4	1	2	..	.273
Kling, Cincinnati	80	209	20	57	76	7	6	..	3	2	.273
J. Miller, Pittsburgh	154	580	75	158	243	24	20	7	25	20	.272
Stengel, Brooklyn	124	438	60	119	172	16	8	7	7	19	.272
O. Miller, Brooklyn	104	320	26	87	112	11	7	..	10	7	.272
Kelly, Pittsburgh	48	82	11	22	28	2	2	..	2	1	.268
Murray, New York	147	520	70	139	172	21	3	2	18	35	.267
Cutshaw, Brooklyn	147	592	72	158	228	23	13	7	19	39	.267
L. Magee, St. Louis	137	531	54	142	175	13	7	2	22	23	.267
W. Fischer, Brooklyn	62	165	16	44	64	9	4	1	2	..	.267
J. Wilson, Pittsburgh	155	580	71	154	224	12	14	10	12	9	.266
Mitchell, Chicago-Pittsburgh	136	478	62	127	177	19	8	5	13	23	.266
Moran, Brooklyn	132	515	71	137	162	15	5	..	11	21	.266
Archer, Chicago	111	368	38	98	132	14	7	2	11	4	.266
Byrne, Pittsburgh-Philadelphia	132	506	63	134	163	23	..	2	12	12	.265
Clarke, Cincinnati	114	330	29	87	117	11	8	1	3	2	.264
Devore, New York-Cin.-Phila.	105	277	43	73	99	7	5	3	9	23	.264
Knabe, Philadelphia	148	571	70	150	195	25	7	2	41	14	.263
Luderus, Philadelphia	155	588	67	154	254	32	7	18	9	5	.262
R. T. Fisher, Brooklyn	132	474	42	124	167	11	10	4	16	16	.262
Paskert, Philadelphia	124	454	83	119	170	21	9	4	19	12	.262
Almeida, Cincinnati	50	130	14	34	51	4	2	3	2	4	.262
Merkle, New York	153	563	78	147	210	30	12	3	10	35	.261
Harmon, St. Louis	46	92	7	24	29	1	2	..	3	2	.261
Mowrey, St. Louis	132	450	61	117	143	18	4	..	16	21	.260
Griner, St. Louis	34	81	7	21	28	3	2	..	2	..	.259
Blackburn, Cincinnati	17	27	1	7	7	..	..	..	..	2	.259
Bescher, Cincinnati	141	511	86	132	179	22	11	1	7	38	.258
Erwin, Brooklyn	20	31	6	8	9	1	..	..	1	..	.258
Sweeney, Boston	139	502	65	129	158	17	6	..	13	18	.257
Dooin, Philadelphia	55	129	6	33	39	4	1	..	2	1	.256
James, Boston	24	47	5	12	14	2	..	..	2	2	.255
Wingo, St. Louis	112	307	25	78	105	5	8	2	5	18	.254
Clymer, Chicago-Boston	44	142	20	36	48	8	2	..	2	11	.254
Suggs, Cincinnati	36	67	7	17	21	2	1	..	2	..	.254
Mann, Boston	120	407	54	103	150	24	7	3	6	7	.253
Good, Chicago	49	91	11	23	33	3	2	1	..	5	.253
Griffith, Boston	37	127	16	32	41	4	1	1	3	1	.252
Lord, Boston	73	235	22	59	91	12	1	6	4	7	.251



1, Weilman; 2, Johnston; 3, Agnew; 4, G. Williams; 5, Pratt; 6, C. Walker.

A GROUP OF ST. LOUIS AMERICANS.

Van Oeyen, Photos.

INDIVIDUAL BATTING—(Continued).

Name and Club.	G.	AB.	R.	H.	TB.	2B.	3B.	HR.	SH.	SB.	PC.
Evans, St. Louis	97	245	18	61	91	15	6	1	1	5	.249
Phelan, Chicago	91	261	41	65	94	11	6	2	7	8	.249
Maranville, Boston	143	571	68	141	176	13	8	2	17	25	.247
Simon, Pittsburgh	92	255	23	63	76	6	2	1	4	3	.247
Kirkpatrick, Brooklyn	48	89	13	22	31	4	1	1	2	5	.247
Killifer, Philadelphia	120	360	25	88	108	14	3	..	10	2	.244
Dodge, Philadelphia-Cincinnati	97	326	35	79	115	8	8	4	9	11	.242
Whaling, Boston	79	211	22	51	63	8	2	..	10	3	.242
Hummel, Brooklyn	67	198	20	48	75	7	7	2	1	4	.242
Rucker, Brooklyn	41	87	3	21	22	1	..	..	2	..	.241
Bridwell, Chicago	136	405	35	97	118	6	6	1	15	12	.240
Rudolph, Boston	35	88	11	21	23	2	..	..	4	1	.239
Needham, Chicago	20	42	5	10	16	4	1	..	1	..	.238
Kirke, Boston	18	38	3	9	11	2	..	..	1	..	.237
Rariden, Boston	95	246	31	58	80	9	2	3	8	5	.236
W. Miller, Chicago	80	203	23	48	70	5	7	1	3	13	.236
Dolan, Philadelphia-Pittsburgh	90	259	37	60	73	9	2	..	4	23	.232
Kommers, Pittsburgh	40	155	14	36	49	5	4	..	3	1	.232
W. Wagner, Brooklyn	18	26	1	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	.231
Devlin, Boston	73	210	19	48	65	7	5	..	4	8	.229
Hofman, Pittsburgh	28	83	11	19	28	5	2	..	4	3	.229
F. Smith, Boston	92	285	35	65	80	9	3	..	11	7	.228
Bresnahan, Chicago	69	162	20	37	49	5	2	1	4	7	.228
Williams, Chicago	49	156	17	35	56	3	3	4	3	5	.224
Phelps, Brooklyn	15	18	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	.222
Tesreau, New York	41	95	7	21	27	2	2	..	3	1	.221
Whitted, St. Louis	123	404	44	89	109	10	5	..	11	9	.220
Marquard, New York	42	105	5	23	24	1	..	..	2	1	.219
Doolan, Philadelphia	151	518	32	113	140	12	6	1	19	17	.218
Berghammer, Cincinnati	74	188	25	41	50	4	1	1	9	16	.218
O'Leary, St. Louis	121	406	32	88	113	15	5	..	15	3	.217
Wickland, Cincinnati	26	79	7	17	32	5	5	..	1	3	.215
Cather, St. Louis	67	183	16	39	55	8	4	..	4	7	.213
Chalmers, Philadelphia	26	33	2	7	7	..	..	..	1	..	.212
Grant, Cincinnati-New York	54	114	20	24	26	2	..	..	1	8	.211
Sallee, St. Louis	50	95	7	20	29	3	..	2	6	1	.211
Benton, Cincinnati	23	48	8	10	12	..	1	..	2	..	.208
Wiltse, New York	20	24	2	5	6	1	..	..	..	1	.208
Tyler, Boston	43	102	13	21	28	7	..	..	5	..	.206
M. Brown, Cincinnati	39	54	2	11	13	..	1	..	3	..	.204
Perritt, St. Louis	36	59	3	12	13	1	..	..	1	..	.203
McCarthy, Pittsburgh	31	74	7	15	20	5	..	..	6	1	.203
Booe, Pittsburgh	29	80	9	16	20	..	2	..	2	2	.200
E. Burns, Philadelphia	17	30	3	6	9	3	..	..	..	2	.200
Meyer, Brooklyn	38	87	12	17	22	..	1	1	5	8	.195
Sheckard, St. Louis-Cincinnati	99	252	34	49	60	3	4	..	9	11	.194
Humphries, Chicago	28	62	8	12	13	1	..	..	4	..	.194
Cheney, Chicago	56	104	6	20	23	3	..	..	6	..	.192
Rixey, Philadelphia	35	47	3	9	12	1	1	..	3	..	.191
A. Wilson, New York	54	79	5	15	17	..	1	..	1	1	.190
W. S. Collins, Brooklyn	32	95	8	18	19	1	..	..	2	2	.189
Mathewson, New York	40	103	7	19	19	..	..	..	4	1	.184
Robinson, Pittsburgh	43	61	3	11	12	1	..	..	3	..	.180
Packard, Cincinnati	43	61	8	11	13	2	..	..	4	1	.180
Coleman, Pittsburgh	24	50	5	9	11	2	..	..	3	..	.180
Mensor, Pittsburgh	44	56	9	10	11	1	..	..	2	2	.179
Seymour, Boston	39	73	2	13	15	2	..	..	2	2	.178
Dickson, Boston	19	45	4	8	8	..	..	..	1	..	.178
Corriden, Chicago	46	97	13	17	26	3	..	2	2	4	.175
Callahan, Brooklyn	33	41	6	7	12	3	1	..	..	..	.171
Ragan, Brooklyn	44	91	6	15	19	2	1	..	3	..	.165
Brennan, Philadelphia	40	67	3	11	13	2	..	..	3	..	.164
Hildebrand, St. Louis	26	55	3	9	11	2	..	..	..	1	.164
Fromme, Cincinnati-New York	35	56	3	9	13	4	..	..	3	..	.161
Roberts, St. Louis	26	41	4	6	8	2	..	..	..	1	.146
Reulbach, Chicago-Brooklyn	25	41	2	6	6	..	..	..	3	..	.146

INDIVIDUAL BATTING—(Continued).

Name and Club.	G.	AB.	R.	H.	TB.	2B.	3B.	HR.	SH.	SB.	PC.
Thorpe, New York	19	35	6	5	8	..	..	1	..	2	.143
Harter, Cincinnati	17	14	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	.143
Allen, Brooklyn	34	51	5	7	12	..	1	1	2	..	.137
Camnitz, Pittsburgh-Phila.	45	75	4	10	14	2	1	..	..	..	.133
O'Toole, Pittsburgh	26	53	4	7	8	1	..	..	1	..	.132
Alexander, Philadelphia	47	103	9	13	19	4	1	..	3	..	.126
Howley, Philadelphia	26	32	5	4	6	2	..	..	..	3	.125
Stack, Brooklyn-Chicago	34	41	..	5	6	1	..	..	1	..	.122
Curtis, Brooklyn	30	49	1	6	6	..	..	..	5	..	.122
Mayer, Philadelphia	39	50	..	6	8	2	..	..	..	..	.120
Lavender, Chicago	40	68	2	8	9	1	..	..	3	..	.118
Richie, Chicago	16	17	2	2	3	1	..	..	1	..	.118
Johnson, Cincinnati	44	88	6	10	13	..	..	1	3	1	.114
Ames, New York-Cincinnati	39	72	3	8	8	..	..	..	5	1	.111
Seaton, Philadelphia	52	110	8	12	17	..	1	1	3	..	.109
Demaree, New York	31	66	5	7	9	..	1	..	1	..	.106
Perdue, Boston	38	67	4	7	7	..	..	..	4	..	.104
McQuillan, Pittsburgh	25	39	3	4	5	1	..	..	3	..	.103
Geyer, St. Louis	30	22	1	2	2	..	..	..	1	..	.091
Burk, St. Louis	19	22	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	.091
C. Smith, Chicago	20	45	1	4	4	..	..	..	1	..	.089
A. Cooper, Pittsburgh	30	26	2	2	2	..	..	..	1	..	.077
Pierce, Chicago	25	55	5	4	5	1	..	..	3	..	.073
Moore, Philadelphia-Chicago	19	24	2	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	.042
Doak, St. Louis	15	31	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	.032

Note—Most runs, Leach and Carey, 99 each; stolen bases, Carey, 61; sacrifice hits, Knabe, 41; home runs, Cravath, 19; three-base hits, Saier, 21; two-base hits, J. C. Smith, Brooklyn, 40.

CLUB BATTING.

Club.	G.	AB.	R.	H.	TB.	2B.	3B.	HR.	SH.	SB.	PC.
New York	156	5218	684	1427	1886	226	70	31	112	296	.273
Brooklyn	152	5165	595	1394	1876	193	86	39	147	188	.270
Philadelphia	159	5400	693	1433	2065	257	73	73	183	156	.265
Pittsburgh	155	5252	673	1383	1870	210	86	35	152	181	.263
Cincinnati	156	5132	607	1339	1782	170	96	27	162	226	.261
Chicago	155	5022	721	1289	1853	195	96	59	158	181	.257
Boston	154	5145	641	1318	1725	191	60	32	169	177	.256
St. Louis	153	4967	528	1229	1570	152	72	15	156	171	.247

MISCELLANEOUS.

The number of players participating in the 1913 campaign, according to clubs and playing positions, was as follows:

	Pitch.	Catch.	In-fielders.	Out-fielders.	Subs.	Total.
Boston	13	6	13	12	2	46
Brooklyn	13	6	7	7	..	33
Chicago	15	5	9	10	..	39
Cincinnati	20	6	11	8	..	45
New York	11	4	9	8	..	32
Philadelphia	14	5	9	8	..	36
Pittsburgh	14	5	8	10	..	37
St. Louis	16	6	9	7	2	40

CLUB BASE-ON-BALLS AND STRIKE OUT RECORDS.

The official club records of bases on balls and strike-outs, graded according to most bases on balls and least strike-outs, respectively, are as follows:

CLUB BASE-ON-BALLS RECORD.

Club.	No. Games.	Bases on Balls.	PC. to Game.	Club.	No. Games.	Bases on Balls.	PC. to Game.
Chicago	155	554	3.57	New York	156	444	2.85
Boston	154	488	3.17	Pittsburgh	155	391	2.52
St. Louis	153	451	2.95	Philadelphia	159	383	2.41
Cincinnati	156	458	2.94	Brooklyn	152	361	2.38

CLUB STRIKE-OUT RECORD.

Club.	No. Games.	Strike-outs.	PC. to Game.	Club.	No. Games.	Strike-outs.	PC. to Game.
New York	156	501	3.21	Cincinnati	156	579	3.71
Pittsburgh	155	545	3.52	St. Louis	153	573	3.75
Philadelphia	159	578	3.64	Chicago	155	634	4.09
Brooklyn	152	555	3.65	Boston	154	640	4.16

INDIVIDUAL BASE-ON-BALLS AND STRIKE-OUT RECORDS.

Individual base-on-balls and strike-out records of players who participated in at least 40 games, arranged according to number of games played. Most bases, Bescher, 94 in 141 games; Huggins, 92 in 121 games. Least strike-outs, Evers, 14 in 136 games.

Name and Club.	G.	BB.	SO.	Name and Club.	G.	BB.	SO.
Luderus, Philadelphia	155	34	51	Marsans, Cincinnati	118	17	25
J. O. Wilson, Pittsburgh	155	32	62	Clarke, Cincinnati	114	39	40
Carey, Pittsburgh	154	55	67	Wagner, Pittsburgh	114	26	40
J. Miller, Pittsburgh	154	37	52	Wingo, St. Louis	112	17	41
Merkle, New York	153	41	60	Archer, Chicago	111	19	27
J. C. Smith, Brooklyn	151	45	67	Tinker, Cincinnati	110	20	26
Doolan, Philadelphia	151	29	68	Devore, N.Y.-Cin.-Phila.	105	19	32
Burns, New York	150	58	74	O. Miller, Brooklyn	104	10	31
Lobert, Philadelphia	150	42	34	Sheckard, St. L.-Cin	99	68	41
Saier, Chicago	149	62	62	Evans, St. Louis	97	20	28
Knabe, Philadelphia	148	45	26	Dodge, Phila.-Cin	97	12	34
Cravath, Philadelphia	147	55	63	Herzog, New York	96	22	12
Oakes, St. Louis	147	43	32	Rariden, Boston	95	30	21
Cutshaw, Brooklyn	147	39	22	F. Smith, Boston	92	29	55
Murray, New York	147	34	28	Simon, Pittsburgh	92	10	15
Maranville, Boston	143	68	62	Phelan, Chicago	91	29	26
Bescher, Cincinnati	141	94	68	Dolan, Phila.-Pitts	90	16	35
Snodgrass, New York	141	53	44	Titus, Boston	87	35	22
Konetchy, St. Louis	140	53	41	Butler, Pittsburgh	82	32	14
R. Myers, Boston	140	38	48	W. Miller, Chicago	80	34	33
Sweeney, Boston	139	66	50	Kling, Cincinnati	80	14	14
Daubert, Brooklyn	139	44	40	Whaling, Boston	79	10	32
Shafer, New York	138	61	55	McLean, St. L.-N.Y.	78	10	13
S. Magee, Philadelphia	138	38	36	Berghammer, Cincinnati	74	10	29
Wheat, Brooklyn	138	25	45	Devlin, Boston	73	29	17
Viox, Pittsburgh	137	64	28	McDonald, Cin.-Bost	73	15	18
Hoblitzell, Cincinnati	137	35	26	Lord, Boston	73	8	22
L. Magee, St. Louis	137	34	30	Bresnahan, Chicago	69	21	11
Bridwell, Chicago	136	74	28	R. Miller, Philadelphia	69	6	6
Evers, Chicago	136	50	14	Hummel, Brooklyn	67	13	23
Mitchell, Chic.-Pitts	136	46	48	Cather, St. Louis	67	9	24
Fletcher, New York	136	24	35	Hyatt, Pittsburgh	63	3	8
Doyle, New York	132	59	29	W. Fischer, Brooklyn	62	10	5
Mowrey, St. Louis	132	53	40	Egan, Cincinnati	60	15	13
Moran, Brooklyn	132	45	29	McCormick, New York	57	5	13
Schulte, Chicago	132	39	68	Cheney, Chicago	56	10	34
Byrne, Pitts.-Phila	132	34	31	Dooin, Philadelphia	55	3	9
R. Fischer, Brooklyn	132	10	43	Grant, Cin.-N.Y.	54	13	12
Leach, Chicago	131	77	44	A. Wilson, New York	54	11	11
Bates, Cincinnati	131	67	30	Hendrix, Pittsburgh	53	3	16
Zimmerman, Chicago	127	41	40	Seaton, Philadelphia	52	6	35
Connolly, Boston	126	66	47	Almeida, Cincinnati	50	11	16
Paskert, Philadelphia	124	65	69	Sallee, St. Louis	50	1	15
Stengel, Brooklyn	124	56	58	Good, Chicago	49	11	16
Whitted, St. Louis	123	31	44	Williams, Chicago	49	5	26
Huggins, St. Louis	121	92	49	Gibson, Pittsburgh	48	10	8
Groh, N.Y.-Cin	121	38	37	Crandall, N.Y.-St. L.	48	3	10
O'Leary, St. Louis	121	20	34	Kirkpatrick, Brooklyn	48	3	18
J. Meyers, New York	120	37	22	W. Kelly, Pittsburgh	48	2	12
Mann, Boston	120	18	73	Alexander, Philadelphia	47	3	21
Killifer, Philadelphia	120	4	17	Corriden, Chicago	46	10	14
Becker, Cin.-Phila	118	28	42	Harmon, St. Louis	46	6	22

Individual Base-on-Balls and Strike-Out Records—(Continued).

Name and Club.	G.	BB.	SO.	Name and Club.	G.	BB.	SO.
Clymer, Chic.-Bost.....	44	17	21	Rucker, Brooklyn.....	41	4	10
Johnson, Cincinnati.....	44	9	38	Tesreau, New York.....	41	2	15
Mensor, Pittsburgh.....	44	8	13	Kommers, Pittsburgh....	40	10	29
Ragan, Brooklyn.....	44	2	26	Yingling, Brooklyn.....	40	9	8
Robinson, Pittsburgh.....	43	2	9	Mathewson, New York..	40	8	13
Adams, Pittsburgh.....	43	1	16	Brennan, Philadelphia...	40	1	12
Marquard, New York....	42	4	14	Lavender, Chicago.....	40	..	30

INDIVIDUAL FIELDING.

FIRST BASEMEN.

Name and Club.	G.	PO.	A.	E.	PC.	Name and Club.	G.	PO.	A.	E.	PC.
Konetchy, St. Louis.	140	1432	91	7	.995	J. Miller, Pittsburgh	150	1400	78	22	.985
Daubert, Brooklyn...	139	1279	80	13	.991	Luderus, Phila.....	155	1533	92	26	.984
Hoblitzell, Cin.....	134	1373	60	17	.988	Saier, Chicago.....	149	1472	71	26	.983
Myers, Boston.....	135	1344	85	19	.987	Schmidt, Boston.....	22	166	12	3	.983
Merkle, New York..	153	1463	76	22	.986	Marsans, Cincinnati.	22	229	9	8	.967

SECOND BASEMEN.

Huggins, St. Louis.	113	266	339	14	.977	Cutshaw, Brooklyn..	147	402	448	38	.957
Egan, Cincinnati....	37	80	96	5	.972	O'Leary, St. Louis..	15	25	41	3	.957
Groh, Cincinnati.....	113	249	358	23	.963	Doyle, New York....	130	315	345	31	.955
L. Magee, St. Louis	22	49	56	4	.963	Sweeney, Boston.....	137	301	391	45	.939
Evers, Chicago.....	136	303	426	30	.960	Phelan, Chicago.....	46	56	79	10	.931
Knabe, Philadelphia.	148	311	466	33	.959	Shafer, New York..	25	44	63	8	.930
Viox, Pittsburgh....	124	223	314	23	.959	Butler, Pittsburgh..	28	62	74	12	.919

THIRD BASEMEN.

Lobert, Philadelphia	145	181	225	11	.974	Dolan, Phila.-Pitts..	39	40	70	8	.932
Devlin, Boston.....	69	83	134	6	.973	Whitted, St. Louis..	22	28	53	6	.931
Mowrey, St. Louis...	131	143	284	21	.953	Phelan, Chicago.....	38	47	68	9	.927
F. Smith, Boston....	59	64	72	7	.951	Shafer, New York...	81	115	136	21	.923
Herzog, New York..	84	95	139	13	.947	Almeida, Cincinnati.	37	42	71	10	.919
Byrne, Pitts.-Phila..	125	174	208	23	.943	Zimmerman, Chicago	127	139	232	36	.912
Grant, Cin.-N.Y.....	31	24	54	5	.940	Dodge, Cincinnati...	91	96	170	27	.908
J. Smith, Brooklyn.	151	175	295	34	.933	McDonald, Boston...	31	25	61	13	.869

SHORTSTOPS.

Tinker, Cincinnati...	101	223	320	18	.968	Whitted, St. Louis..	38	78	124	16	.927
J. Wagner, Pitts...	105	289	323	24	.962	Egan, Cincinnati....	17	35	54	7	.927
Hummel, Brooklyn..	16	31	51	4	.953	R. T. Fisher, Bklyn.	131	263	364	52	.923
O'Leary, St. Louis..	103	193	297	25	.951	Butler, Pittsburgh..	26	64	70	13	.912
Maranville, Boston..	143	317	475	43	.949	Berghammer, Cin....	54	97	143	24	.909
Bridwell, Chicago...	136	282	399	37	.948	Corriden, Chicago...	37	47	80	13	.907
Doolan, Philadelphia	148	338	482	51	.941	Shafer, New York...	16	32	52	12	.875
Fletcher, New York.	136	245	435	50	.932						

OUTFIELDERS.

Booe, Pittsburgh....	22	37	4	..	1000	Bescher, Cincinnati.	138	283	22	10	.968
Leach, Chicago.....	129	271	15	3	.990	Snodgrass, N. York.	133	312	19	11	.968
Whitted, St. Louis..	41	84	5	1	.989	S. Magee, Phila.....	123	236	7	8	.968
Evans, St. Louis.....	74	111	5	2	.983	Murray, New York..	147	279	24	11	.965
Wickland, Cin.....	24	57	2	1	.983	Hofman, Pittsburgh	24	50	3	2	.964
L. Magee, St. Louis.	108	250	21	5	.982	G. Burns, New York	150	321	22	13	.963
Becker, Cin.-Phila...	105	236	9	5	.980	Marsans, Cincinnati.	94	170	12	7	.963
W. Miller, Chicago..	63	136	9	3	.980	Carey, Pittsburgh...	154	363	28	16	.961
Kommers, Pitts.....	40	94	1	2	.979	Mann, Boston.....	120	250	14	11	.960
Wheat, Brooklyn....	135	338	13	8	.978	Stengel, Brooklyn...	119	270	16	12	.960
Williams, Chicago..	44	77	4	2	.976	Sheckard, S.L.-Cin..	84	134	10	6	.960
Good, Chicago.....	26	37	1	1	.974	Cravath, Phila.....	141	208	20	10	.958
Paskert, Phila.....	120	330	19	10	.972	Schulte, Chicago....	130	181	13	9	.956
Mensor, Pittsburgh..	18	30	4	1	.971	Connolly, Boston....	124	214	16	11	.954
J. Wilson, Pitts.....	155	301	14	10	.969	Moran, Brooklyn...	129	231	15	13	.950
Oakes, St. Louis.....	145	321	16	11	.968	Seymour, Boston....	18	34	4	2	.950

INDIVIDUAL FIELDING— OUTFIELDERS—(Continued).

Name and Club.	G.	PO.	A.	E.	PC.	Name and Club.	G.	PO.	A.	E.	PC.
Zinn, Boston	35	83	8	5	.948	Titus, Boston	75	94	8	9	.919
Bates, Cincinnati	111	192	19	12	.946	Clymer, Chic.-Bost.	37	76	2	7	.918
Mitchell, Chi.-Pitts.	135	327	23	21	.943	Cather, St. Louis	57	67	8	7	.915
Meyer, Brooklyn	26	47	3	3	.943	Lord, Boston	62	81	4	8	.914
Shafer, New York	15	27	3	2	.938	McCormick, N. York	15	19	1	2	.909
Hummel, Brooklyn	27	37	6	3	.935	C. Cooper, N. York	15	16	1	2	.895
W. Collins, Brooklyn	27	57	1	5	.921	Griffith, Boston	35	55	7	8	.886
Devore, Cin.-Phila	79	125	12	12	.919						

PITCHERS.

Alexander, Phila	47	10	82	..	1000	Hendrix, Pittsburgh	42	6	67	4	.948
Fromme, Cin.-N.Y.	35	7	44	..	1000	Wiltse, New York	17	..	18	1	.947
Rixey, Philadelphia	35	1	39	..	1000	Camnitz, Pitts.-Phil.	45	5	64	4	.945
Crandall, N.Y.-St. L.	35	2	31	..	1000	Hess, Boston	29	11	58	4	.945
McQuillan, Pitts	25	6	32	..	1000	Doak, St. Louis	15	7	26	2	.943
Burk, St. Louis	19	1	16	..	1000	Brennan, Phila	40	12	53	4	.942
Adams, Pittsburgh	43	10	74	1	.988	W. Wagner, Brook.	18	4	12	1	.941
Ames, N.Y.-Cin	39	2	67	1	.986	Pierce, Chicago	25	6	41	3	.940
Suggs, Cincinnati	36	8	64	1	.986	Moore, Phila.-Chic.	19	2	28	2	.938
Curtis, Brooklyn	30	11	44	1	.982	Tyler, Boston	39	13	107	9	.930
Seaton, Philadelphia	52	15	86	2	.981	Johnson, Cincinnati	44	1	75	6	.927
Mayer, Philadelphia	39	3	48	1	.981	Rucker, Brooklyn	41	5	20	2	.926
Robinson, Pitts	43	5	45	1	.980	Stack, Brook.-Chic.	34	3	22	2	.926
Rudolph, Boston	33	16	81	2	.980	M. Brown, Cin	39	5	40	4	.918
Sallee, St. Louis	50	12	72	2	.977	Humphries, Chicago	28	8	37	4	.918
Demaree, New York	31	1	38	1	.975	Reulbach, Chic.-Bkl.	25	9	35	4	.917
C. Smith, Chicago	20	1	38	1	.975	Packard, Cincinnati	39	7	46	5	.914
Tesreau, New York	41	3	73	2	.974	Yingling, Brooklyn	26	8	34	4	.913
Mathewson, N. York	40	13	100	3	.974	Harter, Cincinnati	17	..	10	1	.909
Griner, St. Louis	34	7	69	2	.974	Cheney, Chicago	54	4	82	9	.905
Chalmers, Phila	26	3	35	1	.974	Perdue, Boston	38	7	21	3	.903
Harmon, St. Louis	42	22	75	3	.970	Allen, Brooklyn	34	6	30	4	.900
Dickson, Boston	19	6	26	1	.970	A. Cooper, Pitts	30	..	18	2	.900
Ragan, Brooklyn	44	7	76	3	.965	James, Boston	24	7	35	7	.857
Marquard, New York	42	4	46	2	.962	Benton, Cincinnati	23	..	35	4	.897
Lavender, Chicago	40	2	46	2	.960	Richie, Chicago	16	2	14	3	.842
O'Toole, Pittsburgh	26	5	36	2	.953	Geyer, St. Louis	30	2	19	4	.840
Perritt, St. Louis	36	10	46	3	.949						

CATCHERS.

Name and Club.	G.	PO.	A.	E.	PB.	PC.	Name and Club.	G.	PO.	A.	E.	PB.	PC.
Whaling, Boston	77	328	84	4	1	.990	McLean, S.L.-NY.	70	244	80	10	5	.970
Killifer, Phila	120	570	166	9	5	.988	Archer, Chicago	103	455	138	19	7	.969
Gibson, Pitts	48	182	34	3	..	.986	Hildebrand, St. L.	26	71	21	3	2	.968
E. Burns, Phila	15	38	10	1	..	.980	Meyers, New York	116	579	143	25	6	.967
Clarke, Cincinnati	100	378	131	11	8	.979	A. Wilson, N.Y.	49	127	38	6	1	.965
Coleman, Pitts	24	68	21	2	1	.978	Bresnahan, Chic.	58	194	67	10	7	.963
Hartley, N. York	21	38	7	1	5	.978	Dooin, Phila	50	194	57	10	6	.962
Rariden, Boston	87	377	111	12	5	.976	Kelly, Pittsburgh	40	135	31	7	3	.960
Simon, Pittsburgh	92	393	151	14	9	.975	Howley, Phila	22	48	14	3	2	.954
Kling, Cincinnati	63	259	94	9	6	.975	Wingo, St. Louis	98	346	132	28	6	.945
W. Fischer, Bkl.	51	193	65	7	6	.974	Roberts, St. Louis	16	44	11	9	3	.859
O. Miller, Brook	104	460	148	18	6	.971							

CLUB FIELDING.

Club.	G.	PO.	A.	E.	TC.	PB.	PC.
Philadelphia	159	4359	2081	214	6654	13	.968
St. Louis	153	4054	2053	219	6326	15	.965
Pittsburgh	155	4196	1851	226	6273	14	.964
New York	156	4253	1936	254	6443	14	.961
Cincinnati	156	4116	2055	251	6422	14	.961
Brooklyn	152	4105	1893	243	6241	13	.961
Chicago	155	4116	2004	260	6380	15	.959
Boston	154	4110	2003	273	6386	11	.957

Following are the official records of National League pitchers who participated in fifteen or more games during the season of 1913. In computing this record all runs scored were charged against the pitcher except those resulting from fielding errors and passed balls. No runs were charged that scored after chances had been offered fielders to retire the side. The percentage is based on the least number of earned runs per nine-inning game. To arrive at this percentage the total earned runs were divided by the number of innings pitched; then multiplied by nine to find the pitcher's average effectiveness for a complete game.

PITCHERS' RECORDS.

(At least five complete games.)

Arranged According to Percentage of Earned Runs per Nine-Inning Game.

Name and Club.	No. Games Pitched In.	No. Complete Games.	No. Innings Pitched.	Games Won.	Games Lost.	Shut-outs.	Batsmen Facing Pitcher.	Base Hits.	Hit Batsmen.	Bases on Balls.	Strike-outs.	W. P.	Total Runs.	Runs Earned off Pitcher.	Average Runs.†
Mathewson, N. Y...	40	25	306	25	11	4	1195	291	..	21	93	3	94	70	2.06
Adams, Pittsburgh..	43	24	314	21	10	4	1227	271	..	49	144	5	94	75	2.15
Tesreau, N. Y.....	41	17	282	22	13	1	1158	222	7	119	167	4	98	68	2.17
Demaree, N. Y.....	31	11	200	13	4	2	786	176	5	38	76	2	65	49	2.21
Pierce, Chicago.....	25	14	164	13	5	3	664	137	3	59	73	5	60	42	2.30
Robinson, Pittsburgh	43	8	196	14	9	1	791	184	7	41	50	1	72	52	2.39
Brennan, Phila.....	40	12	207	14	12	1	843	204	6	46	94	..	76	55	2.39
Marquard, N. Y.....	42	20	288	23	10	4	1122	248	3	49	151	3	100	80	2.50
C. Smith, Chicago...	20	8	138	7	9	1	562	138	4	34	47	..	53	39	2.54
Cheney, Chicago....	54	25	305	21	14	2	1255	271	8	98	136	19	117	87	2.57
Yingling, Brooklyn..	26	8	147	8	8	2	587	158	2	10	40	4	56	42	2.57
Seaton, Philadelphia	52	21	322	27	12	6	1324	262	10	136	168	9	117	93	2.60
Reulbach, Chic.-Bkl.	25	9	148	8	9	2	610	118	5	55	56	3	61	44	2.67
Humphries, Chicago.	28	13	181	16	4	2	713	169	2	24	61	4	80	54	2.68
Sallee, St. Louis....	50	18	276	19	15	3	1109	257	5	60	106	2	98	83	2.71
Ames, N.Y.-Cin.....	39	13	227	13	14	1	946	220	6	78	110	12	93	70	2.77
James, Boston.....	24	10	136	6	10	1	590	134	7	57	73	8	75	42	2.78
Alexander, Phila....	47	23	306	22	8	7	1234	288	3	75	159	3	106	95	2.79
Tyler, Boston.....	39	28	290	16	17	4	1189	245	11	108	143	12	131	90	2.79
Allen, Brooklyn.....	34	11	175	4	18	..	736	144	10	81	82	4	75	55	2.83
Hendrix, Pittsburgh	42	17	241	14	15	2	992	216	5	89	138	5	95	76	2.84
Rucker, Brooklyn....	41	16	260	14	15	4	1046	236	7	67	111	3	99	83	2.87
M. Brown, Cin.....	39	11	173	11	12	1	702	174	1	44	41	1	79	56	2.91
Rudolph, Boston.....	33	17	249	14	13	1	1032	258	2	59	109	2	101	81	2.93
Packard, Cincinnati.	39	9	191	7	11	2	826	208	8	64	73	2	97	63	2.97
Johnson, Cincinnati.	44	13	269	14	16	3	1107	251	7	86	107	6	137	90	3.01
Stack, Bklyn.-Chic..	34	7	138	8	6	2	574	135	3	47	62	4	59	47	3.06
Doak, St. Louis.....	15	5	93	2	8	1	388	79	5	39	51	4	42	32	3.10
Mayer, Philadelphia.	39	7	171	9	9	2	706	172	9	46	51	4	77	59	3.11
Rixey, Philadelphia.	35	9	156	9	5	2	659	148	6	56	75	3	67	54	3.11
Dickson, Boston.....	19	8	128	6	7	..	532	118	1	45	47	2	71	46	3.23
Curtis, Brooklyn.....	30	5	152	8	9	..	644	145	7	55	57	2	75	55	3.26
Perdue, Boston.....	38	16	212	16	13	3	877	201	4	39	91	1	107	77	3.27
O'Toole, Pittsburgh.	26	7	145	6	8	..	623	148	3	55	58	1	69	53	3.29
McQuillan, Pitts.....	25	7	142	8	6	..	581	144	1	35	59	2	60	54	3.42
Benton, Cincinnati..	23	9	144	11	7	1	618	140	9	60	68	6	76	56	3.50
Lavender, Chicago...	40	10	204	10	14	..	901	206	13	98	91	6	111	83	3.66
Camnitz, Pitts.-Phil.	45	6	242	9	20	1	1050	252	10	107	85	6	131	100	3.72
Ragan, Brooklyn....	44	14	265	15	18	..	1114	284	4	64	109	3	145	111	3.77
Hess, Boston.....	29	19	219	7	17	2	936	231	7	70	80	2	123	93	3.82
Harmon, St. Louis..	42	16	273	8	21	1	1150	291	6	99	66	3	135	119	3.92
Suggs, Cincinnati...	36	9	199	8	15	2	825	220	7	35	73	3	110	89	4.02
Fromme, Cin.-N.Y....	35	5	168	12	10	..	706	167	5	50	74	5	88	76	4.07
Griner, St. Louis....	34	18	225	10	22	1	992	279	10	66	79	4	150	127	5.08
Perritt, St. Louis...	36	8	175	6	14	..	774	205	8	64	64	3	123	102	5.25

† Average runs earned per nine-inning game.

PITCHERS' RECORDS—(Continued).

Participating in fifteen games, but pitching less than five complete games.

Name and Club.	No. Games Pitched In.	No. Complete Games.	No. Innings Pitched.	Games Won.	Games Lost.	Shut-outs.	Batsmen Facing Pitcher.	Base Hits.	Hit Batsmen.	Bases on Balls.	Strike-outs.	W. P.	Total Runs.	Runs Earned off Pitcher.	Average Runs.†
Wiltse, New York...	17	..	58	..	..	..	235	53	1	8	25	1	24	10	1.55
Crandall, N. Y.....	35	2	98	4	4	..	413	102	1	24	42	..	45	31	2.85
Cooper, Pittsburgh..	30	3	93	5	3	1	414	98	2	45	39	4	52	34	3.29
Harter, Cincinnati...	17	..	47	1	1	..	198	47	..	19	10	3	23	20	3.83
Chalmers, Phila.....	26	4	116	3	10	..	514	133	5	51	46	7	75	62	4.81
Moore, Phila.-Chic..	19	..	80	1	1	..	373	84	1	52	36	1	56	43	4.84
Burk, St. Louis.....	19	..	70	..	2	..	328	81	6	33	29	3	45	40	5.14
Geyer, St. Louis.....	30	2	79	1	5	..	349	83	2	38	21	3	57	46	5.24
Wagner, Brooklyn...	18	..	71	4	2	..	311	77	3	30	11	1	49	43	5.45
Richie, Chicago.....	16	..	65	2	4	..	295	77	1	30	15	1	53	42	5.81

† Average runs earned per nine-inning game.

American League

STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

Club.	Phil.	Wash.	Clev.	Bost.	Chi.	Det.	N.Y.	S.L.	Won.	Lost.	PC.
Philadelphia	..	14	13	11	11	15	17	15	96	57	.627
Washington	8	..	15	16	11	10	16	14	90	64	.584
Cleveland	9	7	..	13	13	14	14	16	86	66	.566
Boston	11	6	8	..	10	13	14	17	79	71	.527
Chicago	11	11	9	11	..	13	11	12	78	74	.513
Detroit	7	12	7	9	9	..	11	11	66	87	.431
New York	5	6	8	6	10	11	..	11	57	94	.377
St. Louis	6	8	6	5	10	11	11	..	57	96	.373

CHAMPIONSHIP WINNERS IN PREVIOUS YEARS.

1900—Chicago	.607	1907—Detroit	.613
1901—Chicago	.610	1908—Detroit	.588
1902—Athletics	.610	1909—Detroit	.645
1903—Boston	.659	1910—Athletics	.680
1904—Boston	.617	1911—Athletics	.669
1905—Athletics	.621	1912—Boston	.691
1906—Chicago	.614		

INDIVIDUAL BATTING.

Compiled by Irwin M. Howe, American League Statistician.

Name and Club.	G.	AB.	R.	ER.	H.	TB.	2B.	3B.	HR.	SH.	SB.	BB.	SO.	PC.
Cobb, Detroit	122	428	70	51	167	229	18	16	4	11	52	59	32	.390
Henriksen, Boston	30	40	8	3	15	16	1	..	..	..	3	6	3	.375
Jackson, Cleveland	148	528	109	74	197	291	39	17	7	10	26	80	26	.373
Speaker, Boston	141	520	94	72	190	278	35	22	3	16	46	56	24	.366
E. Collins, Phila	148	534	125	92	184	236	23	13	3	26	54	85	37	.345
Gilhooley, New York	24	85	10	7	29	33	2	1	..	3	6	4	9	.341
Baker, Philadelphia	149	565	116	88	190	278	34	9	12	7	33	63	31	.336
Lajoie, Cleveland	137	465	66	45	156	188	25	2	1	12	17	33	17	.335
McInnes, Philadelphia	148	543	79	58	177	227	30	4	4	25	16	44	30	.326
D. Murphy, Phila	40	59	4	3	19	25	4	1	..	2	..	4	8	.322
Schaefer, Washington	52	100	17	13	32	35	1	1	..	3	6	15	12	.320
Gandil, Washington	147	550	62	38	175	219	25	8	1	13	21	35	33	.318
Crawford, Detroit	153	610	78	63	193	298	32	23	9	11	13	52	28	.316
Lelivelt, Cleve.-N. Y.	34	50	2	..	15	20	3	1	..	..	1	..	3	.314
Strunk, Philadelphia	93	292	30	21	89	124	11	12	..	13	14	30	22	.305
Holden, New York	18	53	6	5	16	21	3	1	..	5	..	8	5	.302
Milan, Washington	154	578	89	62	173	218	18	9	3	20	74	57	26	.299
Lewis, Boston	149	551	54	40	164	219	31	12	..	28	12	33	51	.298
Bauman, Detroit	49	191	31	25	57	75	7	4	1	10	4	16	18	.298
Pratt, St. Louis	154	592	59	37	175	238	31	13	2	18	37	40	57	.296
Ryan, Cleveland	73	243	26	18	72	80	6	1	..	12	9	11	13	.296
E. Murphy, Phila	136	508	105	81	150	181	14	7	1	9	21	68	43	.295
O'Neill, Cleveland	78	234	19	15	69	88	13	3	..	8	5	10	25	.295
C. Walker, St. Louis	23	85	7	3	25	31	4	1	..	5	5	2	9	.294
Shotten, St. Louis	149	556	107	77	163	205	23	8	1	7	43	102	63	.293
Derrick, New York	22	65	7	3	19	23	1	..	1	..	2	5	8	.292
Engle, Boston	143	497	75	54	144	191	17	12	2	13	27	47	41	.290
Hooper, Boston	148	585	100	74	169	234	29	12	4	14	26	63	54	.289
Caldwell, New York	51	97	10	7	28	35	3	2	..	2	3	4	15	.289
Stovall, St. Louis	89	303	36	22	87	110	14	3	1	4	7	7	22	.287
C. Thomas, Boston	37	90	6	2	26	34	1	2	1	3	..	3	11	.286
Oldring, Philadelphia	136	538	101	78	152	211	26	9	5	18	40	33	37	.283
McKee, Detroit	67	187	18	12	53	67	3	4	1	11	7	21	21	.283
A. Williams, Wash	64	106	9	7	30	43	6	2	1	1	2	9	16	.283
Willett, Detroit	32	92	8	8	26	35	4	1	1	6	..	3	23	.283
I. Thomas, Phila	21	53	3	2	15	21	4	1	..	1	..	4	8	.283
Gardner, Boston	131	471	64	51	133	170	17	10	..	14	19	45	30	.282
Birmingham, Cleve	47	131	16	12	37	48	9	1	..	9	7	7	21	.282
Fisher, New York	37	79	5	3	22	24	2	..	..	6	1	1	15	.278
Rehg, Boston	30	101	14	10	28	37	3	3	..	3	4	8	9	.277
Barry, Philadelphia	135	455	62	45	125	165	20	6	3	28	16	43	31	.275
G. Williams, St. Louis	149	538	71	53	147	206	19	14	4	7	31	57	89	.273

INDIVIDUAL BATTING—(Continued).

Name and Club.	G.	AB.	R.	ER.	H.	TB.	2B.	3B.	HR.	SH.	SB.	BB.	SO.	PC.
Austin, St. Louis	142	479	56	38	131	167	18	6	2	16	37	46	49	.273
Stone, St. Louis	17	33	2	1	9	10	1	..	..	..	..	1	6	.273
Weaver, Chicago	151	533	51	36	145	190	17	8	4	18	20	18	61	.272
Morgan, Washington	137	481	58	34	131	166	19	8	..	9	21	66	63	.272
Cree, New York	147	534	51	35	145	185	25	6	1	18	22	34	44	.271
Gainor, Detroit	104	359	47	30	97	135	16	8	2	4	10	30	45	.270
Veach, Detroit	138	494	55	38	132	175	22	10	..	15	22	53	31	.269
Mullin, Detroit-Wash.	24	41	5	3	11	11	..	..	..	..	1	6	6	.268
Peckinpaugh, N.Y.-Cl.	96	340	36	22	91	118	10	7	1	9	19	21	47	.268
Wood, Boston	21	56	10	8	15	20	5	..	..	1	1	4	7	.268
Graney, Cleveland	148	517	56	38	138	189	18	12	3	13	27	47	55	.267
Chase, New York-Chi.	141	530	65	41	141	188	13	14	2	13	14	26	49	.267
Yerkes, Boston	137	487	67	47	130	175	30	6	1	25	10	50	34	.267
Dubuc, Detroit	66	135	17	15	36	53	5	3	2	4	1	2	19	.267
Schang, Philadelphia	77	207	32	27	55	86	16	3	3	2	5	34	44	.266
Bodie, Chicago	127	407	43	29	108	162	14	8	8	22	6	34	58	.265
Sweeney, New York	117	351	35	25	93	113	10	2	2	9	11	37	41	.265
Cook, New York	20	72	9	6	19	23	2	1	..	3	1	10	4	.264
Lord, Chicago	150	547	62	44	144	189	18	12	1	19	24	45	39	.263
Johnson, Washington	51	133	12	3	35	58	5	6	2	1	2	5	14	.263
Leibold, Cleveland	84	285	37	26	74	97	11	6	..	6	16	22	41	.260
Daley, Philadelphia	59	142	13	12	37	41	2	1	..	5	4	13	30	.260
Hartzell, New York	141	490	60	41	127	147	18	1	..	16	26	67	40	.259
Beall, Cleveland-Chi.	23	66	10	7	17	25	..	1	2	..	1	8	11	.258
Maisel, New York	51	187	33	25	48	58	4	3	..	3	25	36	20	.257
Wolter, New York	127	425	53	34	109	145	18	6	2	12	14	83	50	.256
H. Williams, N. York	27	82	18	14	21	29	3	1	1	6	6	15	10	.256
W. Johnston, Cleve.	133	530	74	58	135	184	19	12	2	12	20	35	63	.255
J. Walsh, Philadelphia	94	302	56	31	77	103	16	5	..	12	15	30	40	.255
Mundy, Boston	17	51	5	4	13	13	..	..	..	4	..	4	15	.255
Onslow, Detroit	17	55	7	6	14	15	1	..	..	2	1	5	9	.255
Chapman, Cleveland	140	508	78	53	131	172	19	8	2	48	29	47	51	.254
Shanks, Washington	109	390	38	27	99	124	12	5	1	7	24	15	40	.254
O. Bush, Detroit	152	593	98	72	149	191	19	10	1	13	44	80	32	.251
LaPorte, Washington	80	244	24	14	61	72	5	3	..	3	10	16	13	.250
Turner, Cleveland	120	388	61	46	96	117	13	4	..	33	13	55	37	.248
Olson, Cleveland	104	307	47	32	92	111	13	3	..	16	7	22	28	.248
E. Foster, Washington	106	409	56	40	101	125	11	5	1	3	21	36	31	.247
Zeider, Chic.-N. Y.	61	179	19	10	44	46	2	..	..	5	6	29	5	.246
Schalk, Chicago	128	401	38	27	98	126	15	5	1	13	13	27	37	.244
Blanding, Cleveland	39	86	4	3	21	27	2	2	..	2	2	5	12	.244
Carrigan, Boston	85	256	17	11	62	87	15	5	..	8	6	27	24	.242
Cady, Boston	39	95	10	8	23	32	5	2	..	3	1	4	12	.242
Calvo, Washington	16	33	5	3	8	11	..	..	1	3	..	1	4	.242
Louden, Detroit	72	191	28	16	46	60	4	5	..	10	6	24	24	.241
Vitt, Detroit	99	359	45	38	86	109	11	3	2	23	5	31	18	.240
J. Collins, Chicago	148	535	53	42	128	175	26	9	1	28	22	32	62	.239
Moriarity, Detroit	102	347	29	21	83	92	5	2	..	15	33	24	25	.239
Moeller, Washington	153	589	88	51	139	189	15	10	5	11	62	72	106	.236
Knight, New York	70	250	24	19	59	69	10	..	..	6	7	25	27	.236
Easterly, Chicago	60	98	3	3	23	24	1	..	..	3	2	3	10	.235
Land, Cleveland	17	47	3	2	11	12	1	..	..	3	1	4	1	.235
Fournier, Chicago	68	171	20	14	40	61	8	5	1	3	9	20	23	.234
High, Detroit	80	183	18	13	42	50	6	1	..	4	6	29	24	.230
Chappelle, Chicago	60	210	21	13	48	58	8	1	..	5	7	19	24	.229
Lapp, Philadelphia	84	237	23	12	54	67	4	3	1	2	2	37	26	.228
Boehling, Washington	34	88	8	4	20	21	1	..	..	1	1	2	13	.227
Nunamaker, Boston	30	66	9	5	15	21	4	1	..	2	1	8	8	.227
J. Johnston, St. Louis	109	376	37	30	85	113	14	4	2	19	12	41	53	.226
Wagner, Boston	109	362	41	29	82	118	14	8	2	2	7	40	28	.226
Henry, Washington	96	270	26	16	61	76	8	2	1	6	6	23	42	.226
Stanage, Detroit	80	241	19	16	54	71	13	2	..	8	5	21	35	.224
Deal, Detroit	16	50	3	1	11	15	..	2	..	2	2	1	7	.220
Schaller, Chicago	34	96	12	8	21	24	3	..	..	4	5	20	18	.219
Brief, St. Louis	84	258	24	21	56	82	11	6	1	11	3	21	42	.217
Carisch, Cleveland	81	222	11	6	48	56	4	2	..	2	5	26	19	.216

INDIVIDUAL BATTING—(Continued).

Name and Club.	G.	AB.	R.	ER.	H.	TB.	2B.	3B.	HR.	SH.	SB.	BB.	SO.	PC.
Midkiff, New York....	68	230	18	13	49	59	8	1	..	7	7	10	25	.215
Berger, Chicago.....	77	223	27	19	48	64	6	2	2	10	5	35	30	.215
McBride, Washington.	150	499	52	36	107	142	18	7	1	15	12	32	45	.214
C. Hall, Boston.....	33	42	2	2	9	12	1	1	..	1	..	2	11	.214
Daniels, New York...	93	320	52	35	69	92	13	5	..	5	26	46	26	.216
Wallace, St. Louis....	52	147	11	8	31	36	5	..	..	8	2	14	16	.211
Ainsmith, Washington	77	229	22	21	48	63	3	3	2	1	18	12	41	.210
Agnew, St. Louis.....	104	307	27	21	64	89	9	5	2	10	12	20	48	.208
Janvrin, Boston.....	86	276	18	9	57	73	5	1	3	13	16	22	25	.206
Orr, Philadelphia.....	27	70	7	5	14	17	2	1	..	..	1	4	10	.200
Rath, Chicago.....	90	295	37	23	59	61	2	..	..	14	22	46	21	.197
Russell, Chicago.....	44	106	9	5	20	31	5	3	..	4	..	1	30	.189
Mattick, Chicago.....	68	207	15	10	39	49	8	1	..	13	3	20	16	.188
Gedeon, Washington..	26	69	3	1	13	21	1	2	1	1	3	1	5	.188
Borton, Chicago-N. Y.	61	187	17	14	35	45	7	..	1	6	2	41	24	.187
Rondeau, Detroit.....	35	70	5	5	13	15	2	..	..	2	1	14	16	.186
Balenti, St. Louis.....	70	210	17	10	38	48	2	4	..	9	3	6	32	.181
Compton, St. Louis....	61	100	14	10	18	32	4	2	2	1	2	13	13	.180
Benz, Chicago.....	28	50	3	3	9	11	2	..	..	2	..	..	14	.180
McConnell, New York.	35	67	4	3	12	14	2	..	..	3	..	..	11	.179
Dauss, Detroit.....	33	79	15	9	14	21	3	2	..	1	..	9	14	.177
Leverenz, St. Louis....	28	68	1	1	12	13	1	..	..	2	1	2	26	.176
Schultz, New York....	33	63	4	3	11	15	2	1	..	2	..	3	19	.175
Ball, Boston.....	21	58	9	9	10	12	2	..	..	2	3	9	13	.172
Leonard, Boston.....	39	82	9	6	14	17	1	1	..	4	..	7	21	.171
Sterrett, New York...	21	35	..	..	6	6	..	..	..	1	1	1	5	.171
Steen, Cleveland.....	18	41	2	2	7	9	2	..	..	4	1	2	12	.171
D. Walsh, St. Louis...	23	53	8	4	9	11	..	1	..	2	3	6	11	.170
Brown, Philadelphia...	38	78	4	1	13	17	1	..	1	3	..	1	30	.167
Baumgardner, St. L...	32	78	5	3	13	16	3	..	..	..	..	14	24	.167
Bates, Cleveland.....	20	30	4	3	5	9	..	2	..	1	3	3	9	.167
Groom, Washington...	36	92	7	3	15	23	4	2	..	5	..	6	24	.163
Gossett, New York....	39	105	9	3	17	19	2	..	..	4	1	10	22	.162
Ford, New York.....	30	74	5	2	12	15	1	1	..	2	5	7	30	.162
Kuhn, Chicago.....	26	50	5	2	8	9	1	..	..	..	1	13	8	.160
L. Bush, Philadelphia	33	70	8	6	11	16	3	1	..	2	..	2	22	.157
Bender, Philadelphia..	36	78	7	6	12	17	3	1	..	6	1	6	17	.154
McAllister, St. Louis.	46	85	3	1	13	17	4	..	..	3	2	11	12	.153
R. Collins, Boston....	30	80	10	6	12	23	2	3	1	7	..	7	32	.150
Covington, St. Louis..	20	60	3	1	9	11	..	1	..	2	3	4	6	.150
R. Mitchell, St. Louis.	33	88	5	5	13	17	2	1	..	2	1	6	11	.148
O'Brien, Boston-Chic..	19	34	2	2	5	6	1	..	..	2	..	5	11	.148
Weileman, St. Louis..	39	82	5	2	12	12	..	..	..	2	..	4	17	.143
W. Mitchell, Cleveland	29	70	7	6	10	12	2	..	..	6	..	3	25	.143
Cullop, Cleveland.....	18	31	1	..	4	4	..	..	..	3	..	2	10	.143
Cicotte, Chicago.....	40	91	7	5	13	15	2	..	..	4	..	4	16	.142
Alexander, St. Louis..	42	106	5	2	15	19	2	1	..	2	1	4	33	.141
Gibson, Detroit.....	20	57	8	7	8	9	1	..	..	1	2	3	9	.140
Lavan, St. L.-Phila...	51	163	9	4	22	28	2	2	..	4	3	10	46	.135
McKechnie, New York	44	112	7	5	15	15	..	..	..	3	2	6	17	.134
Shawkey, Philadelphia	17	44	3	2	6	7	1	..	..	2	..	1	10	.134
S. Gregg, Cleveland...	37	99	3	13	17	4	..	..	..	4	..	1	23	.131
Bedient, Boston.....	38	80	4	4	10	11	1	..	..	5	..	7	31	.125
Hamilton, St. Louis...	25	74	4	2	9	10	1	..	..	1	..	7	19	.121
White, Chicago.....	17	25	1	1	3	3	..	..	..	2	..	3	1	.120
Falkenberg, Cleveland.	36	84	..	..	10	11	1	..	..	6	2	10	41	.119
Hughes, Washington..	28	36	..	..	4	6	..	1	..	1	..	3	14	.111
M. Hall, Detroit.....	28	44	2	2	4	5	1	..	..	7	..	1	9	.091
Gallia, Washington...	23	23	1	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	7	.087
Houck, Philadelphia..	35	61	2	2	5	6	1	..	..	5	..	2	20	.082
Moseley, Boston.....	17	36	1	1	3	3	..	..	..	1	..	4	22	.081
Plank, Philadelphia...	35	75	8	6	6	6	..	..	..	5	..	11	16	.080
Scott, Chicago.....	44	97	3	3	7	11	1	..	1	8	1	3	24	.072
Keating, New York...	22	43	4	3	3	5	2	..	..	3	..	1	17	.070
Engel, Washington....	30	49	1	1	3	3	..	..	..	1	..	1	25	.061
House, Detroit.....	16	10	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	7	.000

CLUB BATTING.

Club.	G.	AB.	R.	ER.	H.	2B.	3B.	HR.	TB.	SH.	SB.	BB.	SO.	PC.
Philadelphia	153	4952	794	597	1413	220	81	33	1894	174	221	533	555	.285
Boston	151	4974	631	470	1336	216	102	17	1807	168	188	479	576	.269
Cleveland	155	5030	633	441	1350	207	74	16	1753	208	191	425	571	.268
Detroit	153	5063	624	464	1343	179	102	24	1798	156	216	495	503	.265
Washington	155	5095	596	392	1295	154	81	19	1668	111	288	449	652	.254
St. Louis	155	5022	528	379	1188	177	73	18	1565	136	211	456	732	.237
New York	153	4873	529	368	1156	156	44	8	1424	138	205	548	623	.237
Chicago	153	4827	488	356	1139	156	66	23	1496	194	157	459	580	.236

INDIVIDUAL FIELDING.

FIRST BASEMEN.

Name and Club.	G.	PO.	A.	E.	PC.	Name and Club.	G.	PO.	A.	E.	PC.
Covington, St. L...	16	148	17	1	.994	Brief, St. Louis....	62	607	34	12	.985
McInnes, Phila.....	148	1504	79	12	.992	Borton, Chic.-N. Y.	59	532	44	11	.981
Gandil, Washington	145	1422	106	15	.990	H. Williams, N. Y.	27	244	12	5	.981
W. Johnston, Cleve.	133	1316	78	15	.990	Knight, New York.	49	494	45	11	.980
Gainor, Detroit.....	103	1118	50	14	.990	Chase, N. Y.-Chic..	131	1334	87	33	.977
Stovall, St. Louis..	78	750	65	9	.989	Pipp, Detroit.....	10	80	4	2	.977
Fournier, Chicago..	29	267	16	3	.989	Olson, Cleveland....	20	197	10	8	.967
Onslow, Detroit....	17	179	6	2	.989	Crawford, Detroit..	13	156	7	6	.964
Engle, Boston.....	134	1242	60	15	.988	Mundy, Boston.....	16	129	6	7	.951
Tutweiler, Detroit..	14	140	10	2	.987						

SECOND BASEMEN.

Berger, Chicago.....	70	108	223	14	.988	Morgan, Wash.....	133	254	359	32	.950
Turner, Cleveland...	29	68	94	4	.976	McKechnie, N. York	27	57	76	7	.950
Lajoie, Cleveland....	126	289	363	20	.970	Zeider, Chic.-N.Y...	20	51	45	5	.950
Rath, Chicago.....	86	160	251	16	.952	Collins, Philadelphia	148	315	448	41	.949
LaPorte, Wash.....	14	24	25	2	.961	Bauman, Detroit....	48	97	136	14	.943
Vitt, Detroit.....	77	151	234	16	.960	Hartzell, New York.	93	203	234	27	.942
Yerkes, Boston.....	128	220	344	25	.958	Schaefer, Wash.....	16	26	37	5	.930
Knight, New York..	20	50	70	6	.952	Louden, Detroit.....	32	43	72	12	.906
Pratt, St. Louis....	144	364	425	41	.951	Ball, Boston.....	10	12	25	4	.902

THIRD BASEMEN.

Hartzell, New York.	24	31	23	4	.964	Louden, Detroit.....	23	23	59	5	.942
Midkiff, New York..	76	102	185	13	.957	Moriarity, Detroit...	93	122	183	20	.938
Olson, Cleveland....	74	97	146	12	.953	Janvrin, Boston.....	19	27	31	4	.935
LaPorte, Wash.....	44	43	85	6	.955	Lord, Chicago.....	150	143	221	30	.924
Maisel, New York..	51	70	83	8	.950	Baker, Philadelphia.	149	233	279	45	.919
Turner, Cleveland...	68	91	136	11	.954	Vitt, Detroit.....	16	19	49	7	.907
Austin, St. Louis....	142	215	288	30	.944	Foster, Washington.	105	112	216	36	.901
Gardner, Boston.....	131	125	221	21	.942	Deal, Detroit.....	15	15	35	8	.864

SHORTSTOPS.

Wagner, Boston.....	105	206	242	16	.965	Peckinpaugh, N.Y..	96	187	300	36	.931
Turner, Cleveland...	18	29	49	3	.963	Weaver, Chicago....	151	390	520	70	.928
Bisland, St. Louis...	12	21	31	2	.963	Wallace, St. Louis..	41	67	98	12	.925
McBride, Wash.....	150	315	485	33	.961	Balenti, St. Louis...	62	107	169	23	.924
Barry, Philadelphia.	135	248	403	31	.955	Janvrin, Boston.....	48	80	124	17	.923
Bush, Detroit.....	152	331	526	56	.939	Lavan, St. L.-Phila.	49	88	153	25	.906
Chapman, Cleveland	138	297	408	48	.939	Zeider, New York...	22	48	52	11	.900
Walsh, St. Louis....	22	35	63	7	.934	Derrick, New York.	14	32	51	12	.875

OUTFIELDERS.

Hartzell, New York	28	49	6	..	1000	Hooper, Boston.....	148	248	25	9	.968
Cree, New York.....	147	199	14	3	.986	Fournier, Chicago...	22	39	7	2	.968
Ryan, Cleveland.....	71	138	7	2	.986	Oldring, Phila.....	131	234	8	8	.967
High, Detroit.....	52	104	8	2	.982	Bodie, Chicago.....	123	227	14	8	.967
Shanks, Washington	109	207	13	5	.978	Johnston, St. Louis.	109	222	23	9	.966
Gilhooley, N. York..	24	40	2	1	.977	Daniels, New York..	90	128	15	5	.966
Holden, New York.	16	37	5	1	.976	Crawford, Detroit...	140	201	14	8	.964
Graney, Cleveland...	148	277	16	9	.970	Lewis, Boston.....	149	263	29	11	.964
Mattick, Chicago....	64	116	14	3	.970	Daley, Philadelphia.	48	73	5	3	.963
J. Walsh, Phila.....	86	186	11	8	.969	Strunk, Philadelphia	82	171	8	7	.962

INDIVIDUAL FIELDING—OUTFIELDERS—(Continued).

Name and Club.	G.	PO.	A.	E.	PC.	Name and Club.	G.	PO.	A.	E.	PC.
Birmingham, Cleve.	36	73	2	2	.961	Cook, New York.....	20	43	3	3	.937
LaPorte, Wash.....	11	17	3	1	.952	Beall, Cleve.-Chic...	17	39	3	3	.933
Shotten, St. Louis..	149	359	29	20	.951	Milan, Washington..	154	295	20	24	.929
Chappelle, Chicago..	59	112	5	6	.951	Jackson, Cleveland..	148	211	28	18	.926
G. Williams, St. L.	146	225	26	13	.950	Gedeon, Washington	16	23	3	2	.925
Collins, Chicago.....	147	244	19	14	.950	Moeller, Washington	153	236	27	22	.923
Cobb, Detroit.....	121	262	22	16	.947	Veach, Detroit.....	138	251	16	24	.918
Wolter, New York..	121	231	15	14	.946	Schaller, Chicago...	29	45	..	4	.917
Speaker, Boston.....	129	374	30	24	.944	C. Walker, St. L....	23	36	5	4	.911
Liebold, Cleveland...	72	142	12	9	.944	Calvo, Washington..	11	7	2	1	.900
Rehg, Boston.....	26	30	3	2	.943	Compton, St. Louis.	24	23	2	4	.844
E. Murphy, Phila...	136	160	14	11	.942						

PITCHERS.

Johnson, Wash.....	51	21	82	..	1000	C. Hall, Boston.....	26	6	27	2	.939
Caldwell, New York	23	7	41	..	1000	Schultz, New York..	33	8	52	4	.938
Collins, Boston.....	30	6	55	1	.984	Gallia, Washington.	23	6	39	3	.936
M. Hall, Detroit....	28	7	48	1	.982	R. Mitchell, St. L...	33	17	69	6	.935
Houck, Philadelphia	35	12	40	1	.981	Fisher, New York...	37	12	85	7	.933
J. Bush, Phila.....	33	15	74	2	.978	W. Mitchell, Cleve..	29	10	44	4	.931
Cicotte, Chicago....	40	10	109	3	.975	Baumgardner, St. L.	32	8	72	6	.930
Cullop, Cleveland...	18	7	32	1	.975	Leverenz, St. Louis.	28	11	52	5	.926
O'Brien, Bost.-Chic.	19	2	33	1	.972	Blanding, Cleveland.	39	4	58	5	.925
Moseley, Boston.....	16	9	36	2	.971	House, Detroit.....	16	..	24	2	.923
Bender, Phila.....	36	8	56	2	.970	Brown, Philadelphia	38	7	65	5	.922
McConnell, N. York.	34	9	74	3	.965	Weileman, St. Louis	39	8	85	8	.921
White, Chicago.....	16	4	43	2	.959	Scott, Chicago.....	44	7	91	9	.915
Plank, Philadelphia.	35	6	59	2	.956	Shawkey, Phila.....	17	3	40	4	.915
Mullin, Det.-Wash..	19	2	41	2	.956	Falkenberg, Cleve...	36	4	68	7	.911
Wood, Boston.....	20	9	55	3	.955	Hughes, Washington	28	10	41	5	.911
Dubuc, Detroit.....	30	16	107	6	.953	S. Gregg, Cleveland	37	9	67	8	.905
Willett, Detroit.....	33	8	93	5	.952	Boehling, Wash.....	34	17	77	10	.904
Walsh, Chicago.....	13	6	32	3	.951	Dauss, Detroit.....	33	7	64	8	.898
Groom, Washington.	36	15	78	5	.949	Ford, New York.....	30	11	56	8	.893
Lake, Detroit.....	24	6	59	4	.949	Steen, Cleveland....	18	3	38	5	.891
Bedient, Boston.....	38	9	54	3	.947	Leonard, Boston.....	39	5	68	8	.887
Stone, St. Louis.....	17	4	33	1	.947	Engel, Washington..	30	2	50	9	.852
Benz, Chicago.....	28	4	66	4	.946	Keating, New York.	22	3	39	9	.824
Hamilton, St. Louis.	29	15	53	4	.944	Warhop, New York.	14	..	12	4	.750
Russell, Chicago.....	43	10	69	4	.941						

CATCHERS.

Rondeau, Detroit..	14	46	22	..	1000	Lapp, Philadelphia..	82	339	120	14	.970
Cady, Boston.....	38	200	43	2	.992	Ainsmith, Wash.....	77	418	82	17	.967
C. Thomas, Boston..	28	135	40	3	.983	Schang, Phila.....	63	319	99	12	.967
Ira Thomas, Phila..	21	88	25	2	.983	Sweeney, New York	113	512	181	26	.964
A. Williams, Wash.	16	46	14	1	.983	Stanage, Detroit.....	77	268	106	16	.959
Schalk, Chicago.....	125	586	153	15	.981	Carisch, Cleveland..	79	391	115	15	.953
Henry, Washington.	96	426	127	11	.981	Agnew, St. Louis....	104	383	170	28	.952
Carrigan, Boston....	81	393	126	11	.979	Smith, New York...	13	43	17	3	.952
Kuhn, Chicago.....	24	75	22	2	.979	Alexander, St. Louis	42	125	71	11	.948
Nunamaker, Boston.	28	143	23	4	.976	McKee, Detroit.....	63	217	84	17	.946
Easterly, Chicago...	21	96	24	3	.975	Land, Cleveland.....	17	83	26	9	.924
O'Neill, Cleveland..	78	352	119	13	.973	Gibson, Detroit.....	19	57	17	7	.914
Gossett, New York..	39	123	50	5	.971	McAllister, St. L...	38	103	34	14	.907

CLUB FIELDING.

Club.	G.	DP.	TP.	PB.	PO.	A.	E.	PC.
Philadelphia	153	104	1	14	4062	1966	212	.966
Cleveland	155	122	..	14	4150	2007	240	.962
Chicago	153	106	..	19	4082	2077	250	.961
Boston	151	74	..	24	4060	1860	243	.961
Washington	155	120	1	24	4188	2076	262	.960
New York	153	97	..	31	4031	2054	294	.954
Detroit	153	107	..	17	4077	2172	300	.954
St. Louis	155	124	..	22	4148	2135	305	.953

PITCHERS' RECORDS.

(Five full games or more.)

Name and Club.	G.	IP.	Opp. AB.	Opp. H.	R.	ER.	HB.	BB.	SO.	W P.	Bk.	Av.ER perG
Johnson, Washington....	47	346	1242	230	54	42	9	38	243	3	..	1.09
Cicotte, Chicago.....	42	267 1-3	983	222	77	48	2	68	119	5	..	1.61
Russell, Chicago.....	51	316	1141	247	89	65	8	85	126	4	..	1.85
Scott, Chicago.....	48	312	1108	249	96	64	9	89	155	3	..	1.85
W. Mitchell, Cleveland.	35	217	862	150	56	45	8	88	139	7	..	1.87
Boehling, Washington...	38	236 1-3	861	200	84	54	10	77	110	7	..	2.07
Steen, Cleveland.....	22	128 1-3	474	106	51	35	4	50	57	4	..	2.11
Bender, Philadelphia....	40	237 2-3	913	208	80	58	3	54	139	7	..	2.19
Falkenberg, Cleveland..	39	275 2-3	1023	236	82	68	6	89	165	13	..	2.21
Gregg, Cleveland.....	44	285	1050	254	106	71	14	121	167	9	1	2.24
Wood, Boston.....	22	145 2-3	528	116	54	37	8	61	123	8	..	2.28
Leonard, Boston.....	42	260	932	252	108	65	5	94	143	6	2	2.29
Allison, St. Louis.....	11	51 1-3	181	52	24	13	3	13	13	2	..	2.30
Shawkey, Philadelphia..	18	111 1-3	445	93	41	29	3	50	47	2	..	2.35
Hamilton, St. Louis....	31	217	816	197	95	57	9	83	101	5	..	2.37
Caldwell, New York....	27	164 1-3	590	131	57	44	9	60	87	1	..	2.41
Zamlock, Detroit.....	17	70 1-3	267	66	32	19	4	23	27	..	..	2.44
Walsh, Chicago.....	16	98 1-3	375	91	37	28	4	37	34	6	..	2.54
Blanding, Cleveland....	41	214	831	236	82	61	2	77	57	5	..	2.57
Plank, Philadelphia....	41	242 2-3	902	208	84	70	6	55	145	4	..	2.59
Ford, New York.....	33	237	888	243	108	70	4	53	72	4	..	2.66
Dauss, Detroit.....	31	226	823	186	101	67	13	82	107	8	..	2.66
R. Collins, Boston.....	30	246 2-3	901	239	89	72	2	37	89	..	1	2.72
Bedient, Boston.....	43	259 2-3	978	255	102	80	6	67	122	2	..	2.73
Benz, Chicago.....	33	150 2-3	575	142	65	46	2	58	77	4	..	2.74
McConnell, New York...	35	180	662	162	90	64	7	60	72	3	..	2.75
Brown, Philadelphia....	44	239 1-3	912	199	97	77	10	91	66	10	..	2.90
Dubuc, Detroit.....	36	242	1000	228	111	78	8	90	75	11	..	2.90
Kahler, Cleveland.....	24	126 2-3	443	115	61	41	2	32	41	2	..	2.90
McHale, New York.....	7	48 2-3	184	49	21	16	1	10	11	2	..	2.94
Engel, Washington.....	36	165 2-3	599	124	75	56	11	85	70	4	3	3.01
R. Mitchell, St. Louis..	33	245 1-3	955	265	111	82	5	47	58	4	1	3.01
Moseley, Boston.....	24	119	396	105	56	40	..	49	61	6	..	3.02
Willett, Detroit.....	33	241 1-3	782	229	122	83	12	88	58	5	..	3.10
Baumgardner, St. Louis	38	254 1-3	943	267	119	88	11	84	78	2	..	3.11
G. Foster, Boston.....	19	68	257	64	36	24	4	28	36	3	..	3.18
Fisher, New York.....	43	245 1-3	1036	244	113	87	8	71	92	1	..	3.20
White, Chicago.....	19	103	381	106	58	40	4	42	37	1	1	3.20
Groom, Washington.....	37	265	1016	258	118	95	5	81	156	9	..	3.23
Keating, New York.....	28	151 1-3	580	146	77	54	2	51	83	7	..	3.23
M. Hall, Detroit.....	30	164	603	144	81	60	2	60	69	10	..	3.29
Weileman, St. Louis....	39	251 1-3	931	262	122	95	4	60	79	11	2	3.41
C. Hall, Boston.....	35	104 2-3	415	97	64	40	5	47	48	1	..	3.48
Lake, Detroit.....	28	127 2-3	536	147	65	50	..	25	33	4	..	3.51
Stone, St. Louis.....	18	91	352	94	45	36	7	45	37	2	..	3.56
J. Bush, Philadelphia...	39	201 2-3	801	193	97	80	4	65	78	8	..	3.57
Leverenz, St. Louis....	30	202 2-3	707	160	81	58	10	89	86	4	..	3.60
O'Brien, Chicago.....	22	108	407	124	58	44	..	49	56	3	..	3.66
Gallia, Washington.....	30	92 1-3	383	85	66	38	7	46	46	3	..	3.73
Schultz, New York.....	38	192 2-3	745	197	105	80	5	69	77	7	..	3.74
Warhop, New York.....	15	62 1-3	236	69	42	26	12	33	11	..	..	3.78
Mullin, Detroit-Wash...	18	109 2-3	432	122	62	48	7	43	30	1	..	3.93
Hughes, Washington....	36	129 1-3	510	130	81	58	14	61	59	6	..	4.05
Houck, Philadelphia.....	40	175 2-3	688	144	89	81	6	122	66	11	..	4.14
Wyckoff, Philadelphia..	17	61 2-3	240	19	12	30	5	15	8	2	..	4.36
Cullop, Cleveland.....	23	97 2-3	361	103	58	48	3	32	31	2	..	4.41
House, Detroit.....	19	54	187	10	47	31	1	17	16	2	..	5.17
Comstock, Detroit.....	10	60 1-3	264	90	55	36	1	16	37	2	..	5.40
Anderson, Boston.....	10	57	227	84	51	38	1	21	32	3	.	6.00

Official Club Rosters of 1913

NATIONAL LEAGUE

NEW YORK.

John J. McGraw, Manager.

Pitchers	Otis Crandall	Al. Demaree	Ferd Schupp
	R. Marquard	Arthur Fromme	A. J. Schauer
	Charles Tesreau	George R. Wiltse	Bunn Hearne
	C. Mathewson	Leon Ames	
Catchers	J. T. Meyers	John B. McLean	Grover Hartley
	A. E. Wilson		
Infielders	F. C. Merkle	Larry Doyle	M. J. Stock
	Arthur Shafer	C. L. Herzog	Harry Groh
	A. Fletcher	Ed. Grant	Joseph F. Evers
Outfielders	George Burns	H. McCormick	Josh Devore
	J. J. Murray	Claude Cooper	Howard Merritt
	Fred Snodgrass	James Thorpe	

PHILADELPHIA.

Charles S. Dooin, Manager.

Pitchers	Thomas Seaton	George Chalmers	Joseph Finneran
	Grover Alexander	Roy Marshall	Albert Nelson
	Ad. Brennan	Earl L. Moore	R. J. Hartranft
	J. E. Mayer	S. H. Camnitz	J. C. Haislip
	Eppa Rixey	H. M. Imlay	
Catchers	William Killifer	D. P. Howley	P. J. Moran
	Charles Dooin	Edw. J. Burns	
Infielders	F. W. Luderus	Otto Knabe	Robert Byrne
	M. J. Doolan	Albert J. Dolan	Milton Reed
	J. B. Lobert	W. R. Walsh	J. L. Dodge
Outfielders	C. C. Cravath	Beals Becker	V. D. Duncan
	S. R. Magee	Roy Miller	R. E. Capron
	George Paskert	Josh Devore	

CHICAGO.

John J. Evers, Manager.

Pitchers	L. R. Cheney	Lewis Richie	Earl Moore
	J. S. Lavender	W. E. Stack	James Vaughn
	B. Humphries	O. Overall	Fred Toney
	George T. Pierce	E. M. Reulbach	G. W. Zabel
	Chas. E. Smith	A. P. Leifield	C. Z. Watson
Catchers	J. P. Archer	T. J. Needham	E. L. Hardgrave
	R. Bresnahan	M. V. Heckinger	
Infielders	Victor Saier	H. Zimmerman	Walter Keating
	J. J. Evers	A. Phelan	F. Mollwitz
	Al Bridwell	John Corriden	Ed. McDonald
Outfielders	Frank Schulte	Fred Williams	Chas. P. Stewart
	Thomas Leach	Wilbur Good	P. C. Knisley
	Mike Mitchell	Otis Clymer	Peter Allison
	Ward Miller		

PITTSBURGH.

Fred C. Clarke, Manager.

Pitchers	C. R. Hendrix	M. O'Toole	John F. Ferry
	J. H. Robinson	Geo. McQuillan	Edwin Eayrs
	Chas. B. Adams	W. F. Luhrsen	Joseph Conzeman
	S. H. Camnitz	B. A. Duffy	Albert Mamaux
	A. W. Cooper	J. B. Scheneberg	
Catchers	M. E. Simon	W. J. Kelly	Frank Kafora
	George Gibson	Robert Coleman	
Infielders	John B. Miller	Robert Byrne	A. G. McCarthy
	James Viox	Arthur Butler	Gilbert Britton
	John Wagner	Albert J. Dolan	
Outfielders	J. O. Wilson	Ed. Mensor	Arthur Hofman
	M. J. Carey	Robert Kommers	Roy W. Wood
	R. H. Hyatt	E. L. Booe	Fred C. Clarke
	Mike Mitchell		

BOSTON.

George Stallings, Manager.

Pitchers	George A. Tyler	W. L. James	L. E. Gervais
	Hub Perdue	Walter Dickson	Charles E. Brown
	Otto Hess	W. C. Noyes	George A. Davis
	R. Rudolph	John Quinn	Eugene Cocreham
	Paul Strand		
Catchers	William Rariden	Drummond Brown	R. E. DeVogt
	Bert Whaling	H. H. Gowdy	Walter Tragesser
Infielders	W. J. Maranville	Charles McDonald	W. D. Calhoun
	Ralph E. Myers	Chas. J. Schmidt	O. J. Dugey
	W. J. Sweeney	J. C. Schultz	A. Bues
	Fred V. Smith	Charles A. Deal	Jeff McClesky
	Arthur Devlin		
Outfielders	Joseph Connolly	J. B. Seymour	Wilson Collins
	Leslie Mann	Thos. H. Griffith	Otis Clymer
	John Titus	Guy Zinn	G. C. Jackson
	Bristol Lord	Jay Kirke	W. B. McKechnie
Substitutes	Fred F. Mitchell	W. P. McTigue	

BROOKLYN.

William F. Dahlen, Manager.

Pitchers	Patrick Ragan	William E. Stack	M. A. Kent
	G. N. Rucker	William Wagner	Fred Walker
	E. H. Yingling	Ed. Reulbach	W. B. Hall
	F. L. Allen	Elmer Brown	E. J. Pfeffer
	C. G. Curtis		
Catchers	Otto Miller	R. E. Erwin	M. V. Heckinger
	Wm. C. Fischer	Ed. Phelps	Lew McCarty
Infielders	J. C. Smith	R. T. Fisher	Enos Kirkpatrick
	G. W. Cutshaw	John Hummel	Ray Mowe
	Jake Daubert		
Outfielders	Zack Wheat	Chas. D. Stengel	Wm. S. Collins
	Herbert Moran	Benny Meyer	Al Scheer
	Leo Callahan		

CINCINNATI.

Joseph B. Tinker, Manager.

Pitchers	Geo. H. Johnson	A. H. Fromme	Harry Morgan
	E. Packard	John W. Smith	A. McManus
	Mordecai Brown	John Rowan	H. M. Betts
	George Suggs	E. Herbert	Harry McIntire
	Leon Ames	Ralph Works	"Bill" Powell
	J. C. Benton	Albert Nelson	Francis Harrington
	F. Harter	R. J. Robertson	
Catchers	Thos. A. Clarke	E. Blackburn	H. E. Chapman
	John Kling	H. Severeid	Mark Stewart
Infielders	R. C. Hoblitzell	R. J. Egan	Charles McDonald
	Harry Groh	M. Berghammer	Lee Hobbs
	Joseph B. Tinker	R. Almeida	Niehoff
	J. L. Dodge	Ed. Grant	
Outfielders	R. Bescher	Josh Devore	Al. Wickland
	J. W. Bates	J. T. Sheckard	Karl Meister
	A. Marsans	Beals Becker	

ST. LOUIS.

Miller J. Huggins, Manager.

Pitchers	H. F. Sallee	Wm. L. Doak	Walter Marbet
	Robert Harmon	Wm. M. Steele	W. B. Hopper
	W. D. Perritt	Joseph Willis	Harry Trekell
	D. D. Griner	Ben F. Hunt	Phil Redding
	J. B. Geyer	R. Niehaus	Otis Crandall
	C. S. Burk		
Catchers	Ivey Wingo	C. A. Roberts	Frank Snyder
	J. B. McLean	P. M. Hildebrand	H. C. Peitz
Infielders	E. J. Konetchy	M. Huggins	Zinn Beck
	H. H. Mowrey	Charles O'Leary	Wesley Callahan
	Geo. B. Whitted	A. J. Hauser	A. Cabrera
Outfielders	E. T. Oakes	Ted Cather	Thomas Quinlan
	Lee Magee	J. T. Sheckard	Charles Miller
	Louis Evans		
Substitutes	Jas. F. Whelan	Vann	

UMPIRES, 1913.

Robert D. Emslie	Charles Rigler	Clarence B. Owens	W. J. Guthrie
Henry O'Day	William Brennan	Albert L. Orth	W. J. Byron
William J. Klem	Mal W. Eason	E. C. Quigley	

AMERICAN LEAGUE

PHILADELPHIA.

Connie Mack, Manager.

Frank Baker	E. T. Collins	John Lavan	H. J. Pennock
J. J. Barry	J. W. Coombs	D. B. Morey	E. S. Plank
C. A. Bender	E. S. Cottrell	D. Murphy	W. H. Schang
Boardman	T. F. Daley	E. Murphy	J. R. Shawkey
Bohen	H. H. Davis	McAvoy	A. A. Strunk
G. V. Brickley	H. K. Fritz	J. McInnes	J. G. Taff
C. W. Brown	Giebel	R. N. Oldring	Ira Thomas
L. J. Bush	Byron Houck	William Orr	J. Walsh
Carruthers	J. W. Lapp	Peffer	

WASHINGTON.

Clark Griffith, Manager.

B. Acosta	T. Drohan	J. P. Henry	G. F. McBride
N. Altrock	J. W. Engel	T. J. Hughes	H. Schaefer
E. Ainsmith	E. C. Foster	Walter Johnson	Howard Shanks
Y. W. Ayers	Melvin A. Gallia	Frank Laporte	Joseph Shaw
J. M. Bentley	A. Gandil	E. C. Love	L. B. Spencer
J. J. Boehling	Joe Giddeon	Clyde Milan	A. M. Williams
Jacinto Calvo	R. Groom	D. E. Moeller	D. Williams
J. C. Cashion	H. C. Harper	Ray Morgan	John Wilson

CLEVELAND.

J. L. Birmingham, Manager.

J. B. Baskette	Ray Chapman	Wm. L. James	J. F. Lelivelt
John Bassler	Norman A. Cullop	Joe Jackson	Wm. Mitchell
Raymond Bates	L. C. Dashner	W. R. Johnston	I. M. Olson
J. A. Billings	G. H. Dunlap	Geo. R. Kahler	Stephen O'Neill
J. L. Birmingham	F. P. Falkenberg	E. J. Kreuger	J. B. Ryan
Fred J. Blanding	L. F. Glavenich	Napoleon Lajoie	W. J. Steen
W. L. Brady	J. G. Graney	G. C. Land	T. L. Turner
L. D. Brenton	D. Gregg	Harry Leibold	G. J. Young
Fred Carisch	S. Gregg		

BOSTON.

J. C. Stahl and W. F. Carrigan, Managers.

Fred Anderson	A. C. Engle	H. B. Leonard	W. H. Snell
Neal Ball	George Foster	George E. Lewis	Tris Speaker
Hugh Bedient	W. L. Gardner	Paul Maloy	J. G. Stahl
F. L. Cady	Charles Hall	E. V. Mosely	C. D. Thomas
W. F. Carrigan	Olaf Henricksen	Wm. E. Mundy	Charles Wagner
Estey Chaney	Harry Hooper	L. G. Nunamaker	Joe Wood
R. W. Collins	H. C. Janvrin	Walter Rehg	S. D. Yerkes

CHICAGO.

J. J. Callahan, Manager.

J. W. Beall	J. F. Collins	W. J. Matticks	Ray W. Schalk
Joe Benz	Daley	W. A. Meyer	James Scott
Joseph Berger	T. H. Easterly	Frank Miller	J. L. Scroggins
Frank S. Bodie	J. B. Fournier	T. J. O'Brien	Clarence Smith
J. F. Breton	D. J. Jones	Don R. Rader	Robert Smith
J. J. Callahan	Walter Kuhn	Morris Rath	E. A. Walsh
L. A. Chappell	Frank H. Lange	E. J. Rousch	Geo. D. Weaver
Harold Chase	W. G. Lathrop	E. A. Russell	G. H. White
E. V. Cicotte	Harry Lord	Walter Schaller	

DETROIT.

Hugh Jennings, Manager.

Charles Bauman	H. K. Elder	Joe Lake	A. J. Platte
G. H. Boehler	D. C. Gainor	Adolph Lorenzen	E. O. Renfer
J. F. Burns	F. G. Gibson	Wm. Louden	Henry Rondeau
Owen Bush	Bert Grover	G. J. Moriarty	O. H. Stanage
Albert Clauss	Mark Hall	George Mullin	G. J. Tutweiler
Robert Comstock	C. Harding	Ray McKee	R. H. Veach
T. R. Cobb	L. B. Hennessy	L. A. North	O. J. Vitt
S. E. Crawford	Hugh High	Edward Onslow	Edgar Willett
George Dauss	W. E. House	H. Partenheimer	Claude Williams
C. Deal	Joyce	J. A. Peplosky	G. E. Zamloch
J. A. Dubuc	A. Klawitter	W. C. Pipp	

NEW YORK.

Frank L. Chance, Manager.

L. J. Boone	R. W. Ford	F. C. Maisel	C. H. Sterrett
Baker Borton	Frank Gilhooley	E. Midkiff	Wm. Stump
R. V. Caldwell	John Gossett	Geo. McConnell	Ed. Sweeney
F. L. Chance	J. P. Hanley	M. J. McHale	J. Warhop
G. Clark	Hanson	W. B. McKechnie	Geo. Whiteman
L. A. Cook	R. A. Hartzell	R. Peckinpaugh	H. P. Williams
D. F. Costello	C. C. Hoff	J. Pieh	R. E. Williams
W. F. Cree	W. P. Holden	W. D. Reynolds	H. M. Wolter
Bert Daniels	R. H. Keating	A. Schulz	R. S. Young
Claude Derrick	E. Klepfer	J. Smith	R. H. Zeider
Ray Fisher	J. Knight		

ST. LOUIS.

George Stovall, Manager.

J. I. Adams	A. S. Compton	Roy Mitchell	Wiley Taylor
S. L. Agnew	C. Covington	W. L. McAllister	G. Tomer
W. E. Alexander	F. P. Crossin	J. Powell	C. Walker
Mack Allison	Flanagan	D. B. Pratt	E. Walker
J. P. Austin	Fred Graff	H. E. Schwenk	R. J. Wallace
M. R. Balenti	Earl Hamilton	Schmidt	Dee Walsh
G. Baumgardner	J. T. Johnson	B. E. Shotten	Clyde Wares
R. Bisland	W. F. Leverenz	Y. Y. Sloan	C. E. Weilman
A. Brief	G. J. Maisel	D. E. Stone	Gus Williams
C. R. Brown	Walter Meinart	George Stovall	

UMPIRES, 1913.

John F. Sheridan	Wm. G. Evans	Geo. Hildebrand	Robert Hart
T. H. Connolly	Wm. Dinneen	Chas. Ferguson	E. J. McGreevy
Frank O'Loughlin	John J. Egan		

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

NEWARK.

Pitchers—Barger, Aitchison, Donnelly, Hall, Enzmann, Bell, Lee, Holmes, Gaskell, Britton, Schacht, Curtis. Catchers—Smith, Higgins, Phelps, McCarty. First Baseman—Swacina. Second Baseman—Getz. Third Baseman—E. Zimmerman. Shortstops—Gagnier, Tooley. Outfielders—Dalton, Meyers, W. Zimmerman, Collins, Northern.

ROCHESTER.

Pitchers—Wilhelm, Klepfer, Quinn, Martin, Hoff, Upham, Keefe, Hughes. Catchers—Jacklitsch, Williams. First Basemen—Anderson, Schmidt, Spencer. Second Basemen—Simmons, Breen. Third Basemen—Irelan, McMillan, Devlin. Shortstops—Martin, McMillan. Outfielders—Zinn, Smith, Conroy, McDonald, Paddock, Priest, Bernard.

BALTIMORE.

Pitchers—Shawkey, Banker, Smith, Betts, Walker, Vickers, McTigue, Caporal, Cottrell, Taff, Danforth, Johnson, Russell, Roth, Morrisette, Davidson, Jarman. Catchers—Bergen, Egan, Lidgate. First Baseman—Houser. Second Basemen—Ball, Parent, Reilly, Schlafly. Third Basemen—F. Maisel, Midkiff, Downey. Shortstops—Derrick, Fillinger. Outfielders—Daniels, Corcoran, Coles, Cooper, Gleichmann, G. Maisel, Twombly, Lord, Payne, Capron, Hoffman.

BUFFALO.

Pitchers—Jamieson, Fullenweider, Beebe, Frill, Brown, Galm, Gervais, Nelson, Main, Cadore, Pape, Matteson, Morse. Catchers—Stephens, Tragessor, LaLonge, Gowdy. First Basemen—Jordan, Beck. Second Baseman—Truesdale. Third Basemen—O'Rourke, Vaughn. Shortstop—Roach. Outfielders—Collins, Seymour, Williams, Hanford, Lehr, Murray, Jackson.

MONTREAL.

Pitchers—Mason, Taylor, Averett, Mullin, Mattern, Burke, Carlo, Clarke, Dale, Smith, McCraner. Catchers—Burns, Madden, Murphy. First Basemen—Batten, Griggs, Miller. Second Basemen—Lennox, Esmond, Cunningham. Third Baseman—Yeager. Shortstop—Purtell. Outfielders—Deininger, Demmitt, Allen, Gilhooley.

PROVIDENCE.

Pitchers—Sline, Yates, Moran, Bailey, Reisigl, Lafitte, Zamloch, Sweet, Jensen, Orth, Wheatley, Bentley, Mitchell, Donovan, North. Catchers—Kocher, J. Onslow. First Basemen—E. Onslow, Pipp. Second Basemen—Shean, Fitzgerald, Crenny. Third Basemen—Deal, McDermott. Shortstops—Fabroque, Baumann, Ens, O'Mara. Outfielders—Platte, Powell, Tutweiler, McIntyre, Sheer.

TORONTO.

Pitchers—Lush, Rudolph, C. Brown, Maxwell, Herbert, Kent, Gaw, Tompkins, Hearne, Goulait, Kirley, Brandt, Schwab. Catchers—Graham, Bemis, Erwin, D. Brown, Trout. First Basemen—H. Bradley, Schultz. Second Basemen—McConnell, Fitzpatrick. Third Basemen—W. Bradley, Isaacs. Shortstops—Pick, Holly. Outfielders—Meyer, Callahan, Schultz, O'Hara, Kroy, Wilson.

JERSEY CITY.

Pitchers—Coakley, Verbout, McHale, Shears, Martin, Manser, Doscher, Brandon, McLeod, McCleary, Thompson, Davis, Viebahn, Cooney, Tuero. Catchers—Johnson, Blair, Wells, Crisp. First Basemen—Calhoun, Barry. Second Basemen—Knight, Koehler. Third Basemen—Bues, W. Purtell. Shortstops—Courtney, Bradley, Costello. Outfielders—Shaw, Eschen, Perry, Donlin, McCabe, Kelly, Irving.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

This list contains the names of all players who participated in any way in any game.

MILWAUKEE.

J. W. Beall	Harry Clark	J. J. Hughes	Bruce Noel
Harry Bemis	Ralph Cutting	Tom Jones	W. Powell
Joe Burg	T. J. Dougherty	A. Lavigne	N. J. Randall
R. Blackburne	Mutz Ens	Philip Lewis	C. C. Slapnicka
J. Block	Oscar Felch	Don J. Marion	C. Watson
A. Braun	Larry Gilbert	W. R. Marshall	Orville Woodruff
L. A. Chappell	Joseph Hovlik	J. Nicholson	Irving Young
R. C. Charles			

MINNEAPOLIS.

Nick Allen	Louis Feine	H. Leverett	Henry Rondeau
David Altizer	J. P. Gilligan	Glen Liebhart	Claude Rossman
Otis Clymer	Ira Hogue	Arthur Loudell	R. Smith
Geo. Browne	F. H. Hunter	Geo. Mogridge	W. F. Smith
W. M. Burns	Wade Killifer	Fred Olmstead	Lee F. Tannehill
Ralph Comstock	Joe Lake	Frank Owens	J. F. Whalen
J. C. Delahanty	W. J. Lelivelt	Roy Patterson	James Williams
F. Delahanty			

LOUISVILLE.

Al. Beaumiller	Roy Golden	Howard Northrop	Fred Toney
J. B. Boyle	J. R. Hayden	W. P. Osborne	E. J. Weinberg
A. W. Burch	Ross Helm	J. J. Powell	Geo. Wheeler
V. J. Clemmons	R. E. Hulswitt	F. C. Roth	Ben White
R. E. Clemmons	G. Loudermilk	Henry Severoid	Eugene Woodburn
T. E. Downey	N. Maddox	Sherrod M. Smith	G. W. Zabel
Durning	Ovid Nicholson	John Stansbury	E. H. Richter
W. E. Ellis			

COLUMBUS.

Elmer Benson	Edwin Eayrs	J. Jones	G. W. Perring
Luther Bonnin	Frank Eddington	Jack Kimball	A. K. Shelton
Fred Bruck	John Ferry	Fred Kommers	S. Smith
L. L. Cole	Walter Gerber	W. F. Luhrsen	Dan Tipple
Robert Coleman	Thomas Grieve	Ray P. Miller	Theo. Turner
F. R. Cook	Ben Higley	J. F. Maroney	Joe Vance
Wm. Cramer	W. W. Hinchman	L. J. Murphy	Thomas Drohan
F. Davis	W. R. Johns	Geo. McQuillan	J. T. Jones
Ona Dodd			

ST. PAUL.

W. A. Autrey	C. J. Hemphill	C. Miller	R. E. Salmon
E. Booe	H. Hinchman	W. B. McKechnie	H. Schreiber
G. Brandt	W. A. James	J. O'Rourke	Everett Scott
A. S. Ferris	E. Karger	W. P. Rehg	B. H. VanDyke
W. E. Friel	Kramer	Joseph Riggert	E. W. Walker
H. Gardner	John Lewis	Elmer Rieger	Joseph Bills

TOLEDO.

J. B. Adams	J. Dygert	E. Kruger	Wm. Southworth
John Bassler	Earl Gardner	C. Krum	Ray Spencer
J. B. Baskette	T. E. George	G. C. Land	L. F. Stevenson
Omer Benn	D. Gregg	A. Leake	Wm. Stump
Harvey Bluhm	T. F. Hartsel	Ward McDowell	J. E. Swindell
Lynn Brenton	A. Hauger	M. M. McKillen	Clarence Teague
Wm. Brady	Ben Henderson	Robert Myers	J. R. Walker
H. C. Bronkie	E. Hornhurst	K. L. Nash	J. F. Warren
Otto Burns	W. J. James	J. Riley	E. Williams
A. E. Collamore	Carlton Jones	Victor Schlitzer	R. Williams
L. C. Dashner	David Jones	E. J. Smith	G. J. Young
Rex DeVogt	Jay Kirke		

KANSAS CITY.

Mack Allison	R. J. Coulson	Frank Lange	M. J. Reagan
W. J. Barbeau	W. W. Covington	W. J. Matticks	R. B. Rhoades
R. B. Baxter	L. G. Daniels	H. P. Moore	Lewis Richie
Bowman	T. C. Downey	H. R. Morgan	W. A. Riley
J. F. Breton	Del Drake	A. N. Nehf	Robert Roth
A. Brief	Harry Gessler	Patrick O'Connor	J. Vaughn
L. H. Cann	G. W. Harper	C. Payne	C. W. Walker
C. C. Carr	Harter	Morris Rath	Otto Williams
A. S. Compton	Paul Krichell		

INDIANAPOLIS.

Ray Ashenfelder	J. J. Gettman	P. J. Livingstone	J. S. Vann
C. S. Burk	H. Greene	Otto Merz	Walsh
J. F. Casey	W. H. Harrington	Frank Metz	Cecil Wetzel
J. J. Clarke	Wm. Ingerton	John McCarty	G. H. Wheeler
Richard Cotter	Geo. Kaiserling	Nelson	Joseph Willis
Carl Crandall	J. P. Kelliher	Harry Niles	Ralph Works
Jerome Downs	Martin J. Krug	Alex. Reilly	Geo. Norton
J. F. Flynn	Louis LaRoy	Wilbur Schardt	P. H. Redding
J. C. Galloway	Fred Link	C. P. Stewart	



1. Nusbaum. Sec'y; 2. Schacht; 3. Bell; 4. Swacina; 5. Hall; 6. McCarty; 7. Getz; 8. Tooley; 9. Barger; 10. Collins; 11. W. Zimmerman; 12. Dalton; 13. G. L. Solomon, Pres.; 14. H. Smith, Mgr.; 15. Aitchison; 16. Lee; 17. Holmes; 18. Enzmann; 19. Higgins; 20. Gagnier; 21. Myers; 22. E. Zimmerman; 23. Davis, Mascot.

NEWARK TEAM—CHAMPIONS INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

International League

For the first time in the history of the Newark club as a member of the International League, the New Jersey team won the championship of their organization. Rochester, which had won the championship three times in succession in 1909-1910-1911 and which is the only team in the Internatonal League which has ever earned that distinction, was second in the race, but a few games behind the champions.

To show the remarkable vicissitudes which are a part of Base Ball strategy and warfare, the Toronto club, which had won the championship in 1912, took a tremendous fall in 1913 and finished but seventh in the race.

Newark had always been very ambitious to win the championship



1, Jacklitsch; 2, Schmidt; 3, Keefe; 4, Ganzel; 5, Paddock; 6, Martin; 7, Priest; 8, Hoff; 9, Martin; 10, Zinn; 11, Williams; 12, Quinn; 13, Hughes; 14, Wilhelm; 15, Conroy; 16, Smith; 17, Simmons; 18, Breen; 19, McMillan. Weasner, Photo.

ROCHESTER TEAM—INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

of this league. In prior years the team had made a commendable struggle to capture the pennant and once or twice when it seemed on the verge of doing so, fell back by such a narrow margin that the closeness of the race rather intensified the spirit of rivalry than diminished it.

The winning of the championship in 1913 was not without a terrific scare to the champions. After Newark had obtained a lead which seemed as if it might be of wide enough margin to hold until the end of the year, the team found its way into a rut from which it seemed impossible to be extricated. It lost game after game in the last month of the season and Rochester, playing with much steadiness and great success, pulled upward in the fight for the championship until it began to look as if Newark might be beaten.

One day before the season was over the results of the games were such that Newark had the championship won and Rochester could do no better than finish in second place.

The Newark club enjoyed as prolonged a run in first place as almost any club that won a championship during the season. In the months of June, July, August and September Newark traveled steadily along in the lead, being compelled to make a hard fight to hold its own, but proving its stamina and ability to do so. The contender for most of this time was the Rochester club. Baltimore and Buffalo both played interesting games but neither was able to demonstrate that it was of quite championship caliber. At one time during the year, in May, the Buffalo club was in first place and that was the only time in which Newark traveled below the top.



1, Houser; 2, Roth; 3, Danforth; 4, Bergen; 5, Derrick; 6, Taff; 7, Morrisette; 8, Cooper; 9, Cottrell; 10, Dunn, Mgr.; 11, Fewster, Trainer; 12, Ball; 13, Wicks, Sec.; 14, Twombly; 15, Midkiff; 16, Parent; 17, Egan; 18, Maisel; 19, Capron.

BALTIMORE TEAM—INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

While Newark had the honor of winning the championship, the club of her sister city, Jersey City, had the decidedly more unwelcome honor of losing nineteen straight games toward the end of the year. As Jersey City had not played with any great show of merit from the beginning of the season this succession of defeats effectually quashed all hope of finishing in the first division and in the end dropped Jersey City to the bottom of the race.

In some respects the Baltimore club surpassed all that had been expected from it before the race began. It had not been generally conceded that Baltimore possessed any team of exceptionally strong fighters, and when the club day after day, of course sometimes playing poor Base Ball, kept itself in the fight it was gen-



1, Matteson; 2, Trusedale; 3, Beebe; 4, Beck; 5, Roach; 6, Murray; 7, Main; 8, Jameson; 9, Frill; 10, Lehr; 11, Gowdy; 12, W. Clymer, Mgr.; 13, Vaughn; 14, Morse; 15, Lalonge; 16, Jackson. Weasner, Photo.

BUFFALO TEAM—INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.



1, Murphy; 2, Demmitt; 3, Mason; 4, Cunningham; 5, Madden; 6, Yeager, Capt.; 7, Allen; 8, Griggs; 9, McGraner; 10, Esmond; 11, Bescher; 12, Lennox; 13, Gilhooley; 14, Purtell; 15, Burns; 16, Burke; 17, Mattern; 18, Bransfield, Mgr.

MONTREAL TEAM—INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

erally recognized that it had greater resources of strength than had been conceded. Buffalo started out at a little better pace than Baltimore and ran the Orioles a good race for the greater part of the year, being beaten at the finish by the narrow margin of three points. Montreal, which little by little has crept nearer the top in International League championship contests, in 1913 succeeded in finishing at the top of the second division, one place better than the team finished the year before.

Newark won its pennant by a combination of fair pitching, good batting and average fielding. Its outfield was not the fastest nor the hardest hitting, but played a steady and efficient game which told effectually in the long run. From the standpoint of fielding Newark was not particularly strong behind the bat, yet the catchers seemed to steady the team and not infrequently to tide it through a hard fought crisis. Newark did not have a single infielder who led in his position and yet the combination of outfielders and infielders did so well that at the close of the year the team was second in fielding as an organization.

It was a more fortunate year for Providence than the year 1912 had been as the Rhode Island team had finished last in the race the year before. In the early part of the season until the end of June the Providence club played a fairly good game of Base Ball. Their strength ended with the June campaign and from that time until the close of the season they occupied only an ordinary place in the race.

The standing of the clubs and championship winners in previous years are given herewith. The complete official averages for the past season will be found in SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL RECORD, which contains records of all leagues, the Hall of Fame, All-America selections, best-on-records, world series records, and records of leaders in past years. Illustrated. Price, 10 cents.

STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

Club.	New.	Roch.	Bal.	Buf.	Mon.	Prov.	Tor.	J.C.	Won.	Lost.	PC.
Newark	..	11	14	15	11	15	16	13	95	57	.625
Rochester	11	..	11	10	14	14	16	16	92	62	.597
Baltimore	8	11	..	13	14	6	11	14	77	73	.513
Buffalo	7	12	9	..	12	12	8	18	78	75	.510
Montreal	9	8	8	10	..	12	12	15	74	77	.490
Providence	7	8	12	10	9	..	10	13	69	80	.463
Toronto	6	6	11	13	10	12	..	12	70	83	.458
Jersey City	9	6	8	4	7	9	10	..	53	101	.344

CHAMPIONSHIP WINNERS IN PREVIOUS YEARS.

1892 { Providence	.616	1902—Toronto	.669
1892 { Binghamton	.667	1903—Jersey City	.736
1893—Erie	.606	1904—Buffalo	.657
1894—Providence	.696	1905—Providence	.638
1895—Springfield	.687	1906—Buffalo	.607
1896—Providence	.602	1907—Toronto	.619
1897—Syracuse	.632	1908—Baltimore	.593
1898—Montreal	.586	1909—Rochester	.596
1899—Rochester	.626	1910—Rochester	.601
1900—Providence	.623	1911—Rochester	.645
1901—Rochester	.645	1912—Toronto	.595

International League—Buffalo defeated Baltimore in twelve innings, 3—2, May 12.

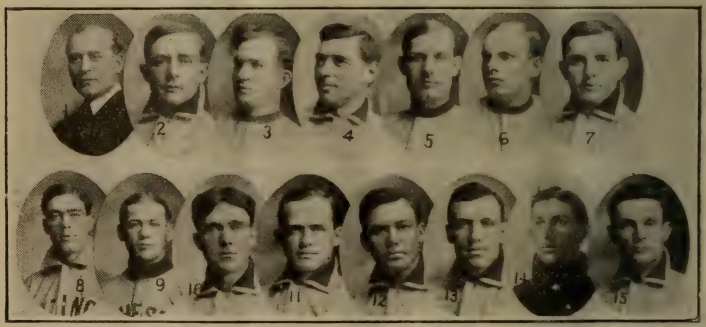
International League—Buffalo defeated Jersey City, 7—5, in a twelve-inning game, August 8.

International League—In a thirteen-inning game between Jersey City and Montreal, August 15, the former won, 6—5.



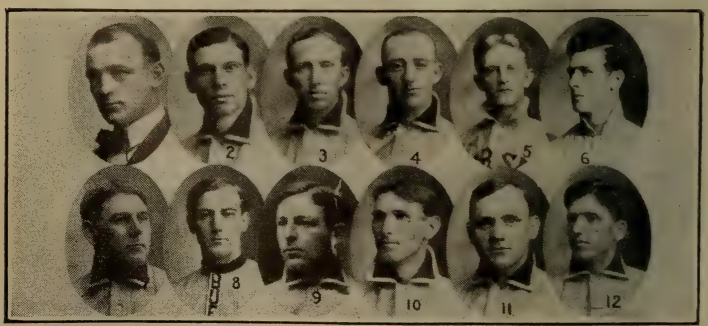
1, Shean; 2, Mitchell; 3, B. Donovan, Mgr.; 4, Bailey; 5, Kocher; 6, Platte; 7, Zamloch; 8, Reisegl; 9, E. Onslow; 10, Deal; 11, Powell; 12, Bentley; 13, Fabrique; 14, Lafitte; 15, Sline; 16, J. Onslow; 17, Enos; 18, McIntyre. Weasner, Photo.

PROVIDENCE TEAM—INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.



1, J. Kelly, Mgr.; 2, Maxwell; 3, Gaw; 4, Graham; 5, Brown; 6, Hearne; 7, Fitzpatrick; 8, O'Hara; 9, Holly; 10, McConnell; 11, Lush; 12, Bemis; 13, Kent; 14, Bradley; 15, Jordan. Weasner, Photo.

TORONTO TEAM—INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.



1, Schlafley, Mgr.; 2, Purtell; 3, Doescher; 4, McHale; 5, Manser; 6, Knight; 7, Perry; 8, McCabe; 9, Blair; 10, Shaw; 11, Bues; 12, Wells. Weasner, Photo.

JERSEY CITY TEAM—INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.



1, Braun; 2, Feich; 3, Marshall; 4, Cutting; 5, Jones; 6, Powell; 7, Hovlick; 8, Hughes; 9, Blackburne; 10, Lewis; 11, Beall; 12, Gilbert; 13, Young; 14. Dougherty; 15, Clark, Mgr.; 16, Berg; 17, Slapnicka; 18. Randall. Baker, Photo.

MILWAUKEE TEAM—CHAMPIONS AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

American Association

Milwaukee won the championship of the American Association for 1913 for the first time in the history of the club. It was the twelfth year of campaigning under the reorganization of the American Association. The first championship of the league was won in 1902 by Indianapolis, which has been unable to repeat its success but once up to the present time.

For three years in succession, 1910-1911-1912, Minneapolis had won the American Association title and for part of the season of 1913 threatened to be a contender. The champions closed especially strong and gave Milwaukee a severe scare by temporarily forging into the lead at the very close of the season. Milwaukee, however, made a strong rally and wrested the lead from its Minnesota rivals, winning the title of the Association with some little to spare within the last two weeks of the championship race.

There have been two three-time victors in the history of the American Association. The first of these is Columbus, which won the championship in 1905-1906-1907. The second, as has already been related, is Minneapolis. There has been but one team in the southern division of the American Association outside of Columbus and Indianapolis which has won an American Association championship. This is Louisville, that captured the title in 1909.

In 1913 there was a time when it seemed as if Milwaukee would run away with the championship of the organization. The team forged into the lead and held its own above the fifty per cent. mark for weeks in succession. Then Minneapolis, Louisville and Columbus became merged in the fight and for some time it was a keen four-cornered race between these clubs. Even then Milwaukee appeared to have the most surface strength of the four and it was predicted that the team would surely win the championship until it took an unexpected slump. Good management, however, rallied the players and they again fought their way into the lead and retained it until the season closed.

In 1912 Milwaukee finished in fifth place and the victory of the team was not only gratifying to the owners who had fought so sincerely to bring a championship team to Milwaukee, but it gave unlimited satisfaction to the Milwaukee enthusiasts who had almost begun to believe that it was impossible for their city to win a pennant. The Milwaukee team did not lose a series during the year and was most successful of all against Toledo, from which it won nineteen games.

It was this club, Milwaukee, from which the Chicago Americans secured Chappelle, a sensational outfielder who had played wonderfully good ball for his team until the time that the White Sox obtained his release. The champions of 1913 were also assisted by a fair pitching staff of whom Cutting was the best with a record of twenty-one victories and nine defeats. This was about up to the average of high class championship Base Ball. Slapnicka won about two-thirds of his games and was a second contributing pitching factor to Milwaukee's success. Dougherty had a fairly good record and Young was victorious in fifteen out of the twenty-five games which he pitched.

The champions ranked only third in club batting. They were also third in club fielding. They were not unusually expert base stealers and a great deal of their success was undoubtedly due to clever team work which had been well instilled into their minds by the manager.

Minneapolis began at a normal rate of speed and then dropped into sixth place, around which it fluttered for almost two months and then began to acquire some of the form which had made it a formidable three-time pennant winner. Louisville, of the four prin-



1, Miller; 2, Benson; 3, E. M. Schoenborn, Pres.; 4, Hinchman, Mgr.; 5, Quinn, Sec. and Treas.; 6, Perring; 7, Gerber; 8, Cook; 9, Turner; 10, Johns; 11, Shelton; 12, Kommer; 13, Jones; 14, Eayers; 15, Davis; 16, Smith; 17, Eddington; 18, Ferry; 19, McQuillan; 20, Cole; 21, Coleman; 22, Robertson; 23, Murphy. Baker, Photo.

COLUMBUS TEAM—AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.



1, Miller; 2, Rieger; 3, Hinchman; 4, Karger; 5, McKechnie; 6, Gardner; 7, Schreiber; 8, Brandt; 9, Scott; 10, Autrey; 11, Riggert; 12, O'Rourke; 13, James; 14, Friel, Mgr.; 15, Walker.

ST. PAUL TEAM—AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

cipal contenders, fluctuated most of all. The team began on a lowly basis and in May had climbed completely to the top of the league. The pace was a little too fast and it began to drop, finally finding itself in fifth place in June. Once more the players pulled together and got back to second place in July and August, but that was their last spurt of the year.

Columbus in the early part of the season when the team was playing fast ball hung to first place throughout the greater part of May, through all of June and in the first two weeks of July. Then the team began to weaken and although it clung desperately to the fight it was compelled to finish in fourth place.

St. Paul, Toledo, Kansas City and Indianapolis never gave very great promise, the Toledo club especially hanging to the bottom almost from the start of the race, lifting itself just far enough to see Indianapolis finish in eighth place. Kansas City began a little toward the top but week by week dropped down the scale until at the end of the season it was tied with Toledo, both clubs having a percentage of .413.

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STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

Club.	Mil.	Minn.	Louis.	Col.	St.P.	K.C.	Tol.	Ind.	Won.	Lost.	PC.
Milwaukee	..	15	12	12	13	12	19	17	100	67	.599
Minneapolis	9	..	13	13	11	19	17	15	97	70	.581
Louisville	12	10	..	12	17	13	14	16	95	72	.569
Columbus	13	10	12	..	14	17	16	11	93	74	.557
St. Paul	11	12	5	9	..	12	11	15	77	90	.461
Kansas City	11	6	11	7	12	..	12	10	69	98	.413
Toledo	4	8	11	8	12	11	..	15	69	98	.413
Indianapolis	7	9	8	13	8	14	9	..	68	99	.407

CHAMPIONSHIP WINNERS IN PREVIOUS YEARS.

1902—Indianapolis	.682	1908—Indianapolis	.601
1903—St. Paul	.657	1909—Louisville	.554
1904—St. Paul	.646	1910—Minneapolis	.637
1905—Columbus	.658	1911—Minneapolis	.606
1906—Columbus	.615	1912—Minneapolis	.636
1907—Columbus	.584		

American Association—Vaughn of Kansas City struck out ten Columbus men, July 12.

American Association—Columbus defeated Indianapolis, 3—2, in seventeen innings, July 25.

American Association—Kansas City defeated St. Paul in a fifteen-inning game, 2—1, July 7.

American Association—Milwaukee did not get a hit off Cole of Columbus, July 15, and was defeated, 3—1.

American Association—Walker of St. Paul struck out ten Indianapolis batsmen, and shut out his opponents, 1—0, July 18.

American Association—In the first game of a double-header, July 23, Comstock of Minneapolis struck out ten Louisville men.

American Association—Nineteen innings, a new record for the American Association, were played by Milwaukee and Columbus, July 16.

American Association—Baskette of Toledo shut-out Minneapolis without a hit in the second game of a double-header, July 13, but his team lost, 1—0.



1, Lange; 2, O'Connor; 3, Harper; 4, Rath; 5, Drake; 6, Morgan; 7, Brief; 8, Moore; 9, Mattick; 10, Pietz, Coach; 11, Barbeau; 12, Daniels; 13, Compton; 14, Roth; 15, Downey, Mgr.; 16, Covington; 17, Allison.

KANSAS CITY TEAM—AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.



1, Smith; 2, DeVogt; 3, Dashner; 4, Gardner; 5, Collamore; 6, Zesing; 7, Williams; 8, Benn; 9, Young; 10, Brenton; 11, Teague; 12, Bassler; 13, Burns; 14, Kirke; 15, Baskette; 16, Jones; 17, Wild, Sec.-Treas.; 18, Bronkie, Mgr.; 19, Stumpf; 20, Bluhm; 21, Crum; 22, Southworth.

TOLEDO TEAM—AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.



1, Voss; 2, Conzleman; 3, Dent; 4, Love; 5, P. Smith; 6, Dunn; 7, Welchonce; 8, Dr. Mitchell; 9, Agler; 10, Long; 11, W. Smith, Mgr.; 12, Chapman; 13, Price; 14, Nixon; 15, Holland; 16, Bisland; 17, Thompson; 18, Manush.

ATLANTA TEAM—CHAMPIONS SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION.

Southern Association

Of all the finishes of the various leagues in 1913 there was none more sensational than that by which Atlanta won the championship. The outcome of this race was not settled until the very last day of the season. On September 7 Atlanta and Mobile were tied with exactly the same percentage. The Atlanta schedule was completed. No further games were to be played by them. Mobile, however, had a game to play with New Orleans on September 8.

For a long period in the race Mobile had led the Southern Association and it was quite generally believed that the players would rally strong enough to defeat New Orleans in the decisive game and win the pennant. Mobile, however, had suffered some losses in its playing strength, and while the fans anticipated victory for the



1, Mayer; 2, Gregory; 3, Erie; 4, McDonald; 5, Prough; 6, McGilvery; 7, Foxen; 8, Hargrove; 9, Knisley; 10, Messenger; 11, Molesworth; 12, Clifton; 13, Marcau; 14, Carroll.

BIRMINGHAM TEAM—SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION.

team, the manager knew quite well that he would have a hard fight before him to win the Southern Association title. As bitterly as he was disappointed in the outcome of the game, which was won by New Orleans, 5—2, and which cost him the pennant, he did not feel the defeat so keenly as his players or the fans of Mobile. The percentage when this last game was played was .591 for Atlanta and .587 for Mobile, or practically a half-game difference on the season.

Atlanta started off in the lead and held it throughout all of April. By the first of May the Mobile players began to bat hard and played such good team ball that they held the lead steadily until the second week in July. During all this period the team that

eventually was to fly the pennant played very erratic Base Ball and dropped as low as fifth place before they rallied and made their way back to the top. In the second week of July Mobile dropped out of the lead and remained in second place until the early part of August. Then the players fought their way back to the top, tieing with Atlanta on the next to the last day of the season, as has been told, and finally losing the final game and the championship with it. Manager Finn of the Mobile club when asked for an explanation as to this defeat shrugged his shoulders and remarked very briefly, "they had a pitcher that we couldn't hit and I knew it before we went in," which was simply another illustration of where one good pitcher is a very efficacious player when it comes to only one game to decide the championship.

Birmingham, which ran third in the league, played by far better ball toward the close of the season than at the beginning. Birmingham, like a great many other clubs which had won the championship in a previous year, started off rather loosely and perhaps with too much confidence in its own ability to defeat its rivals.

The greatest progress in some respects made in the league was that of the Chattanooga club, which climbed from last place in April to second place in June. The pace was a little took brisk for Chattanooga and the team finally fell off in its stride, but managed to finish in fourth place. Montgomery had the honor of being in first place before the season was over, but at no time played with any great steadiness of purpose. By far the worst fall in the league was that of New Orleans, which finished third in 1912, and in 1913 was a very bad tail end factor. The team never rose above sixth place in any time in the race and only held that position in the earliest weeks of the season.

The standing of the clubs and championship winners in previous years are given herewith. The complete official averages for the past season will be found in SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL RECORD, which contains records of all leagues, the Hall of Fame, All-America selections, best-on-records, world series records, and records of leaders in past years. Illustrated. Price, 10 cents.

STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

Club.	Atl.	Mob.	Bir.	Chat.	Mon.	Mem.	Nash.	NO.	Won.	Lost.	Tie.	PC.
Atlanta	..	8	15	12	10	13	11	12	81	56	8	.591
Mobile	11	..	11	9	14	14	11	11	81	57	3	.587
Birmingham ..	5	9	..	9	11	13	12	15	74	64	8	.536
Chattanooga ..	8	11	11	..	8	9	11	12	70	64	7	.523
Montgomery ..	10	6	9	10	..	10	11	12	68	69	6	.496
Memphis	7	6	6	10	10	..	13	12	64	74	6	.463
Nashville	9	9	8	10	8	7	7	11	62	76	4	.446
New Orleans..	6	8	4	4	8	8	7	..	45	85	13	.346

CHAMPIONSHIP WINNERS IN PREVIOUS YEARS.

1901—Nashville	.634	1907—Atlanta	.591
1902—Nashville	.658	1908—Nashville.....	.573
1903—Memphis.....	.584	1909—Atlanta.....	.640
1904—Memphis.....	.600	1910—New Orleans.....	.621
1905—New Orleans.....	.651	1911—New Orleans.....	.591
1906—Birmingham.....	.652	1912—Birmingham.....	.625

Southern League—Neither Memphis nor New Orleans scored in a twelve-inning game, April 24.

Southern League—After a thirteen-inning battle between Mobile and Montgomery, June 17, the latter won, 4—3.

Southern League—Left fielder Schweitzer of Memphis had eleven put-outs and one assist to his credit in a twelve-inning game with New Orleans, April 24.



1, Fisher; 2, Krapp; 3, Higginbotham; 4, McCredie, Mgr.; 5, Kores; 6, Doane; 7, Hagermann; 8, Derrick; 9, Lindsay; 10, Speas; 11, Krause; 12, Berry; 13, Chadbourne; 14, Davis; 15, Stanley; 16, West; 17, James; 18, Rodgers, Capt.; 19, Lober.

PORTLAND TEAM—CHAMPIONS PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE.

Pacific Coast League

After skipping a year the Portland club won the championship of the Pacific Coast League in 1913 by the lowest percentage in the eleven years' history of that organization. Portland had been victorious in 1910 and 1911. In 1910 the championship was won with a percentage of .567 and in 1911 with .589. In 1913 Portland won 109 games and lost 86, finishing with a percentage of .559, which, as low as it appeared, was 36 points above Sacramento, that finished second in the race.

The season of the Pacific Coast League as usual was one month longer than that of any other organization which stands sponsor for the national game. The first contest took place April 5 and the last October 26. That made a full seven months in which to engage in Base Ball.



1, Bliss; 2, Arellanes; 3, Lively; 4, Williams; 5, Wolverton; 6, Van Buren; 7, Tennant; 8, Swain; 9, Munsell; 10, Lynn; 11, Alberts; 12, O'Rourke; 13, Shinn; 14, Kenworthy; 15, Drucke; 16, Lewis; 17, Cheek; 18, Irelan; 19, Hultz. Dingman, Photo.

SACRAMENTO TEAM—PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE.

Oakland, winner of the championship in 1912, dropped all the way from the top to the bottom, and was sixth and last in the race in 1913. Even though this club brought up the rear of the procession it won 90 games, a very creditable showing, when it is considered that in the major leagues not infrequently the last club in the race wins barely 50 games.

One change was made in the Coast circuit by the transfer of the Vernon franchise to Venice. The new club, beginning a rather ordinary fifth, worked its way up to second place in the early part of May, and although it dropped as low as last place in the race in June, the team finished third, going very strong against Sacramento.



1, Ed. Maier, Pres. and Owner; 2, Patterson; 3, Koestner; 4, Kreitz; 5, Harkness; 6, Tonneman; 7, Hitt; 8, Hogan, Mgr.; 9, Ferguson; 10, McDonnell; 11, Drucke; 12, Griffin; 13, Hosp; 14, Baum; 15, Brashear, Capt.; 16, Carlisle; 17, Litshi; 18, Meloan; 19, Bayless; 20, Elliott; 21, O'Rourke; 22, Kane; 23, Stewart. Princeton, Photo.

VENICE TEAM—PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE.



1, Fanning; 2, Henley; 3, Douglas; 4, Johnston; 5, Schmidt; 6, Delhi; 7, Standridge; 8, McCarl; 9, Howard; 10, McArdle; 11, Zimmerman; 12, Sepulveda; 13, Gilligan; 14, Cartwright; 15, McCorry; 16, Spencer; 17, Eddie; 18, Corban; 19, Mundorff; 20, Hogan. Dingman, Photo.

SAN FRANCISCO TEAM—PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE.

In July Portland took the lead from its southern rivals and from that time until the championship was over was not headed. The club played good, clean and consistent ball and much of its success was due to the fact that it not only possessed excellent batters, leading the league in that respect, but it also led the league in fielding.

Portland had six batters who hit the ball for .300 or better. That was a larger proportion of hard batters than were signed by any other club of the league. Very naturally this had no little to do with winning the championship by this team. The pitcher with the most successful record on the team was West, who won 18 games and lost 11. Hagerman won 14 games and lost 9. Krause also, at one time an eastern pitcher, won 17 games and lost 11. Close behind him were James with 24 won and 16 lost, and Higginbotham with 21 won and 14 lost.

Queerly enough there was not a team in the league that was not in last place at some time during the race except Los Angeles. From the middle of April until the middle of July Los Angeles led, but began to drop after that and finally finished in fifth place. The team did not, however, get into sixth place. Portland, which won the championship, was in sixth place at different intervals three or four times during the season, and with Portland, Sacramento, Venice, San Francisco and Oakland at some time were sixth.

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STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

Club.	Port.	Sac.	Ven.	S.F.	L.A.	Oak.	Won.	Lost.	PC.
Portland	..	22	20	22	17	28	109	86	.559
Sacramento	17	..	20	21	22	23	103	94	.523
Venice	19	19	..	21	23	25	107	102	.512
San Francisco	18	18	21	..	25	22	104	103	.502
Los Angeles	21	17	21	19	..	22	100	108	.481
Oakland	11	18	20	20	21	..	90	120	.429

CHAMPIONSHIP WINNERS IN PREVIOUS YEARS.

1903—Los Angeles	.630	1907—Los Angeles	.608
1904—Tacoma	.589	1908—Los Angeles	.585
1905 {Tacoma (1st Series)*	.583	1909—San Francisco	.622
1905 {Los Angeles (2d Series)	.604	1910—Portland	.567
1906—Portland	.657	1911—Portland	.589
*In play-off Los Angeles won.		1912—Oakland	.591

Pacific Coast League—Krapp of Portland struck out ten Venice batsmen, August 6.

Pacific Coast League—Fanning of San Francisco struck out eleven Oakland batsmen, August 2.

Pacific Coast League—San Francisco scored eleven runs in the seventh inning against Oakland, June 10.

Pacific Coast League—In the first game of a double-header between Los Angeles and Oakland, May 25, Los Angeles won, 2—1, in twelve innings.

Pacific Coast League—San Francisco won a twelve-inning game from Portland, 1—0, April 6. On the same day, Sacramento and Oakland played a fourteen-inning tie game, 1—1.

Pacific Coast League—There were many kinds of Base Ball presented in the game between Oakland and Sacramento, won by Oakland, June 29. In all, there were 22 runs, 27 hits, 10 errors, 13 bases on balls, and four hit batsmen.



1, Howard; 2, Slagle; 3, Tozer; 4, Peritt; 5, Dillon, Capt.; 6, Chech; 7, Jackson; 8, Moore; 9, Crabbe; 10, Metzger; 11, Rodgers; 12, Ellis; 13, Hoffman; 14, Ryan; 15, Wottell; 16, Maggert; 17, Gill; 18, Brooks; 19, Lober; 20, Boles; 21, Johnson; 22, Fahey; 23, Page. Dingman, Photo.

LOS ANGELES TEAM—PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE.



1, Malarkey; 2, Gardner; 3, Jost; 4, Carroll, Trainer; 5, O'Brien; 6, Hetling; 7, Ness; 8, Coy; 9, Kaylor; 10, Zacher; 11, Christian; 12, Mitze, Mgr.; 13, Cook; 14, Ables; 15, Rohrer; 16, Kreitz; 17, Clemens; 18, Pruiett; 19, Guest; 20, Leard; 21, Lohman.

OAKLAND TEAM—PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE.

Eastern Association

(Formerly Connecticut League.)

Prior to 1912 the Eastern Association was known as the Connecticut League. When it was the Connecticut League it was ably conducted by James H. O'Rourke as its head and when it became the Eastern Association he retained the management of the organization.

Practically two clubs made the greater part of the race for the championship after the Fourth of July. In the first half of the season Bridgeport made its presence felt, but by the middle of June dropped back to fourth place and played consistently enough to remain there until the season was over.

During June New Haven and Hartford rivaled each other in occupying first place. Then came July with the heat of the summer at



1, Hoffman; 2, Hoey; 3, Kelliher; 4, Geist; 5, Morley; 6, Salmon; 7, Averett; 8, Rieger; 9, Muldoon; 10, Parker; 11, McDonald, Mgr.; 12, Gardella; 13, Kauff; 14, Curry.

HARTFORD TEAM—CHAMPIONS EASTERN ASSOCIATION.

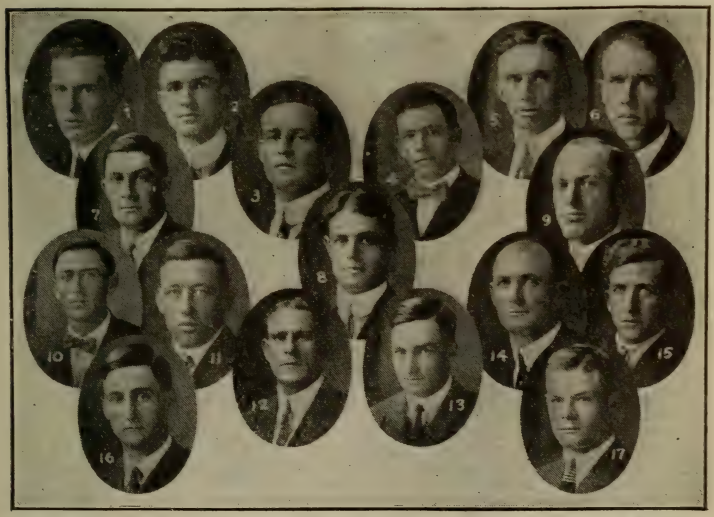
its top temperature and New Haven proved to be the better hot weather team of the two. Perhaps the strain of playing so long in the heat had its effect upon New Haven for the team dropped back into second place in August and Hartford had a clean cut victory from that time on until the championship schedule was completed. It was an unusually interesting campaign in a way, as in 1912 New Haven and Hartford had been the contenders. In that year the result was exactly reversed, for New Haven won the championship and Hartford finished second.

By far the best showing made in the league outside of the actual winning of the pennant was that of Waterbury. In 1912 the team was last in the race. Good management and judicious handling so helped it in 1913 that it finished third.



1. O'Hara; 2, Pratt; 3, Stankard: 4, McCarthy; 5, Waite; 6, Moore; 7, Justin; 8, Cabrera; 9, W. E. Carey, Owner; 10, Young; 11, Swander; 12. Wilson; 13, Flaherty.

SPRINGFIELD TEAM—EASTERN ASSOCIATION.



1, Coughlin, Sec.; 2, Finnegan; 3, Francis; 4, Burton; 5, Lindberg; 6, Somerlot; 7, Barenkamp; 8, Duchesnil; 9, Zeller, Mgr.; 10, Smith; 11, Bridges; 12, Phillips; 13, Gough; 14, Baker; 15, Wolfe; 16, Temple; 17, Taguer.

PITTSFIELD TEAM—EASTERN ASSOCIATION.

One feature of the association which was very marked was the fleetness of the players on the bases. While the batting perhaps was not as strong as it was in some other minor leagues, the base running was of an unusually high grade. Every club in the league it seemed had at least one or two men who were fleet on their feet and clever enough to elude the catchers.

As Hartford had not won the championship since 1909 it was a welcome experience to the capital city of Connecticut to again greet a pennant-winning team. The clubs which were in the second division were not very strong and the first division really enjoyed most of the fight by itself from the time the first game was played.

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STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.
Hartford	83	48	.634	New London	65	66	.496
New Haven	79	52	.603	Springfield	60	70	.462
Waterbury	70	61	.534	Pittsfield	62	73	.459
Bridgeport	69	63	.523	Meriden	40	95	.297

CHAMPIONSHIP WINNERS IN PREVIOUS YEARS.

(As Connecticut League.)

1897—Meriden	.684	1905—Holyoke	.699
1898—Waterbury	.623	1906—Norwich	.576
1899—New Haven	.591	1907—Holyoke	.664
1900—Norwich	.660	1908—Springfield	.672
1901—Bristol	.606	1909—Hartford	.627
1902—New Haven	.642	1910—Waterbury	.574
1903—Holyoke	.632	1911—Springfield	.612
1904—Bridgeport	.612	1912—New Haven	.640

Eastern Association—Bridgeport defeated New London, 5—4, in twelve innings, June 15.

Eastern Association—Powers of Hartford struck out ten New London batsmen, May 29.

Eastern Association—In a thirteen-inning game, July 25, Bridgeport defeated Meriden, 3—2.

Eastern Association—After thirteen innings New London defeated Waterbury, 7—4, June 1.

Eastern Association—Bridgeport and Waterbury played sixteen innings, June 4, Bridgeport winning, 4—3.

Eastern Association—In a thirteen-inning game between Springfield and Holyoke on June 13, the former won, 4—2.

Eastern Association—New Haven defeated Meriden, 4—3, twelve innings, in the first game of a double-header, July 26.

Eastern Association—In a twelve-inning game between New Haven and Bridgeport on May 29, Bridgeport won, 7—6.

Eastern Association—Twelve innings and a tie, 3—3, was the result of a game between Hartford and New Haven, June 26.

Eastern Association—A triple play was made by left fielder Dell, catcher Ahearn and center fielder Leahy of Holyoke, in a game with Hartford on May 19.

Eastern Association—Salmon of Hartford celebrated his entry into this Association by shutting out New London with no hits and no runs, June 23.

Indiana-Illinois-Iowa League

It was time that Quincy won a championship in the "Three Eyes" League, but no one imagined that Quincy would win a title in such a sensational manner. The 1913 championship was the first victory of the Illinois city in the organization and Quincy was as proud of the distinction as any city can hope to be which wins its first Base Ball pennant.

To win the championship in the manner in which it was won is one of the most interesting chapters in the history of this sterling minor league organization and it seems almost incredible that the team could pull up from last place to the very front of the race in the manner in which it accomplished that feat.

Until the latter part of June Quincy was almost continually seventh or eighth in a league race for eight clubs. Usually when a



1, Ward; 2, Vyskocil; 3, Billings; 4, Collins; 5, Kerwin; 6, Colvin; 7, Meyers; 8, Willis; 9, Miller; 10, Kahl, Mgr.; 11, Wolf; 12, Conger; 13, Tretter; 14, Turner. Towinkle, Photo.

QUINCY TEAM—CHAMPIONS I.-I.-I. LEAGUE.

season has been prolonged that far interest is abated and it is out of the question to arouse fighting spirit in the players to make them go on and finish in the first division. Quincy not only did finish in the first division but finished first in the first division, and it was a feat which the average Base Ball prophet would have declared to be simply out of the question.

To jump all the way from last place to the leadership shows that a club has something in it which means fight. That was what Quincy did in 1913, and in July the team was leading the league battle, although in June it had been eighth in the struggle.

Good pitching, good team work, good batting and generally good ball were the combination which brought Quincy to the front. Other clubs in the league stood aghast as Quincy slipped by them



1, Duggan; 2, Blake; 3, Dyer; 4, Kaiser; 5, Lakaff; 6, Scherer; 7, Harper; 8, Flannagan; 9, Biltz; 10, O'Brien; 11, Reed, Mgr.; 12, McNeeley; 13, Donica; 14, Lynch.

DECATUR TEAM—I.-I.-I. LEAGUE.



1, Crum; 2, Burgwald; 3, Middleton; 4, Quisser; 5, Wakefield; 6, Baird; 7, Schroeder; 8, Lofton; 9, Wheeler; 10, Sergeant; 11, Donnelly, Mgr.; 12, Ludwig; 13, Clayton; 14, Lelivelt.

SPRINGFIELD TEAM—I.-I.-I. LEAGUE.

and it did not seem possible that the players could accomplish what they did. Yet success proved that a good fight may not be lost even when a team is compelled to make it in eighth place to try to win the pennant.

In many respects this was the most remarkable jump which was made by any ball club in 1913. Not even the major leagues could show anything so sensational, and the struggle in the Mississippi Valley where many of the ball clubs of this circuit are located attracted attention throughout all of the Base Ball world.

Dubuque played good ball toward the close of the race and that helped, too, for Dubuque was another team which was making a stand simply by being good fighters. In the early part of the season Davenport led, but the pace was too warm for Davenport as the year wore on, and after the month of June the team was out of the fight as a hard contender for the pennant.

Springfield won the championship in 1912, but the team lost some of its players in the fall of that year, and in the race of 1913 did not figure strongly as a factor for success. Springfield, however, is a team which has a great deal of recuperative ability, and there is little doubt that the city will be once more in the brunt of the fight in the "Three Eyes" with one of the best ball clubs in the circuit.

All the race in this league was varied with so much that was of interest and uncertain that the season generally was one of the best from a playing standpoint that the circuit ever enjoyed. It was not so good in other ways, for the clubs in the league encountered many of the same difficulties which beset other minor league teams throughout the year.

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STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.
Quincy	79	60	.568	Decatur	67	68	.496
Dubuque	74	62	.544	Springfield	66	70	.485
Davenport	68	66	.507	Bloomington	64	71	.474
Danville	69	68	.504	Peoria	57	79	.419

CHAMPIONSHIP WINNERS IN PREVIOUS YEARS.

1901—Terre Haute	.649	1907—Rock Island	.652
1902—Rockford	.587	1908—Springfield	.603
1903—Bloomington	.603	1909—Rock Island	.652
1904—Springfield	.600	1910—Springfield	.647
1905—Dubuque	.569	1911—Peoria	.583
1906—Cedar Rapids	.648	1912—Springfield	.672

Indiana-Illinois-Iowa League—Davenport scored ten runs in one inning, in a game with Dubuque, July 5.

Indiana-Illinois-Iowa League—Danville was shut out, and got but one hit off Seaman of Dubuque, August 10.

Indiana-Illinois-Iowa League—Pitcher Chapman of Danville shut out Bloomington without a hit or a run, July 29.

Indiana-Illinois-Iowa League—In a game between Decatur and Davenport, July 8, Decatur scored fifteen runs in one inning.

Indiana-Illinois-Iowa League—Springfield made only one hit off pitcher Barnes of Davenport, the latter winning the game, 3—1, May 23.

New England League

Of all the minor leagues there is none which marches along with more even temperament and perhaps more playing success, considering the size of the cities of which it is composed, than the New England League. In 1913 the championship of the organization was won by the Lowell club. This was not the first championship for Lowell, as the team representing that city won the title in 1903 and 1911 and in 1912 was a runner-up for the pennant. To win the championship in 1911, be runner-up in 1912 and again be winner of the pennant in 1913 was a fine record, of which the Lowell club and the city to which it holds allegiance may well be proud.

In 1912 the championship was won by Lawrence. This was the first victory for Lawrence during the career of that club as a member of the New England League, and while the team made a gallant



1, DeGroff; 2, Flannery; 3, Finneran; 4, Aubrey, Capt.; 5, Word; 6, James J. Gray, Mgr.; 7, Miller; 8, Maybohm; 9, Halstein; 10, Zeiser; 11, Clemens; 12, Dee; 13, Thomas; 14, Magee; 15, Henderson; 16, Berard, Mascot; 17, Finerty.

LOWELL TEAM—CHAMPIONS NEW ENGLAND LEAGUE.

struggle during part of the year to retain its championship honors, it collapsed in August and finally dropped back to fourth place after leading the race for much of the season. Fourth place was where it finished. If Lawrence did lose the championship it also had the honor of bringing up some young players who may be likely to find their way into major league circles and leave a good record behind them after their ball playing days are finished.

The strength of the Lowell team was its extraordinarily good finish. Toward the close of the Base Ball season the club began to win at a pace that discounted all effort to defeat it, and sixteen victories in succession go far to demonstrate how well the team was battling to win the pennant. Many a major league team would be glad to make a record like that, and so long as the New Eng-



1, J. Sullivan; 2, Moran; 3, Merrill; 4, Jewell; 5, Cooney; 6, Mayberry; 7, Burns; 8, Duffy, Mgr.; 9, Wormwood; 10, Hayden; 11, Bowcock; 12, Meehan; 13, J. L. Sullivan; 14, Hickman; 15, Woodbury; 16, Pumphrey.

PORTLAND TEAM—NEW ENGLAND LEAGUE.

Hubbard, Photo.



1, Logan; 2, O'Brien, Mgr.; 3, Kilhullen; 4, Wood; 5, Yount; 6, Tarphey; 7, Spires; 8, Sweatt, Capt.; 9, Kennedy; 10, King; 11, Leonard; 12, Collins; 13, Kane. Hubbard, Photo.

NEW BEDFORD TEAM—NEW ENGLAND LEAGUE.

land League lasts—which bids fair to be indefinite—the finish of the Lowell club in 1913 is likely never to be forgotten.

Haverhill had been dropped from the circuit after the close of 1912 and in 1913 the league was materially helped by adding Portland to the circuit. The Portland club started to make a good fighting record with the beginning of the Base Ball year and at the close of the season was in second place, which was a fine finish for an organization that was new to the circuit.

As usual, Worcester had a club which was a contender. The team did not win the championship, but was always in the fight. Worcester, perhaps, has been as good a fighting organization in Base Ball as any minor league club which is in existence. It has been said of the New York National League club that it is never out of the race, even though it does not win the pennant, and much the same thing may be said of the Worcester club. It always is in the fight of the New England League and bids fair to be so while it is under the present management.

Fall River, which had been in last place in 1912, managed to get above that in 1913, and it fell to the lot of Brockton to drop to the tail end of the circuit when the championship race of the year was over.

Lowell led in club batting, showing that it was good work in that respect which was of advantage to the club in the fight, and the greater number of runs scored by the team during the season was a strong argument as to why it was so much in front of its opponents.

The standing of the clubs and championship winners in previous years are given herewith. The complete official averages for the past season will be found in SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL RECORD, which contains records of all leagues, the Hall of Fame, All-America selections, best-on-records, world series records, and records of leaders in past years. Illustrated. Price, 10 cents.

STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.
Lowell	81	45	.643	Lynn	61	60	.504
Portland	71	49	.592	New Bedford	47	75	.385
Worcester	71	54	.568	Fall River	45	76	.372
Lawrence	67	53	.558	Brockton	44	75	.370

CHAMPIONSHIP WINNERS IN PREVIOUS YEARS.

1891—Worcester	.653	1902—Manchester	.681
1892—Woonsocket	.670	1903—Lowell	.637
1893—Fall River	.667	1904—Haverhill	.656
1894—Fall River	.634	1905—Concord	.639
1895—Fall River	.632	1906—Worcester	.638
1896—Fall River	.636	1907—Worcester	.679
1897—Brockton	.654	1908—Worcester	.645
1898—Newport-Brockton	.667	1909—Worcester	.621
1899—Portland	.636	1910—New Bedford	.634
1900—Portland	.587	1911—Lowell	.626
1901—Portland	.598	1912—Lawrence	.618

Eastern Association—Bridgeport defeated Holyoke, 3—2, in thirteen innings, May 4.

New York-New Jersey League—Schwab of Kingston struck out twelve Poughkeepsie batsmen in seven innings, July 11.

New York State League—Nagle of Elmira struck out thirteen Binghamton batsmen, but lost his game, 5—1, the morning of September 1.

New England League—The season's record for a one-sided score is claimed by the league officials, when Lowell defeated Brockton, 25—0. Lowell made twenty-four hits for a total of forty bases, while Brockton got but two hits, August 21.

New York State League

Binghamton won its first championship since it has been in organized Base Ball, in 1913. When the season was over thirteen points separated the winners from Wilkes-Barre, each team having won 84 games while Wilkes-Barre had lost 56 games against Binghamton's 53. During the season Binghamton was fortunate enough to win fifteen games in succession, which unquestionably helped it greatly in earning the championship of the New York State League.

It was a queer record that Binghamton made and a good fighting record. The team was never out of first division. It dropped as low as fourth place twice and both times recovered itself. In the middle of May, before the battle had got really warm, the team went from first place to fourth, but before May was over was back in first place again and for the greater part of June remained there.



1, Rapp; 2, Raftis; 3, Johnson; 4, McCabe; 5, Crossin; 6, Herche; 7, Calhoun, Mgr.; 8, McGinley; 9, Upham; 10, McMurray; 11, McChesney; 12, Barberich; 13, Curtis; 14, Cunningham.

BINGHAMTON TEAM—CHAMPIONS NEW YORK STATE LEAGUE.

In July and August the team was also in first place and finally finished the season in September triumphantly in the lead. Throughout all this campaign Wilkes-Barre was not always a runner-up, but was a fighting factor. The Wilkes-Barre team, for instance, dropped as low as fifth place in June, and when Binghamton was ousted from first place in July it was Wilkes-Barre who took the lead. The Pennsylvania nine, however, could not retain the lead and quickly relinquished it, but by dint of hard battle did manage to finish in second place.

The Troy club, which finished third in the race, was in first place four different times during the season. Indeed for a greater part of the early half of the season Troy was either first or second. After the last of June, although Troy managed to now and then

climb up a trifle and did get in first place twice, it never played with the same consistency with which it had in the earlier days of the season. Utica had the honor of being in the first place once, but it was for a very brief period. Albany, too, managed to get into first place, but never stayed there long. Scranton was a very, very bad last almost all during the season.

No one could complain of the variety of interest during the league's 1913 season, as each city, except three, at some time had an opportunity to feel the thrill of enthusiasm which is aroused when a pennant-winning team seems in sight.

During the year there was some opposition to Sunday games which embarrassed two or three of the cities of the circuit. The local atmosphere of these cities is not repugnant to Sunday Base Ball, but local atmosphere is one thing and State law another. Those who opposed Sunday Base Ball, whether in the minority or



1, Hoffman; 2, Brigger; 3, Meyers; 4, Deal; 5, Cadore; 6, Doescher; 7, Nicholson; 8, Marion; 9, O'Rourke; 10, Gouloit; 11, Henline; 12, Pfeffer; 13, Brannan; 14, Anderson; 15, McCarthy, Mgr.

WILKES-BARRE TEAM—NEW YORK STATE LEAGUE.

not, as no one knows, invoked the influence of the State to cause the games to be abandoned. In some cities where Sunday Base Ball is a natural attraction it is quite unnecessary to concede that lack of Sunday Base Ball is not a joy to the club promoter.

Utica, which was the championship team in 1912, like a great many teams that win a championship one year in a minor league, took a bad start in the year following. This seemed to have an influence on the players which prevented them from getting into championship stride, and they never were what might be called a prominent factor in the race. Their loss proved the gain of Binghamton, Wilkes-Barre and Troy.

The standing of the clubs and championship winners in previous



1, M. O'Neill, Mgr.; 2, Frock; 3, McNally; 4, Buck; 5, Mullin; 6, Leary; 7, Phelan; 8, Irving; 9, Dowd; 10, Murphy; 11, Clougher; 12, Bigler; 13, Taylor; 14, Savage; 15, J. O'Neill; 16, Itl. Mascot.

UTICA TEAM—NEW YORK STATE LEAGUE.



1, Partenheimer; 2, Johnson; 3, Glennon; 4, Sitton; 5, Slattery; 6, Richle; 7, Payne, Mgr.; 8, Scanlon; 9, Goode; 10, Wratten; 11, Riley.

SYRACUSE TEAM—NEW YORK STATE LEAGUE.

years are given herewith. The complete official averages for the past season will be found in SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL RECORD, which contains records of all leagues, the Hall of Fame, All-America selections, best-on-records, world series records, and records of leaders in past years. Illustrated. Price, 10 cents.

STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.
Binghamton	84	53	.613	Albany	72	67	.518
Wilkes-Barre	84	56	.600	Syracuse	61	78	.439
Troy	76	61	.555	Elmira	56	85	.397
Utica	74	65	.532	Scranton	49	91	.350

CHAMPIONSHIP WINNERS IN PREVIOUS YEARS.

1897—Canandaigua	.602	1905—A., J. & G. Club	.590
1898—Canandaigua	.618	1906—Scranton	.631
1899—Rome	.794	1907—Albany	.612
1900—Utica	.633	1908—Scranton	.622
1901—Albany	.626	1909—Wilkes-Barre	.624
1902—Albany	.638	1910—Wilkes-Barre	.616
1903—Schenectady	.606	1911—Wilkes-Barre	.573
1904—Syracuse	.674	1912—Utica	.590

New York State League—Wilkes-Barre and Scranton played a tie game, 3—3, May 17.

New York State League—Eleven Wilkes-Barre men struck out off Nagle of Elmira, July 8.

New York State League—Syracuse defeated Scranton in a thirteen-inning game, 2—1, May 25.

New York State League—Binghamton defeated Scranton, 3—1, in thirteen innings, May 2.

New York State League—Troy defeated Syracuse, 7—6, in a thirteen-inning game, May 16.

New York State League—Dowd of Utica shut out Syracuse without a hit or a run on July 3.

New York State League—Albany, with only one hit off Hoch, defeated Binghamton, 1—0, June 23.

New York State League—Albany defeated Syracuse in a thirteen-inning errorless game, 4—2, May 6.

New York State League—In a twelve-inning game, at Albany, May 30, Troy defeated Albany, 2—0.

New York State League—Albany and Syracuse played twelve innings, July 5, Albany winning, 4—3.

New York State League—Albany and Syracuse played a fifteen-inning game, in which neither team scored, May 13.

New York State League—Wilkes-Barre scored ten runs in the eighth inning against Utica, June 21, winning the game, 10—3.

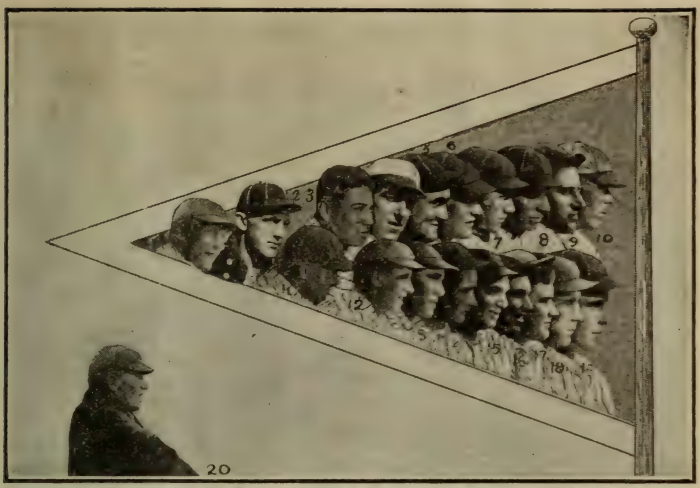
New York State League—Scranton made one hit against Syracuse, and lost, 1—0, in the first game of a double-header, June 22.

New York State League—In the second game of a double-header played by Albany and Wilkes-Barre, June 26, Albany won, 2—1.

New York State League—Twelve innings were required to decide the game between Albany and Troy, May 2, Albany winning, 6—5.

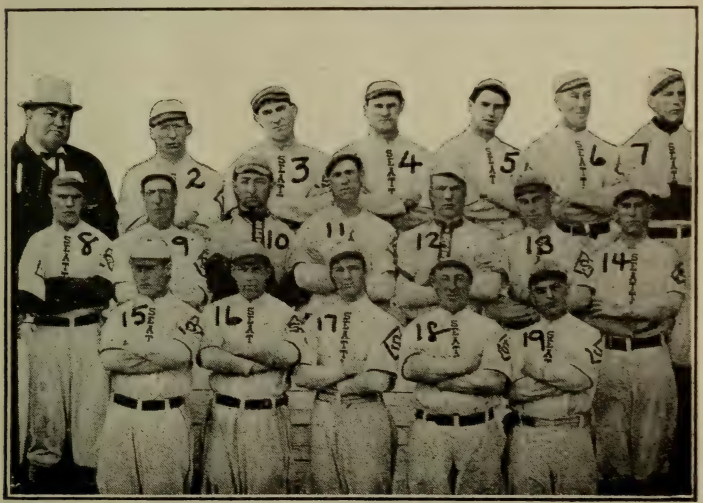
New York State League—Wilkes-Barre made twenty-two runs and twenty-one safe hits, with a total of thirty-one bases, against Elmira, May 2.

New York State League—Doyle of Elmira and Nicholson of Wilkes-Barre, each struck out ten men in the 2—0 game won by Wilkes-Barre, May 8.



1, Brinker; 2, Ingersoll; 3, Cadreau; 4, Schmutz; 5, Konnick; 6, McMurdo; 7, Harstad; 8, Heister; 9, Doty; 10, Grindle; 11, Bennett; 12, Scharnweber; 13, Walsh; 14, Frisk; 15, Schultz; 16, Lewis; 17, Hall; 18, Kippert; 19, Clarke; 20, R. P. Brown, Pres.

VANCOUVER TEAM—CHAMPIONS NORTHWESTERN LEAGUE.



1, D. E. Dugdale, Pres.; 2, Raymond, Mgr.; 3, Cadman; 4, Wally; 5, Fullerton; 6, Wilson; 7, McIvor; 8, Strait; 9, Jackson; 10, Reardon; 11, Dell; 12, Gipe; 13, Meikle; 14, Kelly; 15, Killilay; 16, James; 17, Brown; 18, Shaw; 19, Nill. Webster & Stevens, Photo.

SEATTLE TEAM—NORTHWESTERN LEAGUE.

Northwestern League

Another six-club organization which has forged rapidly to the front in the last year or two enjoyed a successful season in 1913 even though it is in the northwesternmost corner of the United States. It fell to the good lot of Vancouver, which is over the United States line, to win the championship. This was a distinct victory for British Columbia as against the whole United States. The five clubs opposed to Vancouver (Portland, Seattle, Victoria, Tacoma and Spokane) made a brisk fight and Portland finished second. As Portland also had a club in the Pacific Coast League it was quite an honor for this thriving city of the Northwest to be able to produce two such good organizations in one year, for the Pacific Coast League club won the championship of that organization.

Fielder A. Jones, formerly manager of the Chicago American League club, is president of the Northwestern League and under his wise direction the pennant race has always been one of interest. In 1912 Seattle won the championship. In that same year Vancouver was third. In 1913 Vancouver moved into the championship, Portland advanced from fourth place to second and Seattle, although it could not repeat as a pennant winner, did not drop below third place at the finish.

The club which made the poorest showing in 1913 was Spokane. The year before this team had been a runner-up in the race. The best that Spokane could do in 1913 was to finish last. Most of the season Spokane was in last place and for that reason interest abated a little in that city. On the whole, however, the league circuit was successful.

Enough good players were developed to make it certain that in the future the Northwest will be a fruitful field to recruit for the national game. It is also much in evidence that the American pastime has progressed with such rapidity in British Columbia that in another decade we can begin to look for high class ball players from that section and perhaps will have a native Canadian team which will give Americans a keen race for an international championship.

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STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

Club.	Van.	Port.	Seat.	Vic.	Tac.	Spo.	Won.	Lost.	PC.
Vancouver	..	17	21	23	19	19	99	66	.600
Portland	14	..	19	14	18	21	86	73	.541
Seattle	12	19	..	14	20	24	89	78	.523
Victoria	9	14	14	..	23	21	81	90	.474
Tacoma	16	11	13	23	..	12	75	96	.439
Spokane	15	12	11	16	16	..	70	97	.419

CHAMPIONSHIP WINNERS IN PREVIOUS YEARS.

1901—Portland*	.675	1907—Aberdeen	.625
1902—Butte*	.608	1908—Vancouver	.578
1903—Butte*	.609	1909—Seattle	.653
1904—Boise	.625	1910—Spokane	.596
1905—Everett	.618	1911—Vancouver	.628
1906—Tacoma	.600	1912—Seattle	.600

* League called Pacific Northwest.



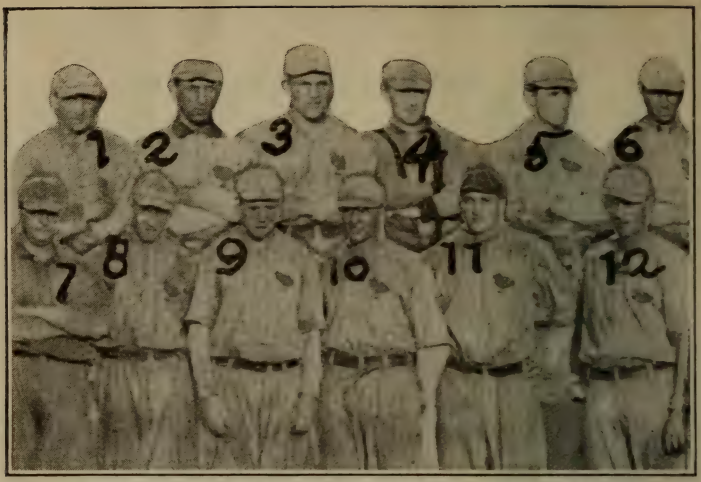
1, Shea; 2, Zimmerman; 3, Swain; 4, Meek; 5, Brooks; 6, Barham; 7, Brown; 8, L. A. Wattelet. Pres.; 9, Steele; 10, Narveson; 11, Kantlehner; 12, Brottem; 13, Slaton; 14, Crum; 15, Alberts; 16, Delmas, Capt.; 17, Lamb; 18, Rawlings; 19, Fitchner.

VICTORIA TEAM—NORTHWESTERN LEAGUE.



1, Kraft; 2, Pappa; 3, Yohe; 4, Wagner; 5, Cadreau; 6, Olmstad; 7, Lynch, Mgr.; 8, McCarl; 9, Douglas; 10, Wuffli; 11, Fitzsimmons; 12, Powell; 13, Smith; 14, Hannah; 15, Grindell; 16, Coveleskie.

SPOKANE TEAM—NORTHWESTERN LEAGUE.



WILMINGTON TEAM—CHAMPIONS TRI-STATE LEAGUE.



1, Williams; 2, Hooper; 3, Shaw; 4, Davis; 5, Smith; 6, Kavanaugh; 7, Milliman; 8, Lynch; 9, Manning; 10, Wallace; 11, Heckert, Mgr.; 12, Knotts; 13, Pottiger; 14, Swayne.

YORK TEAM—TRI-STATE LEAGUE.

Tri-State League

In 1884 Wilmington won a championship in the Eastern League. The city had a varying career after that in professional Base Ball. The Eastern League thought it had grown too large for Wilmington and dropped it from the circuit. Eventually the Tri-State League made Wilmington a member of its organization. In 1913, many years since 1884, Wilmington won a championship. This time it was the championship of the Tri-State League and so strong was the team against its rivals that it was practically what might be called a first place team from the start. It never got far enough away from the top to be considered anything but a pennant-winning organization.

Harrisburg, the pennant winner in 1912, had a stiff race with Allentown all the season, only to find the last day expiring with a record of .532 in percentage for the former champions, .532 for Allentown and .532 for York. This was a new chapter even in Tri-State Base Ball which has had a more or less exciting career. With three teams exactly tied below the pennant winners the outcome was enough to make anyone gray-headed trying to figure what might have happened if they had played another day.

As strong as Wilmington was in the first place, Atlantic City was equally as weak in last place, for the team representing the famous New Jersey summer resort never got out of the cellar long enough to see the sunlight. Wilmington led in club batting, but was only fourth in club fielding. It possessed a fair pitching staff, and probably much of the success was due to that fact. Russell was the team's best pitcher, and it had another good man in Tobin. Of the Wilmington pitchers, Ritter was fortunate enough to be drafted by the New York Giants.

An unusual feature of the Tri-State season was the large number of extra-inning games played by the different clubs. On June 20 Oldham of Trenton shut out Harrisburg without a run and with only one hit. The best batter of the league was Kavanaugh of York, who had a record of .357 in 111 games.

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STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

Club.	Wil.	Allen.	Har.	York.	Tr.	Atl.	Won.	Lost.	PC.
Wilmington	..	15	6	10	15	20	66	45	.595
Allentown	13	..	10	12	16	8	59	52	.532
Harrisburg	10	12	..	12	8	17	59	52	.532
York	12	10	16	..	9	12	59	52	.532
Trenton	7	6	14	7	..	16	50	61	.450
Atlantic City	3	9	6	11	13	..	42	73	.365

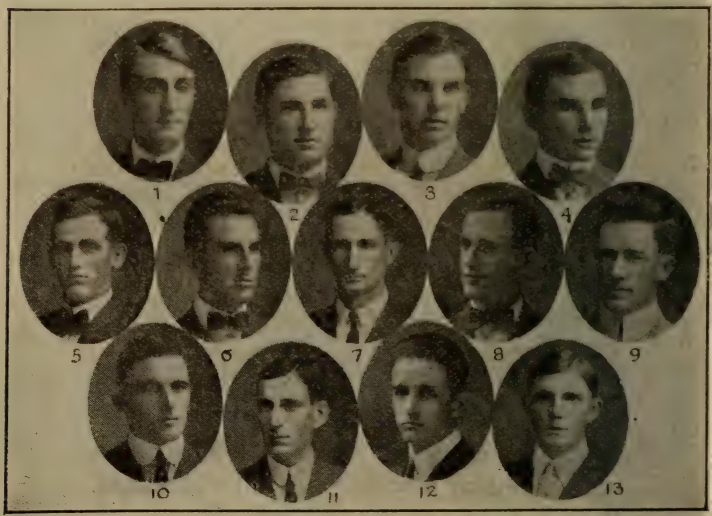
CHAMPIONSHIP WINNERS IN PREVIOUS YEARS.

1904—York	.606	1909—Lancaster	.658
1905—Williamsport	.629	1910—Altoona	.655
1906—York	.591	1911—Reading	.679
1907—Williamsport	.694	1912—Harrisburg	.670
1908—Williamsport	.646		



1, Gust; 2, Handiboe; 3, Wortman; 4, Giebel; 5, Adams; 6, Armstrong; 7, Robertson; 8, Dowell; 9, Lipe, Mgr.; 10, Zimmerman; 11, Pool; 12, Mayer.

SAVANNAH TEAM—CHAMPIONS SOUTH ATLANTIC LEAGUE.



1, Brooks; 2, Weidell; 3, Redding; 4, Folmar; 5, McDuff; 6, Baker; 7, Fox; 8, McCormick; 9, McLendon; 10, Keating; 11, Lewis; 12, Thompson; 13, Jackson.

Jungermann, Photo.

COLUMBUS TEAM—SOUTH ATLANTIC LEAGUE.

South Atlantic League

The South Atlantic League adhered to the double season in 1913 and was the only circuit to do so. In other sections it has been agreed that the double season is not exactly the ideal theory of striving for a Base Ball championship, but the plan seems to have worked well in 1912 and 1913. In fact it was the success of the method in 1912 which inspired its resumption in 1913.

In the first half of the year Savannah made a runaway race for the leadership. The team got in first place and refused to be ousted. There was nothing in the circuit which gave the Savannah players much trouble and they continued along in the even tenor of their way and when the first half was finished were in good fighting trim for the second half of the season.

They were given more of a fight in the second half. Jacksonville was their strongest opponent and made them work, but even with that, it was out of the question to defeat Savannah, and when the season was finally completed in August the Georgia players not only had won the championship of the first half of the year but had won the championship of the second half and there was no necessity for a post-season series.

In a way this was a good thing for Base Ball in the cities of this circuit. Savannah had won so easily in the first half that if the team had slumped badly in the second half there would have been plenty of criticism, even though there were the best reasons in the world why Savannah could not win. It is this one feature of a double season which has always been looked upon with askance by Base Ball men who have studied the situation carefully. No matter how hard a team tries it may have the worst luck after it has won the first half of a double season and then those who do not understand the situation closely are prone to criticize and find fault without giving the players due allowance for their temporary embarrassments.

Charleston took the place of Columbia in the circuit and although the team finished fifth it enjoyed some prosperity and is determined to have a team in future years which will waken Base Ball fans up to the fact that Charleston is once more on the Base Ball map. The city has fallen back in Base Ball and is in earnest to regain some of the prestige which it once enjoyed in the South. In one game during the season in which Charleston and Jacksonville were the principals one of the features of the contest was a triple play. This is rare in the South and goes on record as a play which may not be duplicated for a long time to come.

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STANDING OF CLUBS

At Close of First Series, June 25, 1913			
Club	Won.	Lost.	PC.
Savannah	43	14	.754
Macon	32	25	.561
Columbus	29	27	.518
Jacksonville	27	31	.466
Charleston	22	37	.373
Albany	18	37	.327

At Close of Second Series, Sept. 1, 1913			
Club	Won.	Lost.	PC.
Savannah	35	24	.593
Jacksonville	33	27	.550
Columbus	31	28	.525
Albany	28	31	.475
Charleston	26	31	.456
Macon	23	35	.397

CHAMPIONSHIP WINNERS IN PREVIOUS YEARS.

1904—Macon	.598	1908—Jacksonville	.694	1912 Jacksonville	.679
1905—Macon	.625	1909—Chattanooga	.571	1912 Columbus	.632
1906—Savannah	.637	1910—Columbus	.588	1912 Pl.-off Jack'ville	.800
1907—Charleston	.620	1911—Columbus	.632		



1, Lejeune; 2, Bowman; 3, Pfeffer; 4, Clemons; 5, Schmick; 6, Core; 7, Koehler; 8, E. Smith, Mgr.; 9, W. E. Essick, Pres.; 10, Mee; 11, McGraw; 12, Lake; 13, Tydeman; 14, Steil. Royal, Photo.

GRAND RAPIDS TEAM—CHAMPIONS CENTRAL LEAGUE.



1, Wager; 2, Tauman; 3, Young; 4, Colligan; 5, Loudermilk; 6, Bratchie; 7, Welsh; 8, Nespo; 9, Atkins; 10, Anderson; 11, O'Mara; 12, Dennis, Sec.; 13, Ainsworth; 14, Varnell, Pres.; 15, Burke, Mgr.; 16, Martin.

FORT WAYNE TEAM—CENTRAL LEAGUE.

Central League

Reorganization proved a great success for the Central League. Its circuit was reduced to six clubs before the season of 1913 began and this compact arrangement proved by far the most beneficial move that had been made since the league was founded. Instead of an unwieldy and topheavy pennant race caused by trying to divide the interest among too many cities, it was found that the fans of six thriving municipalities could get a great deal more interest out of the struggle than if the enthusiasm were divided among twelve.

The league is on record as finishing in a very bad year with not a club in debt and with a little profit for at least half of the cities in the circuit. This is unusual in view of the fact that minor league Base Ball was hit a trifle hard in 1913 and that the Central League embraced some cities which had suffered most disastrously by the great spring floods.

Fort Wayne won the championship in 1912 with a twelve-club circuit. In 1913 Grand Rapids was in front in the latter part of May and had the championship well in hand from that time until the season was over. The strongest rival was Fort Wayne and the second strongest Springfield. Considering that Grand Rapids could scarcely be considered out of first place after once in the lead it is more than remarkable that interest should have remained so keen through the remainder of the season that all clubs, even the tail-enders, should profit by it.

It would seem that the experience of the Central League in 1913 would go a long way toward establishing the fact that it is better for minor leagues to have a small and compact circuit where interest can be maintained steadily than to attempt to scatter Base Ball sentiment through too many communities. In other words divide all club leagues in two and make each of them a six-club circuit with the cities located as closely together as possible and without regard as to whether any one or two of them exceeds all the others in population.

The Grand Rapids team had a number of players on it who were in demand by major league clubs when the Central League season was finished. It also possessed some good pitchers who were quickly snapped out by scouts of the major league circuit. From June 9 to 10 Grand Rapids and Evansville played four full games and for thirty-two consecutive innings Evansville did not make a run.

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STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

Club.	GR.	FW.	Sp.	Day.	TH.	Ev.	Won.	Lost.	PC.
Grand Rapids	..	16	18	20	16	22	92	48	.657
Fort Wayne	12	..	15	15	17	18	77	63	.550
Springfield	10	13	..	15	18	11	67	71	.486
Dayton	8	13	12	..	18	11	62	77	.446
Terre Haute	12	11	9	10	..	18	60	79	.431
Evansville	6	10	17	17	10	..	60	80	.429

CHAMPIONSHIP WINNERS IN PREVIOUS YEARS.

1903—Fort Wayne	.645	1908—Evansville	.600
1904—Fort Wayne	.633	1909—Wheeling	.624
1905—Wheeling	.595	1910—South Bend	.638
1906—Grand Rapids	.657	1911—Dayton	.628
1907—Springfield	.637	1912—Fort Wayne	.597



1, Evers; 2, Anderson; 3, Harris; 4, Gorman; 5, Hargrove; 6, Alberts; 7, Gilbert; 8, Beall; 9, Parker; 10, Donohue; 11, Craig; 12, Cantwell; 13, Madden.

TERRE HAUTE TEAM—CENTRAL LEAGUE.



1, Gross, Treas.; 2, Tepe; 3, Fittery; 4, Durell; 5, H. W. Stahlhefer, Pres.; 6, Fromholtz; 7, Stratton; 8, Knoll, Mgr.; 9, Grefe; 10, Spade; 11, Matthews; 12, Kibble; 13, Meixell; 14, Miller; 15, Mascot. Mason, Photo.

EVANSVILLE TEAM—CENTRAL LEAGUE.

California League

Although not a large circuit the California League proved to be a healthy circuit and with its four clubs managed to last out its season and afford no small amount of excitement to the Base Ball enthusiasts of the Coast State.

The championship of the organization was won by Stockton, with 79 games on the victorious side of the calendar and 44 defeats on the losing side. The number of defeats sustained by the Stockton club was exactly two more than the number of games which was won by the San Jose club, that finished last in the league. San Jose played exactly the same number of games as the team which won the championship.

The players of the circuit were not particularly heavy batters, but they were fairly good fielders. The league, in common with other organizations on the Pacific side of the continent, attracted a large amount of popular enthusiasm.

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STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.
Stockton	79	44	.642	Watsonville	52	71	.423
Fresno	73	50	.594	San Jose	42	81	.342



1, Walker; 2, Emerson; 3, Kerber; 4, Nagle, Mgr.; 5, Harper; 6, Smith; 7, Abbott; 8, Pope; 9, Adams; 10, Sadler; 11, Bankhead; 12, Scott; 13, O'Donnell; 14, Hanson.

SAN JOSE TEAM—CALIFORNIA LEAGUE.



1, Hendricks, Mgr.; 2, Harris; 3, Channell; 4, Holmberg; 5, Schreiber; 6, Fisher; 7, Quillin; 8, Gilmore; 9, Butcher; 10, French; 11, J. C. McGill, Pres.; 12, Hagerman; 13, Coffey; 14, Cassidy; 15, Spahr; 16, King; 17, Block; 18, J. Hendricks, Mascot; 19, Wolfgang.

DENVER TEAM—CHAMPIONS WESTERN LEAGUE.

Western League

Denver has placed itself in the class of cities with a Base Ball club that has won the championship three times in succession. In 1911 and 1912 the Denver team won the title in the Western League, the first year with .671 and the second with .611. In 1913 the same club won the championship with a percentage of .628. That shows pretty uniform speed on the part of the Western League champions.

The league finished its season on October 5 with the same circuit which had made up its organization in 1912. The Colorado champions were about ten games ahead of Des Moines, which started out rather poorly, but struck a winning clip in July that carried the team straight through the remainder of the year in second place. It was the Des Moines club that for the greater part of the year gave



1, Isbell, Mgr.; 2, Lakaff; 3, Rogge; 4, Slight; 5, Jones; 6, Reilly; 7, Musser; 8, Breen; 9, Andreas, Capt.; 10, Fox; 11, Hunter; 12, Fairweather, Bus. Mgr.; 13, Shaw; 14, Leonard; 15, Hahn; 16, Lafferty.

DES MOINES TEAM—WESTERN LEAGUE.

the champions the most of their fight. St. Joseph finished in third place and played interesting ball, but the team never was very hopeful from a championship standpoint.

Wichita was a very bad last throughout the entire year, and Topeka, that finished in last place the year before, finished with exactly the same percentage as Sioux City, each club having .441 points.

As a whole it was a prosperous season, although the clubs in the second division of the circuit had some trouble in making both ends meet financially. It is probable that the Denver club enjoyed much of its success to the fact that it possessed many good batters. It led the league in batting, with Sioux City second. In fielding it

was much more indifferent, being fourth in the league, while Sioux City was absolutely last.

A peculiar game was played by Sioux City in September, when it beat Witchita, 7-5, and yet had seventeen men left on bases. Miller of Topeka pitched a no-hit-no-run game against St. Joseph.

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STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.
Denver	104	62	.628	Omaha	79	86	.473
Des Moines	93	72	.566	Sioux City	73	92	.441
St. Joseph	89	78	.537	Topeka	73	92	.441
Lincoln	87	80	.524	Wichita	65	101	.384

CHAMPIONSHIP WINNERS IN PREVIOUS YEARS.

1900—Denver..... .581	1905—Des Moines.. .646	1909—Des Moines.. .612
1901—Kansas City, .642	1906—Des Moines. .660	1910—Sioux City.... .643
1902—Kansas City. .603	1907—Omaha ..... .571	1911—Denver..... .671
1903—Milwaukee.. .659	1908—Sioux City... .607	1912—Denver..... .611
1904—Omaha..... .600		

Western League—Topeka defeated St. Joseph, 7—6, in fifteen innings, June 25.

Western League—Omaha defeated Wichita, 5—4, in twelve innings, June 21.

Western League—Sterzer of St. Joseph struck out ten Topeka men, August 20.

Western League—After thirteen innings, Wichita defeated Sioux City, 4—2, June 29.

Western League—Faber of Des Moines struck out ten Sioux City batsmen, July 23.

Western League—Pitcher Ehman of Lincoln struck out eleven St. Joseph men, July 8.

Western League—Smith of Lincoln pitched a no-hit, no-run game against Wichita, April 27.

Western League—In a twelve-inning game between Denver and Sioux City, June 19, Denver won, 5—4.

Western League—In a game between Sioux City and St. Joseph, June 7, Sioux City made ten runs in one inning, winning, 13—5.

Western League—Eleven runs in the ninth inning enabled Wichita to defeat Omaha, 14—7, in the first game of a double-header, June 22.

Western League—Ryan of Des Moines is credited with fourteen strike-outs in a game with Omaha, April 28, yet his team was defeated, 8—6.

Western League—Pitcher Reynolds, shortstop French and first baseman Rapps of Topeka officiated in a triple play in a game with Lincoln on April 29.

Western League—In a five-inning game against Des Moines, Topeka scored twelve runs in the second inning, made twenty-one hits, and won, 20—3, July 13.

Western League—In a thirteen-inning game, August 14, St. Joseph defeated Denver, 3—2. On August 16, St. Joseph was again victorious over the same team, 3—2, in twelve innings.

Western League—Eighteen innings, with the score 2—2, was the result of the game between Des Moines and Denver, June 28, and on the same day Lincoln defeated St. Joseph, 7—5, in sixteen innings.

Virginia League

It will be recalled that one of the most exciting championship races in the minor leagues during the season of 1912 was that between Petersburg and Roanoke. There was only a margin of three points between these two cities in 1912. Roanoke won and Petersburg was the runner-up. The winning of this pennant attracted a great deal of attention in the Old Dominion State and aroused much excitement and plenty of controversy.

In 1913 Petersburg reversed the honors between the two cities by defeating Roanoke for the title by a margin of 69 points, which was somewhat different from the result of 1912.

There was much of a three-cornered aspect to the struggle, Roanoke leading and Richmond alternating during the early part



1, Tarleton; 2, Paxton; 3, Gondolf; 4, Kernan; 5, Powell; 6, Smith; 7, Matthews, Mgr.; 8, Geyer; 9, Barton; 10, Carter; 11, Chastant; 12, Austin; 13, Freyre, Mascot. Griffith, Photo.

NEWPORT NEWS TEAM—VIRGINIA LEAGUE.

of the year, but after the last week of July Petersburg found its way into first place and continued there until the season was over. Portsmouth could do no better than finish fourth and Norfolk was unfortunate enough to drop into last place.

The league possessed a number of excellent players, many of whom found their way into the major league organizations when the season was over. From an athletic standpoint it was one of the healthiest years in the history of the circuit. The quality of the pitchers was unusually good and there was a surplus of pretty fair outfielders who will have an opportunity in the season to come to demonstrate whether they are able to hold their own in the larger league circuits. Ayres of Richmond was practically the leading pitcher, close pressed by Cooper of Petersburg, who was in

the championship club, although he was not winner of the greatest number of games. One player of the circuit graduated into a championship club in a major league. Piez, a Richmond outfielder, was transferred outright to the New York Giants.

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STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.
Petersburg	89	46	.659	Portsmouth	57	77	.426
Roanoke	82	57	.590	Newport News	53	83	.390
Richmond	74	60	.552	Norfolk	51	83	.381

CHAMPIONSHIP WINNERS IN PREVIOUS YEARS.

1906—Lynchburg	.666	1910—Danville	.605
1907—Norfolk	.583	1911—Petersburg	.571
1908—Richmond	.680	1912—Roanoke	.596
1909—Roanoke	.598		

Virginia League—Portsmouth defeated Norfolk, 5—4, in twelve innings, May 15.

Virginia League—Tolson of Roanoke struck out ten Portsmouth batsmen, July 28.

Virginia League—Portsmouth defeated Roanoke, 3—2, in the twelfth inning, July 9.

Virginia League—Llewellyn of Portsmouth struck out ten Norfolk batsmen on May 7.

Virginia League—Newport News and Portsmouth played a 2—2 twelve-inning game, June 23.

Virginia League—In a twelve-inning game, July 24, Newport News defeated Roanoke, 6—5.

Virginia League—Richmond won a 2—1 game from Portsmouth in twelve innings, July 24.

Virginia League—For thirteen innings Roanoke and Richmond battled without scoring a run, June 23.

Virginia League—In the first game of a double-header, Richmond defeated Roanoke in twelve innings, 5—3, May 28.

Virginia League—Twelve innings to a tie, 3—3, was the score of the game between Newport News and Portsmouth, August 19.

Virginia League—A triple play by Portsmouth was one of the features of the game with Norfolk, won by Portsmouth, May 6.

Virginia League—Petersburg defeated Richmond, 4—2, in fourteen innings, July 21, and on July 23 the two teams played another fourteen-inning game, the result being a tie.

Virginia League—A triple play by Cook, center fielder; Whitcraft, shortstop, and Garvin, first base, of Portsmouth, was a feature of the game with Newport News, won by Portsmouth, August 18.

Virginia League—Hedgepeth of Petersburg performed a wonderful pitching feat on August 13. He faced the Richmond batsmen in both games of a double-header, and in eighteen innings only one hit was made off him. He shut Richmond out in both games, and in the second not a hit was made off him.

Illinois-Missouri League

It became necessary before this circuit had played out its league schedule to reorganize it on July 17. The standing of the clubs at the end of the season found Lincoln the winner of the championship. After the reorganization of July 17 both Lincoln and Champaign won 21 games each and lost 11 each. That gave them a percentage of .656, but in the general summing up for the championship Lincoln was still ahead and was declared winner of the pennant in 57 games won and 26 games lost. The total for Champaign was sufficiently less to give Lincoln the victory by 63 points.

Lincoln won the championship in 1912 and thus had the honor of being a winner two years in succession. The reorganization of the league was effected by dropping Pekin and Canton, both of which found the stress of the financial season a little too much of a burden for them to carry. Lincoln led the league in both batting and fielding and won the championship practically on its merits as a better club.

STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.
Lincoln	57	26	.686	Canton	20	26	.435
Champaign	53	32	.623	Kankakee	35	51	.407
Pekin	23	26	.469	Streator	30	57	.345

STANDING OF CLUBS AFTER REORGANIZING, JULY 17, 1913.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.
Lincoln	21	11	.656	Kankakee	13	19	.406
Champaign	21	11	.656	Streator	9	23	.281

CHAMPIONSHIP WINNERS IN PREVIOUS YEARS.

1908—Hannibal	.578	1911—Clinton	.574
1909—Monmouth	.606	1912—Lincoln	.598
1910—Pekin	.584		



1, Hill; 2, Oberto; 3, Troy; 4, Sutherlan; 5, Vaught; 6, Wolfe; 7, Ehrgott, Mgr.; 8, Belting; 9, Higgins; 10, Hardy; 11, Kaiser; 12, Dan; 13, Saillard.

LINCOLN TEAM—CHAMPIONS ILLINOIS-MISSOURI LEAGUE.

Wisconsin-Illinois League

Oshkosh, after the first week of this championship struggle, pushed its way to the front and never was in danger again until the season was over. Toward the latter days of the Base Ball year Racine began to make a hard fight to win and compelled Oshkosh to go at its best. Racine, however, stopped at the end of the season in second position, with a record of having occupied every place in the league except first. In May the team was in eighth place, but gradually worked its way up until in the early part of August it began to menace Oshkosh. A slump, however, in the middle of August practically dropped Racine out of the fight, although the club made another great effort to defeat the champions.

Oshkosh had won the championship the year before and of course there was much rivalry in the league to defeat the champions. That



1, J. Cluwin, Pres.; 2, J. Killian, Mgr.; 3, G. Snow; 4, J. Kenan; 5, J. Sheffield; 6, Tracey; 7, C. Williams; 8, F. Hoffman; 9, B. Taylor; 10, A. Durham; 11, E. Spellman; 12, R. Goodbred; 13, O. Brady; 14, J. Murphy; 15, H. Devine.

OSHKOSH TEAM—CHAMPIONS WISCONSIN-ILLINOIS LEAGUE.

is always the case in every Base Ball circuit. The club in Fond du Lac had been transferred from Aurora and for a while was a prominent factor in the race. New surroundings and new life appeared to give much enthusiasm to the players. The team did not possess the essential elements of strength, however, and finally dropped back to fifth place, where it finished. This circuit has been successful in having its championship divided among many clubs. Oshkosh has twice been winner and so has La Crosse, but these are the only teams in the circuit that have been double winners.

Clarke of Racine was the winning pitcher, but the combined record of Hoffman and Cantwell of Oshkosh was sufficiently good to offset anything that might be done by an individual pitcher. The leading batsman of the league was Walsh of Green Bay. He



1, Kerns; 2, Goede; 3, Maul; 4, Fox, Mgr.; 5, Johnson; 6, O. A. Christianson, Pres.; 7, Clark; 8, Wolford, Mascot; 9, Reynolds; 10, Palmer; 11, Malone; 12, Smith; 13, Long; 14, Wines; 15, Demmer; 16, McCabe.

Billings, Photo.

RACINE TEAM—WISCONSIN-ILLINOIS LEAGUE.



1, Burnham; 2, Scanlon; 3, Ormsby; 4, Mollwitz; 5, Sheffield; 6, Walsh; 7, Chillgard; 8, Wells; 9, Chouinard; 10, Lynch, Mgr.; 11, Thomas; 12, Ericksen; 13, Bauman; 14, Walsh.

GREEN BAY TEAM—WISCONSIN-ILLINOIS LEAGUE.



1, Shackelford; 2, Dulin; 3, O. Wolf; 4, Marshall; 5, Hirsch; 6, O'Cavina; 7, Connors; 8, H. Nelson; 9, Boothby; 10, B. Nelson; 11, L. Wolf; 12, Grobeling; 13, Claffy; 14, Wilkinson; 15, Block.

ROCKFORD TEAM—WISCONSIN-ILLINOIS LEAGUE.



1, A. Swalm; 2, Pickett; 3, Johnson; 4, Weeks; 5, Donaldson; 6, C. Swalm; 7, McCann; 8, Fremer; 9, Friedley; 10, Bay, Mgr.; 11, Bransen; 12, Harrison; 13, Hadley; 14, Mills.

MADISON TEAM—WISCONSIN-ILLINOIS LEAGUE.



1, Cavanaugh; 2, Grogan; 3, Murphy; 4, Graham; 5, Tiffany; 6, Van Patter; 7, Cristall, Mgr.; 8, Baxter; 9, DeLave; 10, Sylvester; 11, Olson; 12, Hruska; 13, Cosgrove.

APPLETON TEAM—WISCONSIN-ILLINOIS LEAGUE.

played in 63 games and batted for .344. The club had nine ".300" batters, which was a fair average as compared with other minor organizations during the season.

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STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.
Oshkosh	75	46	.620	Fond du Lac	63	60	.512
Racine	72	51	.585	Madison	64	61	.512
Green Bay	69	57	.548	Wausau	45	80	.360
Rockford	63	57	.525	Appleton	43	82	.344

CHAMPIONSHIP WINNERS IN PREVIOUS YEARS.

1905—La Crosse	.623	1909—Madison	.627
1906—La Crosse	.644	1910—Appleton	.621
1907—Freeport	.658	1911—Rockford	.617
1908—Wausau	.597	1912—Oshkosh	.659



1, Mauseth, Capt.; 2, Pittman; 3, Johnson; 4, Ferris, Mgr.; 5, Kertis; 6, Etz; 7, Wood; 8, Chambers; 9, Stanley; 10, Kalal; 11, Dahl; 12, Coughlin; 13, Chambers; 14, Mascot; 15, Mascot. Andrews, Photo.

DOUGLAS ISLAND (ALASKA) TEAM,
Champions Southeastern League.



1, Hall; 2, Freine; 3, Reams; 4, Blausser; 5, Winkler; 6, Henle; 7, Gard; 8, Woods; 9, Clark; 10, W. Bossner, Pres.; 11, Melter; 12, Altermatt; 13, Kaefer; 14, Bonner. Johnson, Photo.

BOISE TEAM—WESTERN TRI-STATE LEAGUE.

Winner Second Season.



1, Netzel; 2, Nadeau; 3, Stokke; 4, Gordon; 5, Peterson; 6, Fuller; 7, Kile; 8, Taylor; 9, Grover; 10, Boatman; 11, Harrod; 12, Ford.

NORTH YAKIMA TEAM—WESTERN TRI-STATE LEAGUE.

Western Tri-State League

Six clubs were in the Western Tri-State League when it opened its season. The season had progressed but a short time when it was found that it would be advisable to reduce the circuit, and Baker and La Grande, two cities of Oregon, were dropped. This brought the organization to a four-club league.

After this had taken place it was decided by the promoters to divide the season into halves. This was done in order to stimulate interest and help in lowering expenses. Walla Walla won the first half of the season, and was in front of the league from early May until the end of June, when the season was over. In the second half of the season Walla Walla did not play with any great consistency and was fortunate to finish third. Boise maintained a fairly steady pace, except for one week, and won the second half. After these results it was finally decided not to play a post-season series to decide the championship and so the circuit ended its race for the year with practically two seasons and a championship team for each.

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CLUB STANDING.

First Half.				Second Half.			
Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.	Club	Won.	Lost.	PC.
Walla Walla...	45	20	.692	Boise	32	22	.593
Boise	40	23	.635	North Yakima.	27	27	.500
Pendleton	31	29	.517	Walla Walla...	26	28	.491
North Yakima.	30	34	.469	Pendleton	23	31	.434

CHAMPIONSHIP WINNER IN PREVIOUS YEAR.

1912—Walla Walla..... .622

Western Tri-State League—Pendleton did not get a safe hit off Wood of Boise, August 5.

Western Tri-State—Pitcher Wood of Boise struck out ten Walla Walla batsmen, August 17.

Western Tri-State League—Pendleton made only one hit off pitcher Wood of Boise, July 3.

Western Tri-State—Boise was shut out, 1—0, and got but one hit off Welch of Pendleton, August 19.

Western Tri-State—Walla Walla, with one hit off Bonner, defeated Boise, with seven hits, 1—0, August 16.

Western Tri-State League—While Peterson of North Yakima struck out ten men, his team lost to Boise, 3—0, July 18.

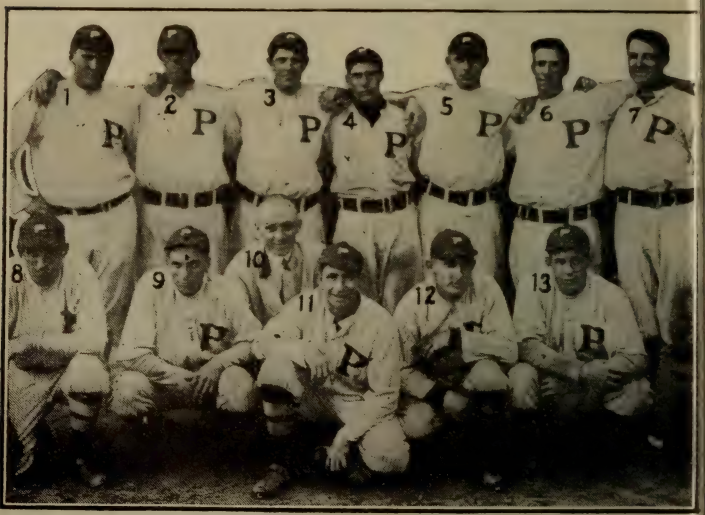
Pacific Coast League—Stroud of Sacramento struck out ten Los Angeles batsmen, September 24, and on the following day Ferguson of Venice struck out the same number of Oakland men. On October 9, Harkness of Venice struck out ten Portland men.

Northern League—The greatest number of strike outs in a single game were: Bell of Winona, 14 twice, 13 twice, 12 three times; Rhodes of Duluth, 17 in 12 innings, 14, 13, 12; Zabel of Winnipeg 15; Comstock of Minneapolis 15; Blancke of Duluth, 14 twice, 13 twice, 12 twice; Leverett of Minneapolis 14; Snow of Winona 14; Shultz of Virginia 13, 12 twice; Brackett of Duluth 13; Toraason of Winona 13, 12; Moe of Winnipeg 12; Schauer of Superior 12; Waddell of Virginia 12; Dahlgren of Superior 12.



1, Malloy; 2, Faircloth; 3, Erwin; 4, Clemens; 5, Weaver; 6, Steele; 7, Robertson; 8, Williams; 9, Stevenson; 10, Brewster; 11, Hawkins; 12, O. O. Mills, Mgr. Taylor, Photo

JACKSON TEAM—CHAMPIONS COTTON STATES LEAGUE.



1, Benn; 2, Gudger; 3, Kirby; 4, Hauser; 5, Burmeister; 6, Townsend; 7, Berger; 8, Long; 9, Miller; 10, McGill; 11, Jewell; 12, Harris; 13, Hamilton, Capt. and Mgr. McMahon, Photo.

PENSACOLA TEAM—COTTON STATES LEAGUE.

Cotton States League

Of the six clubs in the Cotton States League Jackson proved itself the strongest by holding its own steadily from the very beginning of the season until its last day, either in first or second place, finally finishing in the lead. The principal contender of the club during this time was Pensacola, which for some weeks was in first place, but which did not contain sufficient inherent strength to defeat Jackson in the final days of the season. There were 50 points difference between the clubs in percentage when the last game was played, but this did not exactly define the difference between the strength of the clubs, as the season progressed, for Pensacola had one weak interval, when the club lost enough ground to throw it out of the championship.

Other clubs in the league, with the exception of Selma, did not do remarkably well. The circuit had lost some of its members of other seasons and while the reorganization enabled the league to maintain itself through the completion of the playing year it perhaps did not materially advance the quality of Base Ball. Meridian, which had been a member in other years, was practically never out of last place during the fight.

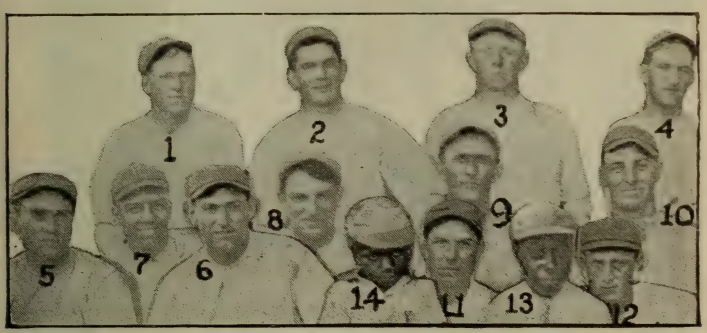
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STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.
Jackson	71	24	.748	Clarksdale	41	52	.441
Pensacola	67	29	.698	Columbus	42	57	.424
Selma	52	46	.531	Meridian	22	73	.227

CHAMPIONSHIP WINNERS IN PREVIOUS YEARS.

1910—Greenwood	.664	1912 {Vicksburg	.633
1911—Vicksburg	.635	{Greenwood	.589



1, Luhrsen; 2, Spratt; 3, E. Cowan; 4, Wiley; 5, W. Cowan; 6, Vasterling; 7, Mueller; 8, Hanna; 9, Love; 10, Holtz; 11, Mayes; 12, Baker.

SELMA TEAM—COTTON STATES LEAGUE.



1, Bauer; 2, Erickson; 3, Huelsman; 4, Fox; 5, Gauet; 6, Dressen; 7, Castleton; 8, Morgan; 9, McClaim; 10, Murphy; 11, Schimpf; 12, McCloskey, Mgr.; 13, Pendelton; 14, Davis; 15, Spencer. Noggle, Photo.

SALT LAKE CITY TEAM—UNION ASSOCIATION.



BUTTE TEAM—UNION ASSOCIATION.

Union Association

Clubs in the Union Association are gradually developing a standard which will make their players desired by the members of the major leagues if they continue to improve as they have. Excellent games were played by this circuit throughout all of the year. The league is three years old and it is prospering famously. It has been a theory of Base Ball enthusiasts that if a minor organization could stand three years it had a good chance to establish itself permanently. In view of the hearty support which has been accorded the Union Association, and because of the fact that the territory in which it is located is certain to increase in prosperity and population, it is the opinion of those who have given the organization study that in time it will be one of the most successful professional leagues which has been started in this country.

Great Falls won the championship in 1911, finished third in 1912 and came back as a championship winner in 1913. Salt Lake City was the runner-up in 1913, as it was in 1912, and such a close contender that for the greater part of the season it was the impression in the far west that Salt Lake City would win the championship.

Ogden had its bad year. In 1912 the team finished fourth, but last season it dropped all the way to last place and never was a contender against any of its rivals. With a successful club in Ogden there is no doubt as to the future of the city as a Base Ball locality. Enthusiasm is great and would be intensified should the team become a contender for the championship. This may happen, for it is the ambition of all the hustling cities of this circuit to some time win the pennant of the organization. Missoula finished fourth last year, after winning the championship in 1912. The team started off very poorly and never could attain the championship form which it had shown the year before. The league in general attracted the attention of the scouts in the major league circuits, four or five of whom visited the Northwest to watch the games of these clubs.

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STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.
Great Falls	78	42	.650	Missoula	54	68	.443
Salt Lake City	75	47	.615	Helena	52	67	.437
Butte	54	64	.458	Ogden	49	74	.398

CHAMPIONSHIP WINNERS IN PREVIOUS YEARS.

1911—Great Falls	.662	1912—Missoula	.620

Union Association—Butte defeated Great Falls, 5—4, in fourteen innings, May 16.

Union Association—Salt Lake and Missoula played fourteen innings, Salt Lake winning, 14—13, May 14.

Union Association—Missoula was held to one hit in ten innings by pitcher Fnight of Ogden, and the latter won in the twelfth inning, May 25.

Union Association—The game between Missoula and Salt Lake City was forfeited to Missoula at the end of the twelfth inning, with the score, 6—6, August 16.

Kentucky-Indiana-Tennessee League

Ever since the "Kitty" was organized the league has always been a factor among the minor organizations. That undoubtedly is to some extent due to the fact that it has graduated several first-class ball players. The championship of 1913 was won by Paducah, a club that was practically on top throughout the season. It was only at the very finish of the year that Clarksville came along at a rapid stride, pushing its way to second place, where it finished. The team was not a direct menace to Paducah, but it did well enough to give unlimited satisfaction to its own local patrons.

Hopkinsville was a good third in the race throughout all the year. Of course it was not always in third place, but it was what might be called a consistently third place team. It was so much in the actual fight for the championship that it kept Paducah and



1, Mullin; 2, Dooley; 3, Teague; 4, Kuykendall; 5, Kelly; 6, Burgess; 7, Brouthers, Mgr.; 8, Hook, Bus. Mgr.; 9, Lackey, Sec'y; 10, Johnson; 11, Kisner; 12, Hurst; 13, Henderson; 14, Gosnell; 15, Whitaker.

PADUCAH TEAM—CHAMPIONS K.-I.-T. LEAGUE.

Clarksville on the jump, even though it was not strong enough to fight its way into a place where it became an actual championship contender.

Of the long inning games which were played in the league during the season, the two most sensational were a fourteen-inning game between Vincennes and Clarksville, won by Clarksville, 7—6, and another between Owensboro and Clarksville, won by Owensboro, 4—3. In this game Humphrey, the Clarksville pitcher, struck out fourteen men.

The standing of the clubs and championship winners in previous years are given herewith. The complete official averages for the past season will be found in SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL RECORD, which contains records of all leagues, the Hall of Fame,



1, Dayton; 2, Hughes; 3, Johnson; 4, Vogt; 5, Cornell; 6, Woody; 7, McArthur; 8, Plummer; 9, Kalkhoff, Mgr.; 10, Smith; 11, Pearson.

HOPKINSVILLE TEAM—K.-I.-T. LEAGUE.

All-America selections, best-on-record, world series records, and records of leaders in past years. Illustrated. Price, 10 cents.

STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

Club.	Pad.	Clar.	Hop.	Hen.	Owen.	Cai.	Har.	Vin.	Won.	Lost.	PC.
Paducah	..	14	8	7	12	12	12	15	80	47	.630
Clarksville	5	..	9	11	10	14	14	15	78	47	.624
Hopkinsville	10	9	..	8	10	8	14	14	73	53	.579
Henderson	11	6	9	..	7	14	12	11	70	55	.560
Owensboro	6	7	9	11	..	9	12	15	69	56	.552
Cairo	6	4	11	4	7	..	11	14	57	68	.456
Harrisburg	6	4	4	6	7	7	..	8	42	85	.331
Vincennes	3	3	3	8	3	4	10	..	34	92	.269

CHAMPIONSHIP WINNERS IN PREVIOUS YEARS.

1910	Vincennes	.610	1911—Fulton	.694
	McLeansboro	.690	1912—Clarksville	.701



1, Dugger; 2, Weber; 3, Gossage; 4, Ling; 5, Rainey, Mgr.; 6, Budke; 7, Quirley; 8, Heck; 9, Sears; 10, Johnson; 11, Harrison; 12, Neeley; 13, Rastus, Mascot. Bourgholtzer, Photo.

OWENSBORO TEAM—K.-I.-T. LEAGUE.

Ohio State League

On the last day of the season the Ohio State League championship was decided. The race had narrowed down to Chillicothe and Charleston. The results of the final game gave the pennant to Chillicothe, with a percentage of .629. Charleston was only two points behind this record with .627. That was a race which probably was one of the best ever run in a minor league. When it is considered that Portsmouth in third place had a percentage of .601, some idea may be had of the quality of Base Ball which was being played by all three clubs.

It was a wonderful stride forward for Chillicothe. In 1912, when the league played a double season, Portsmouth won the championship and Chillicothe finished last in both halves of the season. To jump all the way from last place to first in one year created much enthusiasm in the town that won the championship and that enthusiasm was augmented by the closeness with which the race was being waged.

There was a great deal of good Base Ball played in this league during the season. The organization watched carefully for develop-



1, Black; 2, Fohl; 3, Dr. R. Stern, Pres.; 4, Redman; 5, Allen; 6, Daly; 7, Johnson; 8, Schlegel; 9, Taylor; 10, Thoma; 11, Calbert; 12, Cramer; 13, Mamaux; 14, Lavender; 15, Tipple.

HUNTINGTON TEAM—OHIO STATE LEAGUE.

ing talent and the average player in the circuit was of a type that looked good for major league development. Some of the players seemed good enough for the draft and were taken into higher company to try their fortune in 1914.

One fifteen-inning game was played between Huntington and Portsmouth, the latter losing by 4—2. In a game played on May 11 Chillicothe defeated Hamilton and performed the unusual feat of making twelve runs in one inning. Lavender, pitcher of the Huntington club, shut out Hamilton July 6 without a hit or a run. The strike-out record of the season was made by Cockran of Charleston, who struck out seventeen Maysville batsmen August 6. On August 14 another interesting record was made when Mammaux, pitcher for Huntington, shut out Maysville without a hit or a run, only twenty-seven batters facing him. Whalen, the Ironton shortstop, in a game in which he played July 25, accepted thirteen chances.

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past season will be found in SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL RECORD, which contains records of all leagues, the Hall of Fame, All-America selections, best-on-records, world series records, and records of leaders in past years. Illustrated. Price, 10 cents.

STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.
Chillicothe	83	49	.629	Lexington	68	70	.493
Charleston	84	50	.627	Ironton	63	75	.456
Portsmouth	83	55	.601	Hamilton	55	79	.411
Huntington	68	68	.500	Maysville	38	96	.284

CHAMPIONSHIP WINNERS IN PREVIOUS YEARS.

1908—Lancaster	.617	1911—Springfield	.604
1909—Lima	.612	1912—Portsmouth	.609
1910—Portsmouth	.623		



1, Farrell; 2, Jackley; 3, Cornwell; 4, Frost; 5, Osborne, Mgr.; 6, Whalen; 7, Nally; 8, Long; 9, Grieve; 10, Thompson; 11, Kendall; 12, McWhorter; 13, Schwab.

IRONTON TEAM—OHIO STATE LEAGUE.

Ohio State League—Huntington won from Maysville, 3—2, in fourteen innings, June 4.

Ohio State League—Maysville made only one hit off pitcher Trautman of Ironton, June 5.

Ohio State League—Ten Lexington men struck out off Trautman of Ironton, July 8.

Ohio State League—Pitcher Hovlik of Charleston struck out twelve Lexington batsmen, July 1.

Ohio State League—Jackley of Ironton in five times at bat, hit safely each time, including four home runs, in a game with Hamilton, September 9.

Ohio State League—Higley of Huntington allowed Ironton one hit, August 25, and on August 30, Frost of Ironton shut out Huntington with but one hit.

Ohio State League—Heavy batting was the result of the encounter between the Hamilton and Chillicothe teams, May 18. Both teams hit safely forty-six times, including six home runs and sixteen two-baggers.



1, Cleveland; 2, Dubbs; 3, Taylor; 4, Hall; 5, Langford; 6, Bray; 7, Hooker; 8, Flowers; 9, Lowery; 10, Garrett; 11, Martin, Mgr.; 12, Alexander.

JOHNSON CITY TEAM—APPALACHIAN LEAGUE.
Winner First Season.



1, Moffett, Mgr.; 2, McCrary; 3, Knox; 4, Hummell; 5, McElveen; 6, Watson; 7, Merritt; 8, Wallace; 9, Lawrence; 10, Clunk; 11, Wynne; 12, Burke; 13, Scheiffey.

KNOXVILLE TEAM—APPALACHIAN LEAGUE.
Winner Second Season.

Appalachian League

One championship was lost during the season of 1913 by a forfeiture. This result took place in the newly organized Appalachian League, which enjoyed a fairly successful season in 1912, but in undertaking to divide the season in 1913 ran into one of those unfortunate situations which have resulted now and then as the double season has been attempted.

The original idea was to make the first season from May 8 to July 5 and the second half from July 7 to September 3. Of course the usual post-season series would be played after September 3, providing there were two winners.

There were two winners. Johnson City was the so-called champion team of the first half and Knoxville of the second half. Arrangements were made by the officials of the league to play a post-season series between these two teams. Seven games were included in this series. Three of the games were played at Knoxville. The home club won two and Johnson City one. The Knoxville team then declined to play the other four games and no other alternative was left to the league officials than to declare that the championship went to Johnson City by forfeiture. The percentage of the Johnson City club for the first half of the year was .673. That of Knoxville for the second half was .700. This shows that the clubs were fairly well balanced and that a very interesting race might have been had if the post-season series had been finished. A computation was also made of each club's standing for the season. By this method Johnson City's percentage was .635 and that of Knoxville .622, so it will be seen, figuring on this as a basis, that Johnson City still had some claim to be considered the championship club of the league.

In two years prior to this Johnson City had won the championship in 1911 and Bristol in 1912. The return to championship form of the Johnson City club was a welcome relief to the fans of that thriving business town, as they had given their players loyal support. Strangely enough, in club batting Johnson City was the next to the last in the race, while Knoxville, which had been a contender with Johnson City, was only third. Two teams outbatted Knoxville and four outbatted Johnson City, but these teams were slower on the bases, and that was perhaps one factor which lent itself to their defeat. Knoxville lost a pitcher out of its club to the New York Giants and the Giants subsequently transferred him to Memphis for added experience.

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CLUB STANDING—FIRST HALF.

Club.	J.C.	Knox.	Bris.	Ro.	Mtown.	Mboro.	Won.	Lost.	PC.
Johnson City	..	5	9	7	8	6	35	17	.673
Knoxville	4	..	3	4	3	15	29	24	.547
Bristol	5	3	..	7	5	4	24	26	.480
Rome	2	5	5	..	3	2	22	27	.449
Morristown	0	6	7	6	..	2	21	28	.429
Middlesboro	6	5	2	3	4	..	20	29	.408



1, McMillan; 2, Markle; 3, Vonknolnitz (Fritz Holmes); 4, Fesperman; 5, Graham; 6, Hobbs, Mgr.; 7, Jenkins; 8, Townsend; 9, Ruoff; 10, Porter; 11, Westmoreland.

MORRISTOWN TEAM—APPALACHIAN LEAGUE.



1, Cochran; 2, East; 3, Hutchens; 4, Davis; 5, Utley; 6, Goans; 7, Benedict; 8, Huduall; 9, Ramage; 10, Reidy; 11, Sanford; 12, Bales.

ROME TEAM—APPALACHIAN LEAGUE.



1, Kuppin; 2, Flaherty; 3, Richards, Capt.; 4, Bruner; 5, Potter; 6, Manes; 7, Woodward; 8, Benedict; 9, Bauer; 10, Sawyers; 11, Sharp; 12, Sanders, Mgr.

Branson Studio, Photo.

MIDDLESBORO TEAM—APPALACHIAN LEAGUE.

CLUB STANDING—SECOND HALF.

Club.	Knox.	Mtown.	J.C.	Rome.	Bris.	Mboro.	Won.	Lost.	PC.
Knoxville	..	6	6	8	8	7	35	15	.700
Morristown	3	..	5	7	6	13	34	18	.654
Johnson City	6	4	..	7	8	6	31	21	.596
Rome	4	3	5	..	3	8	23	29	.442
Bristol	2	3	5	3	..	8	21	29	.420
Middlesboro	0	2	0	4	4	..	10	42	.192

CLUB STANDING—ENTIRE SEASON.

Club.	J.C.	Knox.	Mtown.	Bris.	Rome.	Mboro.	Won.	Lost.	PC.
Johnson City	..	11	12	17	14	12	66	38	.635
Knoxville	10	..	9	11	12	22	64	39	.622
Morristown	5	9	..	13	13	15	55	46	.545
Bristol	10	5	8	..	10	12	45	55	.450
Rome	7	9	11	8	..	10	45	56	.446
Middlesboro	6	5	6	6	7	..	30	71	.298

CHAMPIONSHIP WINNERS IN PREVIOUS YEARS.

1911—Johnson City	.616	1912—Bristol	.570

Georgia-Alabama League—Opelika defeated Anniston, 6—5, in twelve innings.

South Atlantic League—Macon and Savannah played twelve innings, June 13, Macon winning, 5—4.

Missouri-Iowa-Nebraska-Kansas League—Humboldt got but one hit off pitcher Beltz of Nebraska City, May 31.

American Association—Brandt of St. Paul struck out eleven Milwaukee batsmen, August 25, but his team lost, 8—6.

Pacific Coast League—Although Klawitter of Sacramento allowed Venice but one hit, August 21, that team won by 2—0.

Western League—Topeka defeated Lincoln, 6—5, in twelve innings, August 28, in the first game of a double-header.

Central Association—Hollenbeck of the Waterloo team did not allow Keokuk a hit and struck out fifteen batsmen, July 19.

Nebraska League—Beatrice did not make a hit or a run off Hinkeley of Fremont, who also struck out fourteen men, July 27.

Indiana-Illinois-Iowa League—One hit and seventeen strike-outs was the record of pitcher Jasper of Dubuque, in a game with Bloomington, April 29.

International League—Rochester defeated Jersey City, 2—1, in twelve innings, and Quinn, of the winners, shut out the opposing batsmen with but one hit, August 19.

Northern League—Thomas of La Crosse had the best record for stolen bases, being credited with 65 in 114 games, percentage .570, while Collins of Winona had 69 in 123 games, percentage .561.

New York State League—Binghamton led Albany, 4—3, in a fourteen-inning game, June 9, and on the following day the same teams played another fourteen-inning game, Binghamton again winning, 8—7.

Northwestern League—Twenty-three strike-outs were recorded in the first game of a double-header between Vancouver and Victoria, July 31. Kantlehner and Boatman of Victoria were credited with eleven and two, respectively, and Schultz of Vancouver with ten.

Illinois-Missouri League—Extra inning games: There were fourteen extra-inning games during the season. The longest games were played at Champaign on June 1 and 19; in the first game Champaign defeated Canton by a score of 2 to 1, in 17 innings; Eller and Halstead went through the entire game, the former allowing 14 hits and the latter 5. In the second game, Champaign and Kankakee contested for 20 innings with a resulting score of 6 to 5. Carrow allowed 16 hits during the game. After the first inning Utrecht was replaced by Warden, who permitted 15 hits.

Border League

Most of the Border League clubs are Michigan teams. There is one which is over the border in Canada. This is located at Windsor. This league is composed of cities and towns which if not large in population have been enthusiastic over Base Ball ever since there has been an organized game.

For that reason the fact that the keenest kind of a contest lasted all the season between Ypsilanti and Wyandotte succeeded in maintaining plenty of Base Ball interest all along the border. Ypsilanti won the very last game of the year and the championship with it. There was no time during all the season that the leader in the race was more than two games ahead of the second team. Ypsilanti and Wyandotte are only a few miles apart and it was the custom for fans of both towns to patronize every game that was played, no



1, Wilson; 2, Levinson; 3, Gascon; 4, Stimpson; 5, Schafer; 6, Gallant; 7, Standish; 8, Crosman; 9, Hammerschmidt; 10, Robtoy; 11, W. C. Pierce, Mgr.

YPSILANTI (MICH.) TEAM—CHAMPIONS BORDER LEAGUE.

matter where. Wyandotte had won the championship in 1912 after a red hot struggle and this added to the intensity of the enthusiasm.

STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

Club.	Ypsi.	Wyan.	Pt.H.	Mt.C.	Pont.	Wind.	Won.	Lost.	PC.
Ypsilanti	..	5	7	2	4	6	24	10	.706
Wyandotte	4	..	5	2	5	8	24	13	.649
Port Huron	1	3	..	1	5	5	15	19	.441
Mount Clemens	1	0	3	..	1	2	7	9	.437
Pontiac	2	4	1	3	..	3	13	18	.418
Windsor	2	1	3	1	3	..	10	24	.294

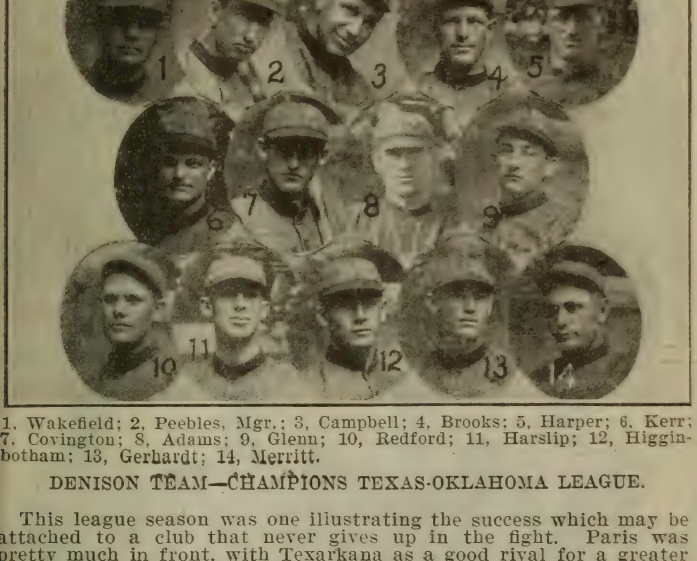
CHAMPIONSHIP WINNER IN PREVIOUS YEAR.

1912—Wyandotte..... .792

Texas-Oklahoma League

Plenty of fruitful Base Ball territory in Texas and Oklahoma gave this league a good foundation on which to be started. Several of the cities are connected by trolley express lines and easy to reach and the general expenses of the circuit are not so great but that the organization can be maintained on a basis which does not mean a great outlay to its promoters.

In 1913 Wichita Falls undertook to conduct a club, but about the middle of the season decided that it was too great a risk to assume and the franchise was transferred to Hugo. Paris and Texarkana had been added to the circuit and as they are not very far removed from Denison and Sherman it was easy to maintain interest in a race wherein one trouble has been the lack of a condensed circuit.



1, Wakefield; 2, Peebles, Mgr.; 3, Campbell; 4, Brooks; 5, Harper; 6, Kerr; 7, Covington; 8, Adams; 9, Glenn; 10, Redford; 11, Harslip; 12, Higginbotham; 13, Gerhardt; 14, Merritt.

DENISON TEAM—CHAMPIONS TEXAS-OKLAHOMA LEAGUE.

This league season was one illustrating the success which may be attached to a club that never gives up in the fight. Paris was pretty much in front, with Texarkana as a good rival for a greater part of the early season. Then the Denison club, which had never given up its determination to overtake its rivals, forged to the front and in the latter part of July had appropriated first place, from which it was impossible for any club to oust it. Of the last 46 games which were played by Denison the team won 37 and tied 2. This brought it from fifth place to first.

It was decided to play 126 games last year and it was further agreed not to split the season and play a first and second half, with a post-season series, as had been the rule before. This is another instance of where experience has proved that a straightaway season is better than one which is divided.



1, Herman; 2, Chapman; 3, Campbell; 4, Edens; 5, Hooper; 6, Johns; 7, Adams; 8, Speer, Mgr.; 9, Robinson; 10, Naylor; 11, Denman; 12, Daily; 13, Woodward. Baldwin, Photo.

DURANT TEAM—TEXAS-OKLAHOMA LEAGUE.

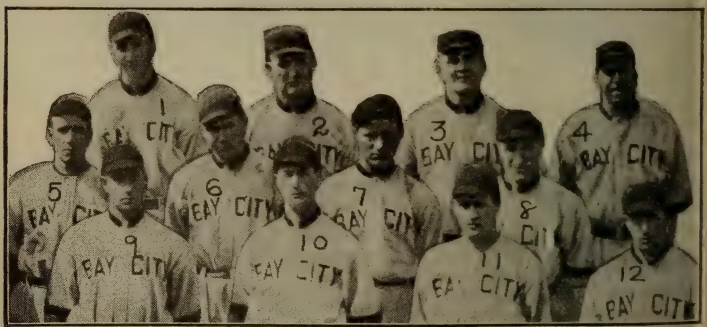
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STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

Club.	Games.	Won.	Lost.	PC.	Club.	Games.	Won.	Lost.	PC.
Denison	121	82	39	.678	Bonham	124	57	67	.460
Paris	125	80	45	.640	Hugo	125	54	71	.432
Texarkana	126	73	53	.579	Ardmore	123	43	80	.350
Sherman	126	68	58	.540	Durant	126	42	84	.333

CHAMPIONSHIP WINNER IN PREVIOUS YEAR.

1912—Wichita Falls.



1, Thomas; 2, Ascher; 3, Donnelly; 4, Thrailkill; 5, Gorham; 6, Confrey; 7, Kriefski; 8, Richards; 9, Lyons; 10, Hickman; 11, Langenham; 12, Hartwell.

BAY CITY TEAM—SOUTHERN MICHIGAN ASSOCIATION.

Southern Michigan Association

For six straight years the Southern Michigan Association has been one of the most fruitful fields in minor league Base Ball. Many excellent players have been recruited from its ranks and almost without exception it has had an interesting championship season. The organization was eight years old in 1913 and Battle Creek won the championship for the first time in history.

Early in June Battle Creek won fifteen straight games. Thereafter it never was threatened. The race was one of those contests in which a succession of victories by any one club is likely to establish the outcome of the struggle. The mere fact that Battle Creek could not be defeated during this long period of games put a damper on all the contenders except Adrian. That team was a consistent and persistent fighter against Battle Creek, but it never was strong enough to win the pennant, which was emphasized when the champions succeeded in capturing their fifteen straight victories.

Jackson started out very briskly and then fell back until the team was in seventh place. New blood was injected into the club and in the middle of June the team started on its upward march, finally going as high as second place in August, and then dropping back to third. One of the most interesting spurts during the season of the league was that made by Lansing, which won 800 per cent. of its games in the last six weeks of the championship season, thereby getting out of last place.

Adrian had won the championship in 1912 and was looked upon as a formidable rival against any club in the circuit when the season of 1913 began. That the team had strength there is no question, but it was not quite strong enough to defeat Battle Creek. One memorable series during the season will not be forgotten. It was played on July 17, 18 and 19 at Adrian. The home club and Battle Creek were the contenders. It took twenty innings to finish the first game, ten to complete the second and fourteen to complete the third. These contests were the talk of Base Ball fans everywhere. As in the case of some other minor leagues, the pitching was fairly good in the Southern Michigan Association and at the end of the year there was quite a little battle to procure some of the pitchers for major league circuits.

Although F. Mitchell of Flint led the batsmen with an average of .358, he played in but 41 games. Wagner of Kalamazoo, who played in 117 games, had a batting average of .336 and was the nominal leader of the circuit. But one man made home runs in double figures. This was Coombs, the second baseman of the Adrian club, who batted 10. His general batting average was .308. On the whole the batsmen of this circuit hit remarkably well all season.

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STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON

Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.
Battle Creek	77	46	.626	Flint	57	64	.471
Adrian	68	55	.553	Kalamazoo	59	67	.468
Jackson	66	60	.524	Lansing	54	68	.443
Saginaw	60	65	.480	Bay City	54	70	.435

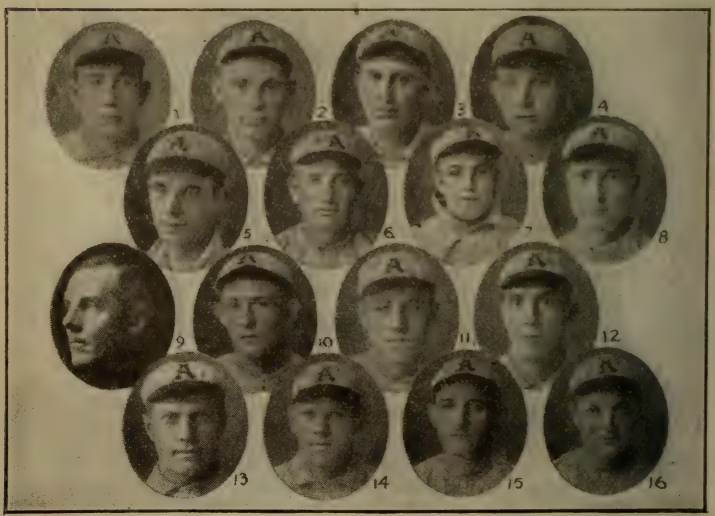
CHAMPIONSHIP WINNERS IN PREVIOUS YEARS.

1906—Mt. Clemens	.670	1910—Kalamazoo	.629
1907—Tecumseh	.622	1911—Kalamazoo	.636
1908—Saginaw	.581	1912—Adrian	.624
1909—Saginaw	.584		



1, McKernan, Mgr.; 2, Green; 3, Callahan; 4, Henges; 5, McDonald; 6, Williams; 7, Watkins; 8, Niehaus; 9, Sheible; 10, Badger; 11, Gill; 12, Nevitt; 13, La Ross. Foil, Photo.

BATTLE CREEK TEAM—CHAMPIONS SOUTHERN MICHIGAN ASSOCIATION.



1, Lyons; 2, Hewes; 3, Henderson; 4, Jones; 5, Shelter; 6, Walters; 7, Gusgoygx, Mascot; 8, Jenkins, Mgr.; 9, McRobert, Sec.; 10, Mitchell; 11, Coombs; 12, Chase; 13, Troy; 14, Huhn; 15, Carnes; 16, Kaiser.

ADRIAN TEAM—SOUTHERN MICHIGAN ASSOCIATION.



1, Pitler; 2, Cahill; 3, Runser; 4, Ferren; 5, Slevin; 6, Warner; 7, Rainier; 8, Brown; 9, Taylor; 10, Spaulding; 11, Streeter; 12, Myers, Mgr.; 13, M. Myers, Mascot; 14, North; 15, Cable. Quinn, Photo.

JACKSON TEAM—SOUTHERN MICHIGAN ASSOCIATION



1, Snyder; 2, Dawson; 3, Jones; 4, Scott; 5, Spencer; 6, Sensenbach; 7, Manning; 8, Pendry; 9, Bashang; 10, Holmes, Mgr.; 11, Eibel.

SAGINAW TEAM—SOUTHERN MICHIGAN ASSOCIATION.

Michigan State League

Clubs of the Michigan State League have almost uniformly retained their membership throughout a playing season. It has been a circuit of marked success. Some of its teams are located in the northernmost part of Michigan, but the quality of Base Ball is excellent. It seems to thrive in the perfume of the pine groves. In 1913 Manistee won the championship for the third time in succession. The race in some respects was easy for the championship team. It took the lead the second week of June and never resigned it until the Base Ball year was over.

As in the season before, Traverse City was a runner-up. The club was never out of last place until the middle of July. Suddenly it took a spurt and by winning a few games in succession advanced rapidly up the championship column and at the end of the race was



1, Bartel; 2, Cummings; 3, Radloff; 4, Hogan; 5, Kench; 6, Haidt; 7, Tallion; 8, Smith; 9, Lewis, Mgr.; 10, Prough; 11, Anderson; 12, Stuart; 13, McKee; 14, Matt. Cowat Bros., Photo.

MANISTEE TEAM—CHAMPIONS MICHIGAN STATE LEAGUE.

second. Cadillac, which had won the championship in 1910, and which never had played championship ball subsequent to that, finished in fifth place, better than it had been playing, while Boyne City was fourth in the race.

Prough of the Manistee club made fourteen home runs during the season. Of the interesting incidents during the season one of the most pronounced was when Manistee defeated Cadillac, 8—7, in seventeen innings. In a game played between Cadillac and Muskegon on July 30 Cadillac did not make a safe hit against Wall. There was also an instance of two successive long inning games when Manistee and Ludington played one day for twelve innings and the next for thirteen.

The standing of the clubs and championship winners in previous years are given herewith. The complete official averages for the



1, Purvis; 2, Ginter; 3, Myers; 4, Pokorney; 5, Kuhagen; 6, Minardo; 7, Roberts; 8, Varley; 9, Gillen, Mgr.; 10, Dworski; 11, Tindall; 12, Krueger; 13, Rastus, Mascot.

BOYNE CITY TEAM—MICHIGAN STATE LEAGUE.

past season will be found in SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL RECORD, which contains records of all leagues, the Hall of Fame, All-America selections, best-on-records, world series records, and records of leaders in past years. Illustrated. Price, 10 cents.

STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.
Manistee	73	47	.608	Boyne City	57	63	.475
Traverse City	62	57	.521	Cadillac	53	66	.445
Muskegon	61	59	.508	Ludington	53	67	.442

CHAMPIONSHIP WINNERS IN PREVIOUS YEARS.

1910—Cadillac ..... .558 | 1911—Manistee ..... .622 | 1912—Manistee ..... .703



1, Young; 2, Swick; 3, Sherlock; 4, Kleug; 5, Baum; 6, Harris, Sec.; 7, Sharrock; 8, Aronson; 9, Eggleston; 10, Dr. Moore, Pres.; 11, Warner, Mgr.; 12, Adams; 13, Allison.

CADILLAC TEAM—MICHIGAN STATE LEAGUE.

Kansas State League

Having decided to remodel the Central Kansas League and call it the Kansas State League the championship season was begun in 1913 with six clubs as members. The first game was played on May 16 and the league operated on the six-club basis until July 9. Then Junction City dropped out of the campaign. There was no other town immediately available and so the owners of the Manhattan franchise gave that up and the circuit was continued on a four-club basis until the schedule was completed.

Great Bend won the championship, succeeding itself as the championship club of 1912. It won the title in 1913 by .596 as against .600 in 1912, showing how consistently the team had maintained its strength from the previous year. Even with these percentage figures Great Bend did not lead the league race from the time it began. In fact, during the early part of the season the team man-



1, Wilson, Mgr.; 2, Marr; 3, Harrah; 4, Morgan; 5, Sievers; 6, Rumler; 7, Fedor; 8, Smith; 9, Stofer; 10, Riley; 11, R. Smith; 12, Miller.

GREAT BEND TEAM—CHAMPIONS KANSAS STATE LEAGUE.

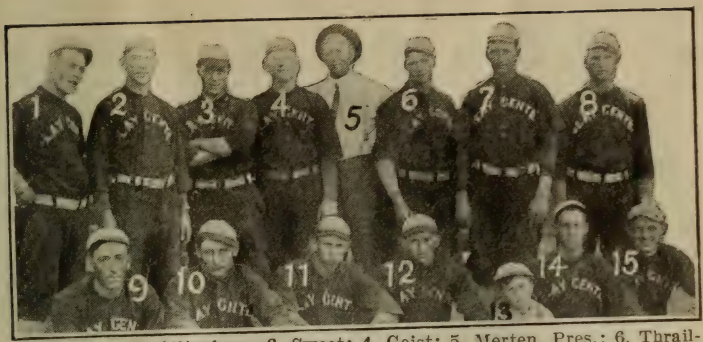
aged only once to get as high as second place. It was during this period that Clay Center ran along smoothly and appeared as if it might win the championship. When it came to the finish, however, the championship ability of the Great Bend club proved itself and it defeated Clay Center by a margin of some points.

STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.
Great Bend	53	36	.596	Lyons	50	39	.562
Clay Center	51	37	.580	Salina	26	62	.295

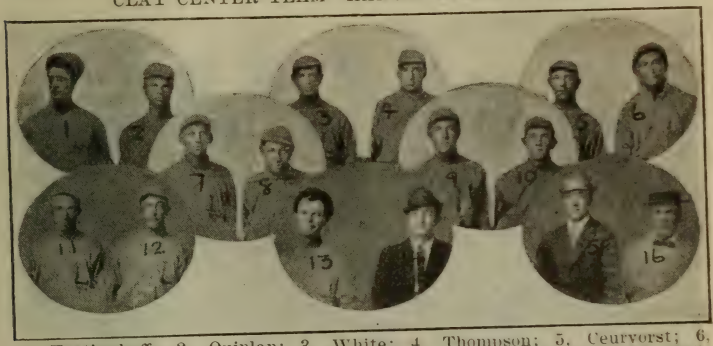
CHAMPIONSHIP WINNERS IN PREVIOUS YEARS.

1908—Minneapolis	.623	1911—Concordia	.571
1909—Ellsworth	.657	1912—Great Bend	.600
1910—Ellsworth	.654		



1, Singleton; 2, Allingham; 3, Sweet; 4, Geist; 5, Merten, Pres.; 6, Thrailkill; 7, McKee; 8, Shimeall; 9, Shaw; 10, Freeman; 11, Crawford; 12, Kester; 13, Marshall, Mascot; 14, Addington, Mgr.; 15, Smith.

CLAY CENTER TEAM—KANSAS STATE LEAGUE.



1, Featherhoff; 2, Quinlan; 3, White; 4, Thompson; 5, Ceurvorst; 6, La Flambois; 7, Nelson, Mgr.; 8, Provost; 9, Chase; 10, O'Byrne; 11, Dail; 12, Culver; 13, J. W. Hoskinson, Pres.; 14, L. E. Embree, Vice-Pres.; 15, F. H. Frey, Sec.; 16, W. Quinlan, Director.

LYONS TEAM—KANSAS STATE LEAGUE.



1, F. I. Walker, Pres.; 2, Ury, Mgr.; 3, Cravens, Sec.; 4, Stucker; 5, Speake; 6, Moore; 7, Dickey; 8, Burnett; 9, Harrah; 10, Swearengen; 11, Steno; 12, Rigsby; 13, McDonald; 14, Killibrew; 15, Stimson.

SALINA TEAM—KANSAS STATE LEAGUE.

North Carolina League

For some years the Carolina Association had conducted a very successful Base Ball campaign, as had been indicated by the enthusiasm which grew out of its exhibition games with major league clubs. It had been a success, however, which was very much more pronounced in North Carolina than it was in South Carolina. The South Carolina end of the circuit decided that it was inadvisable to remain in the league for another season, owing to lack of patronage and because of some depression in business conditions, so Anderson, Greenville and Spartanburg dropped out. The three vacancies were filled by Asheville, Durham and Raleigh of North Carolina taking their places. This really made it an All-North Carolina League. Asheville left the Appalachian circuit to join the league and found the move not without benefit to them and for that matter the



1, Shumaker; 2, Edwards; 3, Smith; 4, Hirsch; 5, Clancy, Mgr.; 6, Harding; 7, Lee; 8, Roberts; 10, O'Halloran; 11, Gates; 12, Harding; 13, Stewart; 14, Simpson, Mascot; 15, Pullman, Mascot. Moose & Son, Photo.

WINSTON-SALEM TEAM—CHAMPIONS NORTH CAROLINA LEAGUE.

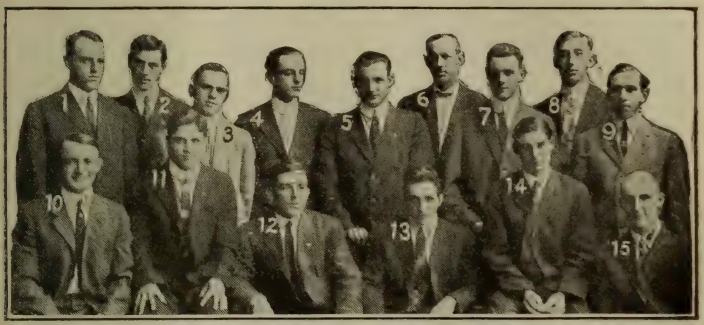
change in general worked very much for the good of the North Carolina League.

In 1911 Winston-Salem won the championship of the All-Carolina Association and it was the good fortune of the same club to win the championship again in 1913. It was a race that had plenty of excitement and no lack of interest. When the season was over exactly half a game separated Winston-Salem and Durham. Each had lost 49 games, while Winston-Salem had won 66 to Durham's 65. In the five years' existence of the league as the Carolina Association the championship had been won three times by a North Carolina club. It is possible that the strength of the league was more predominant in North Carolina. In any event Base Ball strength was centered in Winston-Salem and it was not unexpected that it would win the first championship of the North Carolina League.



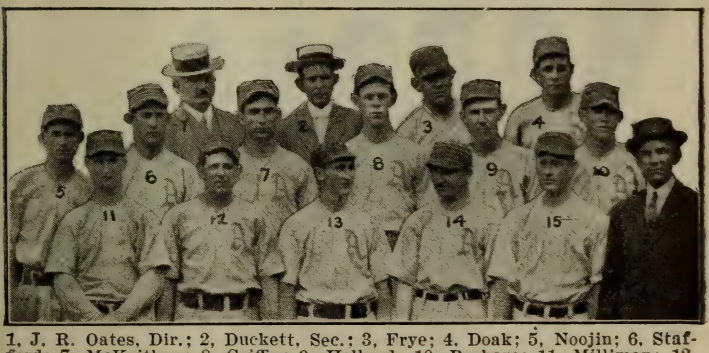
1, Scott; 2, Angier; 3, Lowe; 4, Thompson; 5, Osteen; 6, McManus; 7, Meadows; 8, Morpeth; 9, J. Kelly; 10, Ferris; 11, Hargrove; 12, Ulrich; 13, Butts; 14, W. Kelly.

DURHAM TEAM—NORTH CAROLINA LEAGUE.



1, Lydgate; 2, Braughton, Treas.; 3, Citrano; 4, Turner; 5, Adams; 6, Dickson, Bus. Mgr.; 7, Jarmon; 8, Myers; 9, Yon; 10, O'Keefe; 11, Cruthers; 12, Whitted; 13, Nield; 14, Mack, Mgr.; 15, Belanger.

RALEIGH TEAM—NORTH CAROLINA LEAGUE.



1, J. R. Oates, Dir.; 2, Duckett, Sec.; 3, Frye; 4, Doak; 5, Noojin; 6, Stafford; 7, McKeithan; 8, Griffin; 9, Holland; 10, Barbare; 11, Milliman; 12, Bumb; 13, Corbett; 14, Wilbar; 15, Watson; 16, Stouch, Mgr. Pelton, Photo.

ASHEVILLE TEAM—NORTH CAROLINA LEAGUE.

The standing of the clubs and championship winners in previous years are given herewith. The complete official averages for the past season will be found in SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL RECORD, which contains records of all leagues, the Hall of Fame, All-America selections, best-on-records, world series records, and records of leaders in past years. Illustrated. Price, 10 cents.

STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.
Winston-Salem	66	49	.574	Asheville	58	55	.513
Durham	65	49	.570	Charlotte	47	67	.412
Raleigh	60	53	.531	Greensboro	46	69	.400

CHAMPIONSHIP WINNERS IN PREVIOUS YEARS.

(As Carolina Association.)

1908—Greensboro	.573	1911—Winston-Salem	.661
1909—Greensboro	.596	1912—Anderson	.600
1910—Greenville	.612		

Northwestern League—Kaufman of Tacoma allowed Vancouver only one hit, June 7.

Pacific Coast League—Krause of Portland struck out ten San Francisco batsmen, June 21.

Nebraska League—One hit was all that Seward made off Kingdon of Columbus, May 24.

Interstate League—Mosely of Youngstown struck out fifteen Zanesville batsmen, May 27.

Western League—Eleven Des Moines men struck out off Clauss of Lincoln, August 13.

Union Association—In a sixteen-inning game, August 21, Great Falls defeated Missoula, 2—1.

Southern California League—Pitcher Metler of Long Beach shut out San Diego without a hit, July 6.

Central League—Merchant of Evansville gave ten men bases on balls and hit three others, in a game with Grand Rapids, June 9.



1, Forderhase; 2, Thompson; 3, Wening; 4, Ramsey; 5, Henderson; 6, Diestelhorst; 7, Renfroe; 8, DeForest; 9, Gammons; 10, Westlake; 11, Morgan; 12, Brouillard, Mgr.

REDDING TEAM—CHAMPIONS NORTHERN CALIFORNIA LEAGUE.

Georgia-Alabama League

In this hustling little circuit, composed of six clubs scattered through sturdy towns of the South, the championship was won by Gadsden in a league race which was exciting from the start and which lasted under prosperous conditions where some other championship contests were not so successful. The championship club succeeded by a margin of 62 points and, as a matter of fact, was quite some stronger than its rivals. This, however, did not deter so much from the success of the league as to materially cut down the attendance in all games which were played.

To some extent the league is composed of local players who were taken by higher minor leagues to be tried out in the season to come. The runner-up in the race was Newnan, which was close fought for



GADSDEN TEAM—CHAMPIONS GEORGIA-ALABAMA LEAGUE.

that position by Opelika, the latter city finishing only six points behind. Anniston and LaGrange filled fourth and fifth places, respectively, while Talladega finished in the cellar.

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STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.
Gadsden	51	38	.573	Anniston	45	45	.500
Newnan	46	44	.511	La Grange	42	48	.466
Opelika	46	45	.505	Talladega	40	50	.333



1, Hunter; 2, Stark; 3, Griffin; 4, Rice; 5, Craven; 6, Lovett; 7, Cole; 8, Howell; 9, Luttrell; 10, Fisher; 11, Hawkins; 12, Robinson; 13, Rohe, Mgr.; 14, Britt, Mascot.

NEWNAN TEAM—GEORGIA-ALABAMA LEAGUE.



1, M. R. Meadows, Pres.; 2, Schwartz; 3, Ery; 4, Hawkins; 5, Chambers; 6, Allen; 7, Hardage; 8, V. A. Meadows, Sec.; 9, Bone; 10, Blackwell; 11, Ragsdale, Mgr.; 12, Spitznagle; 13, Cantely; 14, F. Yarbrough, Jr., Mascot.

OPELIKA TEAM—GEORGIA-ALABAMA LEAGUE.



1, Boyd; 2, Camp; 3, Richards; 4, Powers; 5, Hoch; 6, Glass; 7, McCraney; 8, Reese, Mgr.; 9, Whitfield; 10, B. Bruner, Mascot; 11, Roberts; 12, McEldery, Sec.; 13, C. L. Bruner, Pres. Mason, Photo.

TALLADEGA TEAM—GEORGIA-ALABAMA LEAGUE.

Central Association

Ottumwa, a member of this association, holds the honor of having won the championship five times. The first two pennant victories were in 1904 and 1905. The next three were in 1911, 1912 and 1913. The fact which makes this record peculiar is that it corresponds exactly with the history of the New York National League club. The Giants won the championship in 1904 and 1905 and also in 1911, 1912 and 1913.

Ottumwa struck its championship stride about Decoration Day and from that time until the season was over early in September was practically at the top of the race. A remarkable reversal from the championship form of 1912 was the fact that Muscatine, which finished last that year, had been so greatly strengthened that in 1913 it was a very close second to Ottumwa. On the other hand, Kewanee, which had been the most bitter rival of the champions in 1912, could only finish tied for sixth in 1913. The tie was with Cedar Rapids.

Hannibal and Galesburg had done so poorly the year before that reorganization of the league was deemed necessary and Cedar Rapids and Waterloo took the vacancies. Neither of the newcomers made much of an improvement on the old members, as Cedar Rapids only finished sixth and Waterloo last. It was not a particularly exciting race, although one which was fairly successful to the club owners. There was so much of the time that many of the clubs were toward the bottom of the circuit that it took interest away from the common fight.

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STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.
Ottumwa	72	54	.571	Burlington	63	66	.489
Muscatine	68	54	.557	Kewanee	59	65	.476
Monmouth	64	62	.508	Cedar Rapids	59	65	.476
Keokuk	62	63	.496	Waterloo	53	71	.427

CHAMPIONSHIP WINNERS IN PREVIOUS YEARS.

1904—Ottumwa	.657	1909—Burlington	.620
1905—Ottumwa	.613	1910—Quincy	.638
1906—Burlington	.681	1911—Ottumwa	.680
1907—Waterloo	.637	1912—Ottumwa	.613
1908—Waterloo	.704		

Pacific Coast League—Twelve Venice batsmen struck out off James of Portland, September 17.

Illinois-Missouri League—Players making double plays unassisted: Kelley, Spicer, Troy, Suttler, Fleming.

American Association—Burns of Minneapolis shut out the St. Paul batsmen with only one hit, May 29.

New York State League—Albany had fifteen men left on bases in its successful game against Syracuse, 4—3, August 5.

Northwestern League—Stanley of Portland and Kantlehner of Victoria, each struck out ten batsmen in a game on June 4.

South Atlantic League—Pitcher Robertson of Savannah won seventeen successive victories before being defeated by the Albany team, July 15.



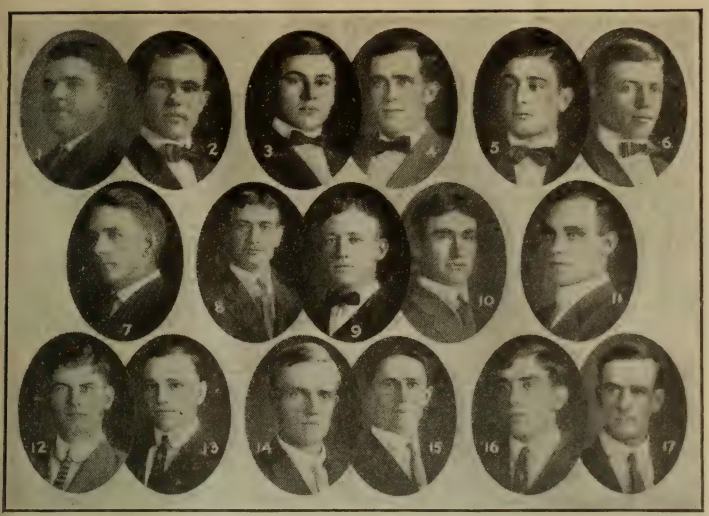
1, Egan, Mgr.; 2, Kline; 3, House; 4, Burns; 5, Kensel; 6, Wall; 7, Wise; 8, Link; 9, Gregory; 10, Lorenzen; 11, Dunn; 12, Grimes.

OTTUMWA TEAM—CHAMPIONS CENTRAL ASSOCIATION.



1, Bromley; 2, Groundkeeper; 3, Wahl; 4, Patrick; 5, Kline; 6, Hilly; 7, McGaffigan; 8, Miller; 9, Manush, Mgr.; 10, Jenkins; 11, Whittaker; 12, Seneff; 13, Wolverton; 14, Jack.

KEOKUK TEAM—CENTRAL ASSOCIATION.



1, Rohn, Mgr.; 2, Rolleg; 3, Hale; 4, Harmon; 5, LaSalle; 6, Foreman; 7, McNeil; 8, Ellis; 9, Lowther; 10, Rumler; 11, McGlade; 12, Warden; 13, Humes; 14, Jacobs; 15, Willis; 16, Sapp; 17, Miller. Everett, Photo.

BURLINGTON TEAM—CENTRAL ASSOCIATION.



1, Beard; 2, House; 3, Andreen; 4, Haley; 5, Johnson; 6, Hubbartt; 7, Calhoun; 8, Wilde; 9, Harvey; 10, Sullivan; 11, Taylor; 12, Richards, Mgr.; 13, Drohan.

KEWANEE TEAM—CENTRAL ASSOCIATION.

Nebraska State League

The league undertook to begin with the same clubs that had made up its circuit in 1912. On July 21 it became evident that Seward was too weak for the circuit and the franchise of that club was transferred to Beatrice. This latter town remained in the circuit until the race was over, but it never was a very prominent factor in the contest for the championship.

While it was the good finish made by Kearney that won the championship for that team, it was the fine showing made by Superior in June and July that helped to make interest in the race. Through June Superior was practically in the lead all of the time, with Kearney fighting to take it away. In the middle of July Kearney at last became too strong for its rival and assumed the lead which



1, Woodruff; 2, Plympton; 3, Mapels; 4, Wright; 5, Herriott; 6, Patrick; 7, Gray; 8, Erixson; 9, Singleton; 10, Lotz; 11, Berte, Mgr.; 12, Synek; 13, Schueren; 14, Acock. Baker Photo.

KEARNEY TEAM—CHAMPIONS NEBRASKA STATE LEAGUE.

it never was to lose again. The three clubs that finished last in the race were factors in it only at intervals.

STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.
Kearney	67	45	.598	Superior	54	58	.482
Hastings	64	48	.571	Columbus	54	58	.482
York	57	55	.509	Beatrice	52	60	.464
Fremont	56	56	.500	Grand Island	44	68	.393

CHAMPIONSHIP WINNERS IN PREVIOUS YEARS.

1910—Fremont	.594	1912 { Hastings	.595
1911—Superior	.636	} Fremont	.595



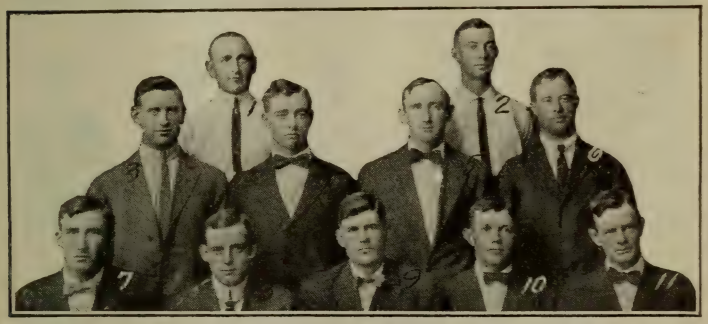
1, Turpin; 2, Neff; 3, Welch, Mgr.; 4, Hinckley; 5, Routt; 6, Getchell; 7, Stange; 8, Henry; 9, Wallace; 10, Reis; 11, Wetzel.

FREMONT TEAM—NEBRASKA STATE LEAGUE.



1, Miller; 2, Manda; 3, Schied; 4, Vance; 5, Brown; 6, Thiessing; 7, Bockewitz, Mgr.; 8, Gray; 9, Minert; 10, Landreth; 11, Obst; 12, Clemens.

SUPERIOR TEAM—NEBRASKA STATE LEAGUE.



1, Rushenberg; 2, Schoonover, Mgr.; 3, Artley; 4, Franklyn; 5, Farley; 6, Brown; 7, Poteet; 8, Ward; 9, Roberts; 10, Downey; 11, Smith.

GRAND ISLAND TEAM—NEBRASKA STATE LEAGUE.

Leschinsky, Photo.



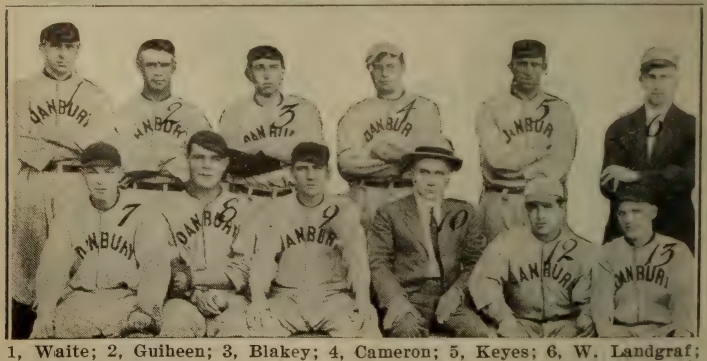
1, Villa; 2, Mendieta; 3, Walsh; 4, Calvo; 5, Luque; 6, Padron; 7, Ramos; 8, Arodon; 9, Viola; 10, Henriques; 11, Gonzales.

LONG BRANCH TEAM—CHAMPIONS NEW YORK AND NEW JERSEY LEAGUE.



1, Harnisch; 2, Bernesser; 3, Scull; 4, Walsh; 5, Mosbier; 6, Eley; 7, Tauman; 8, Tulley; 9, R. M. Cox, Pres. N. Y. and N. J. League; 10, Waterman, Capt.; 11, McCallan; 12, O'Rourke; 13, McGrath; 14, N. D. Mills, Pres.

MIDDLETOWN TEAM—NEW YORK AND NEW JERSEY LEAGUE.



1, Waite; 2, Guiheen; 3, Blakey; 4, Cameron; 5, Keyes; 6, W. Landgraf; 7, Baxter; 8, Fletcher; 9, Bohannan, Capt.; 10, E. C. Landgraf, Mgr.; 12. Corbett; 13, Ruller. Baisley, Photo.

DANBURY TEAM—NEW YORK AND NEW JERSEY LEAGUE.

New York and New Jersey League

Much prominence was attained by the New York and New Jersey League in its first year of existence. Organized mainly through the efforts of Mayor Rosslyn M. Cox, of Middletown, N. Y., ex-Mayor John K. Sague of Poughkeepsie and William H. Pfau, of New York, the aid of prominent sportsmen and city officials in all cities was enlisted and after a few preliminary organization meetings the circuit was completed with Poughkeepsie, Newburgh, Middletown and Kingston in New York State; Danbury, Conn., and Long Branch, N. J., a six-club league.

Early in June Long Branch assumed the lead and was never headed, finishing nineteen games ahead of its nearest rival.

The battle for second place was interesting and until the last week in August any one of the other five teams had a chance to finish second. After holding up well Middletown fell down towards the end and finished fourth. Poughkeepsie and Kingston raced on even terms for second place until the very last day of the season, Poughkeepsie winning the place by a fraction of a point.



1. John Cuneo; 2. Mayor Wilbur of Poughkeepsie; 3. Fred Taylor; 4. Ernest C. Landgraf; 5. Archie Marshall; 6. John Lawlor; 7. N. D. Mills; 8. Otto Deisseroth; 9. Mayor Cox of Middletown; 10. William H. Pfau, Secretary; 11. James Kerr.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS NEW YORK AND NEW JERSEY LEAGUE.

The active field managers of the various clubs were: Long Branch, Dick Henriquez; Poughkeepsie, Eugene Ressique and William McCabe; Kingston, Walter Bennett; Middletown, William Waterman; Danbury, Patrick Bohannan; Newburgh, Archie Marshall.

At the annual meeting of the league in December it was decided to expand to an eight-club league. Dick Cogan of Paterson was awarded a franchise for the seventh city, while application from Perth Amboy and South Norwalk were referred to a committee. Early in January the franchise for the eighth city was awarded to Max Gibian and William Pfau for Perth Amboy.

Rosslyn M. Cox was re-elected president and treasurer for 1914, Dr. Charles Henriquez, vice-president, and William Pfau, secretary.

STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	Tied.	PC.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	Tied.	PC.
Long Branch....	65	29	1	.691	Middletown	42	51	2	.452
Poughkeepsie ...	48	49	1	.49484	Danbury	43	55	1	.439
Kingston	45	46	..	.49450	Newburgh	41	54	1	.432

Empire State League

Membership in this league is composed of clubs in the southeastern part of the United States. It played a double season, the winner of the first season being Valdosta, with a percentage of .681, and the winner of the second season being Thomasville, with a percentage of .653. The post-season series, consisting of six games and modeled upon a world's series, was won by Thomasville, with four victories.

Cities of the league are located not far apart and there is sufficient local rivalry to make the race in the organization interesting. In the second half of the season Cordele was not a competitor. That appeared to have no material effect upon the race. The league was sufficiently successful to induce its organizers to predict that they could make it a steady venture and one which would give unlimited interest in Base Ball patrons in its section indefinitely.

STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF FIRST SEASON.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.
Valdosta	32	15	.681	Americus	21	28	.429
Cordele	29	21	.586	Waycross	19	27	.413
Thomasville	25	23	.521	Brunswick	19	31	.380

STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SECOND SEASON.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.
Thomasville	32	17	.653	Americus	24	26	.480
Valdosta	26	25	510	Brunswick	23	26	.469
Waycross	24	25	.490				

CHAMPIONSHIP SERIES.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.
Thomasville	4	2	.667	Valdosta	2	4	.333



1, Cheney; 2, Roth; 3, Parker, Jr.; 4, Barnett; 5, Champlain; 6, Day; 7, Wilkes; 8, Dudley; 9, Davenport; 10, Murch; 11, Murphy; 12, Wagnon. Moller, Photo.

THOMASVILLE TEAM—CHAMPIONS EMPIRE STATE LEAGUE.

Northern League

As much excitement was gleaned by the followers of this flourishing little league as was had by any organization which played Base Ball in 1913.

Superior held a steady course throughout the year. Yet, in spite of the steadiness of the work of the players, Superior did not win the championship. There were many who were disappointed because the team failed to do so and there appeared to be an impression that the loss of Schauer, who was transferred to the New York National League club, had much to do with the tumble of the team after it had been playing good ball.

Winona won the championship of the league. For a while in the early part of the race the Winona club was not exactly an also ran, but it did not make much headway. It hung around the bottom of the league and the fans of Winona had little faith that the team would finish in the first division. Superior had won fourteen straight games in an exciting part of the year, which made it appear that such a career would win the championship of the league, and Superior then was forced to play with the Winona club. This series proved to be one of the most important which was played by any



1, Murphy; 2, Snow; 3, A. Davis, Mgr.; 4, Collins; 5, Ewaldt; 6, Toraason; 7, Bell; 8, Baxter; 9, Meyer; 10, Foutch; 11, Croake; 12, Connell; 13, Meyers. Bauer, Photo.

WINONA (MINN.) TEAM—CHAMPIONS NORTHERN LEAGUE.

club in the league throughout the season and when Superior lost three straight games the hearts of the team seemed to have become despondent and the players never sailed into the fight with the same zest and vim which they had displayed prior to that period.

Winnipeg was a good finisher in the organization, another point showing the progress which is being made in Canada in the American game, and it is expected that the team will do even better in Base Ball races to come.

STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

Club.	Win.	Sup.	Wpg.	Dul.	Minn.	G.F.	LaC.	Vir.	Won.	Lost.	PC.
Winona	..	9	8	12	12	12	16	14	83	38	.686
Superior	7	..	8	10	14	10	13	10	72	42	.632
Winnipeg	9	7	..	10	10	8	11	14	69	53	.566
Duluth	6	7	11	..	10	12	5	10	65	54	.546
Minneapolis	6	5	8	10	..	12	9	15	65	59	.524
Grand Forks	4	5	10	4	6	..	9	16	54	67	.446
La Crosse	3	5	7	5	4	8	..	8	40	78	.339
Virginia	3	4	1	3	3	5	11	..	30	87	.256



1, Ford; 2, Persch; 3, Cullis; 4, Monahan; 5, McAuley; 6, Benrud; 7, Withers; 8, Schauer; 9, Curtis, Mgr.; 10, W. J. Sommer, Pres.; 11, Dahlgren; 12, Dunn; 13, Shicken; 14, Bell; 15, Glass. Greenfield, Photo.

SUPERIOR TEAM—NORTHERN LEAGUE.



1, Clothier; 2, Corbett; 3, Moe; 4, Zabel; 5, Jones, Mgr.; 6, Raftery; 7, Freer; 8, Ronan; 9, Kirkham; 10, Nelson; 11, Kurke; 12, Bachant; 13, Wilkes; 14, Jones; 15, Boly; 16, Ryan; 17, Lawson, Bus. Mgr.

WINNIPEG TEAM—NORTHERN LEAGUE.



1, Fishel; 2, Wood; 3, McGraw; 4, Johnson; 5, Smith; 6, Sweeley; 7, Blancke; 8, Rhodes; 9, Brackett; 10, Miller; 11, O'Brien; 12, Meinice; 13, Schreiber; 14, Monahan. Bank Bros., Photo.

Western Canada League

Base Ball has established itself so firmly in Western Canada, north of our middle western states, that there is little doubt as to its permanent success.

The first half of the season of 1913 was won by Saskatoon. The team was either in first or second place all during that half. Medicine Hat finished fourth. In the second half of the season Moose Jaw, which had finished second in the first half, never was out of first place, while Medicine Hat, fourth in the first half, never was out of second place in the second half. The results of playing seasons divided in two were just as marked as they usually are. Whether Saskatoon could have maintained the pace which would have won the championship had the race been straightaway is a question which puzzled all the Canadian critics. The excellent endurance which was shown by Moose Jaw and Medicine Hat in the second half perhaps was the culmination of the building up of a team which makes a straightaway race in all leagues so enjoyable. In other words, had there not been a second half these teams might have finished first and second had they gone straight through the season without being considered in two different percentage columns.



1, Steele; 2, Johnston; 3, Northrup; 4, Gavin; 5, Rossback; 6, Norton; 7, Concannon; 8, Stadille; 9, Seaton; 10, L. Clark, Pres.; 11, F. Weed, Mgr.; 12, C. T. Dolan, Sec'y-Treas.; 13, O'Day; 14, Moore; 15, Fortier; 16, Plaxton, Mascot.

MOOSE JAW TEAM—WESTERN CANADA LEAGUE.

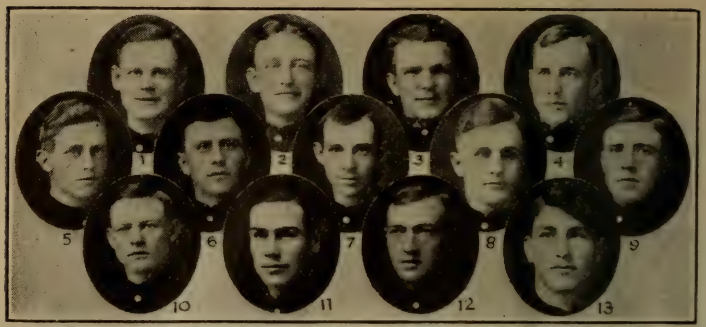
Winner Second Season.

CLUB STANDING.

Club.	First Half. Won.	Lost.	PC.	Club.	Second Half. Won.	Lost.	PC.
Saskatoon	32	11	.744	Moose Jaw	40	16	.714
Moose Jaw	28	19	.596	Medicine Hat	35	22	.614
Calgary	24	20	.545	Saskatoon	31	26	.544
Medicine Hat	24	24	.500	Edmonton	26	31	.456
Edmonton	13	26	.333	Calgary	27	36	.429
Regina	13	34	.277	Regina	16	44	.267

CHAMPIONSHIP WINNERS IN PREVIOUS YEARS.

1907—Medicine Hat	.644	1911—Moose Jaw	.735
1908—No contest.		1912 Red Deer, first half	.585
1909—Medicine Hat	.673	1912 Calgary, second half	.756
1910 Calgary, first half	.698	1912 Calgary, post-season	.667
1910 Edmonton, second half	.707		



1, Bliss; 2, Dunn; 3, Ladd; 4, Giddings; 5, Gillis; 6, Godfrey; 7, Levy; 8, Harris; 9, Hewer; 10, Morse; 11, Brown; 12, Lind; 13, Schneider.

MEDICINE HAT TEAM—WESTERN CANADA LEAGUE.

Royal Studio, Photo.



1, Dellar; 2, Beiersdorfer; 3, Whisman; 4, Dudley; 5, Redmond, Mgr.; 6, Ruell; 7, Clayton; 8, Povey; 9, O'Brien; 10, Spencer; 11, Horner, Sec.; 12, Moran; 13, Hinrichs.

Byron-May Co., Photo.

EDMONTON TEAM—WESTERN CANADA LEAGUE.



1, Reese; 2, Wainright; 3, Roche; 4, Frink; 5, Meyers; 6, Hollis; 7, O'Brien; 8, Rothfuss; 9, Vivian; 10, Streib; 11, Flanagan; 12, Piper.

CALGARY TEAM—WESTERN CANADA LEAGUE.

Canadian League

Two clubs shared a great deal of the fight in this organization throughout the season. These were Ottawa and London. The former won the championship for the second year in succession. The league, as a whole, was profitable. There were clubs which did not do much more than break even, but the game progressed in Canada and is continuing to progress and to take hold of the Canadian idea of outdoor sport with such vigor and firmness that there is little doubt that international Base Ball between Canadian-born ball players and ball players born in the United States ultimately will become one of the fixtures of autumn competition exactly as the world's series has become a fixture of the competitions of the major leagues. It may develop some day that the winners of the so-called world's series in the United States will be asked to challenge the champions of the provinces.

The peculiar factor about the championship race in the Canadian League for 1913 was that although St. Thomas led in the fight for



1, Argur, Bus. Mgr.; 2, Donovan; 3, Dolan; 4, Kane; 5, Renfer; 6, Kubat; 7, Gorman, Sec'y; 8, Robertson; 9, Rogers; 10, Shaughnessy, Mgr.; 11, Lage; 12, Powers; 13, Corrigan, Mascot; 14, Smejkal; 15, Crowder; 16, Bullock; 17, Coffey, Mascot. Pottaway, Photo.

OTTAWA TEAM—CHAMPIONS CANADIAN LEAGUE.

much of the year, the real struggle, as has been told, was between Ottawa and London. Whenever these clubs met one or the other would usually succeed in dropping its opponent, but both were in the main successful against St. Thomas, and the latter team was quite successful against the other clubs in the league.

In 1912 the Brantford team was runner-up in the organization, but in 1913 the club went back very badly and finished last in the race. There were reasons for it, and some of them were due to the fact that accidents to good players hurt Brantford. That is one factor for hard luck which cannot be overcome by any club no matter how valiantly it tries.

Hamilton started out bravely, but as the season waned dropped back and finally finished in sixth place. There was much interest in the club in Hamilton until it proved unequal to the task of defeating its opponents in the final days of the race.

Ottawa only won the championship by eight points, showing con-



1, Beeber; 2, Dunlop; 3, Steiger; 4, Deneau, Mgr.; 5, Cushing, Mascot; 6, Stewart; 7, Heck; 8, Boldt; 9, Neale; 10, Reidy; 11, Smith; 12, Matteson; 13, Linneborn; 14, Bierbauer. Henry, Photo.

LONDON TEAM—CANADIAN LEAGUE.

clusively how hard the teams were fighting for the lead in the organization. St. Thomas, in spite of its early success, dropped back so far toward the finish that it was not within hailing distance of the leaders.

STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.
Ottawa	66	39	.629	Guelph	54	49	.524
London	64	39	.621	Hamilton	52	52	.500
St. Thomas	56	48	.538	Berlin	38	66	.365
Peterboro	55	48	.534	Brantford	30	74	.288

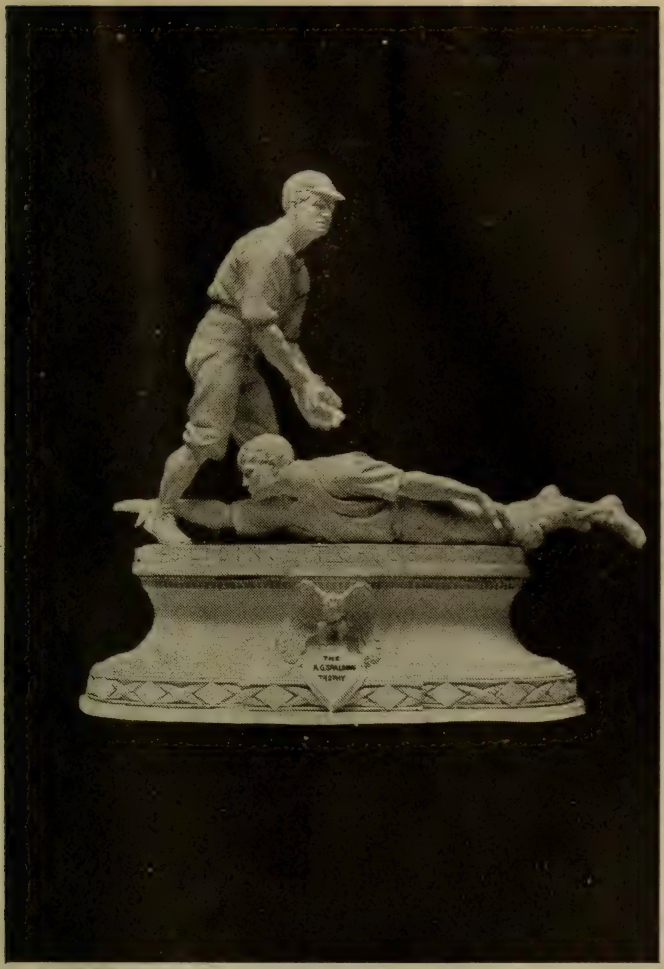
CHAMPIONSHIP WINNERS IN PREVIOUS YEARS.

1911—Berlin..... .637 | 1912—Ottawa..... .643



1, Stark; 2, Wiltse; 3, Nefeau; 4, Fryer; 5, Harris; 6, Cook; 7, Pagel; 8, Behan; 9, Kirley; 10, Dunn; 11, Fitzpatrick; 12, Schaffer; 13, Dorbeck; 14, Wright; 15, Holle, Bus. Mgr.; 16, Dulmage, Scorer; 17, W. A. Mahoney, Pres.

GUELPH TEAM—CANADIAN LEAGUE.



"SLIDING TO SECOND."

Bronze Trophy presented by Mr. A. G. Spalding in 1908 to the Public Schools Athletic League of Greater New York, to be competed for annually by the High Schools in that organization. The first winner was Commercial High School, Manhattan, 1908; Morris High School won it in 1909; Commercial High School, Brooklyn, in 1910; Newtown High School, Queens, 1911, and Erasmus High School, Brooklyn, in 1912. There was no contest for the Greater New York High Schools championship in 1913. The Academic Athletic League of California also competes for a similar trophy. Modesto High School won it in 1913.



1, Sanginetti; 2, Rocco; 3, Fuhr; 4, Vanacore; 5, Fingerhut; 6, Lingo; 7, Mr. Cohen, Coach; 8, Mr. McGuire, Princ.; 9, Rozansky; 10, Dipierro; 11, Ryan; 12, Scotillo; 13, Maher.

Gardner, Photo.

BASE BALL TEAM, PUBLIC SCHOOL NO. 83, MANHATTAN.

Winners of A. G. Spalding "Play Ball" Championship Trophy, 1913.

Greater New York Elementary Schools' Base Ball Tournament

The ninth annual elementary schools' Base Ball tournament of the Public Schools Athletic League of Greater New York for the A. G. Spalding "Play Ball" Trophy, emblematic of the elementary schools championship of Greater New York, opened April 14, 1913, with an entry of sixty-four teams. Approximately 750 boys started training under their teachers in charge for the games to be played in the coming series.

The district tournaments were finished by May 16 and the borough chairmen called meetings of the teachers in charge of the championship teams. These tournaments took up much time and there was little time left for the interborough series of games. It was necessary to draw up an elimination series for the interborough matches and through a tie game between the first two teams that played the schedule was delayed still more. The committee rearranged the schedule and the final games were played during the last week of school. Because of a prearranged game for the Long Island championship, between Queens and Brooklyn, it was necessary to postpone the last final game from Friday to Saturday morning, the day after schools closed. This final game resulted in a victory for Public School 83, Manhattan.

DISTRICT ATHLETIC LEAGUE WINNERS.

Manhattan—D.A.L. 2, Public School 64; D.A.L. 3, Public School 166; D.A.L. 6, Public School 5; D.A.L. 9, Public School 77; D.A.L. 12, Public School 62; D.A.L. 25, Public School 83.
Bronx—D.A.L. 10, Public School 25; D.A.L. 23, Public School 42.
Brooklyn—D.A.L. 1, Public School 70; D.A.L. 5, Public School 43; D.A.L. 8, Public School 152; D.A.L. 11, Public School 9; D.A.L. 15, Public School 144; D.A.L. 17, Public School 10; D.A.L. 24, Public School 19.
Queens—D.A.L. 16, Public School 71; D.A.L. 19, Public School 27; D.A.L. 20, Public School 58; D.A.L. 22, Public School 92.
Richmond—D.A.L. 4, Public School 17.

BOROUGH WINNERS.

Manhattan	Public School 83	Queens	Public School 58
Bronx	Public School 42	Richmond	Public School 17
Brooklyn	Public School 152		

CITY CHAMPION.

Public School 83, Manhattan.

Winners in previous years of the A. G. Spalding "Play Ball" Trophy, which is a perpetual one, were as follows:

P.S. 46, Manhattan, June, 1905.	P.S. 28, Bronx, June, 1909.
P.S. 10, Brooklyn, June, 1906.	P.S. 28, Bronx, June, 1910.
P.S. 10, Brooklyn, June, 1907.	P.S. 152, Brooklyn, June, 1911.
P.S. 9, Brooklyn, June, 1908.	P.S. 77, Brooklyn, June, 1912.

Bronx Borough Base Ball Championship—Presented by Mr. A. G. Spalding. Perpetual trophy. Won by:

P.S. 28, Bronx, June, 1906.	P.S. 28, Bronx, May, 1910.
P.S. 5, Bronx, June, 1907.	P.S. 6, Bronx, May, 1911.
P.S. 42, Bronx, June, 1908.	P.S. 12, Bronx, June, 1912.
P.S. 28, Bronx, June, 1909.	P.S. 42, Bronx, June, 1913.

Richmond Borough Base Ball Championship—Presented by Mr. A. G. Spalding. Perpetual trophy. Won by:

P.S. 14, Richmond, June, 1906.	P.S. 12, Richmond, May, 1910.
P.S. 14, Richmond, June, 1907.	P.S. 18, Richmond, May, 1911.
P.S. 19, Richmond, June, 1908.	P.S. 12, Richmond, 1912.
P.S. 17, Richmond, 1909.	P.S. 14, Richmond, 1913.



'PLAY BALL."

The A. G. Spalding Bronze Championship Trophy for Public Schools Athletic Leagues.

The above group is executed in bronze, the figures being 18 inches high, and was presented to the Public Schools Athletic League of Greater New York by Mr. A. G. Spalding as a perpetual trophy for annual competition between the elementary schools of Greater New York, the winning school to have custody of the statuette for one year. In the first competition, held in 1905, 103 schools were entered, the winner being Public School 46, Manhattan; Public School 10, Brooklyn, won in 1906 and again in 1907; Public School 9 of Brooklyn won it in 1908; Public School 28, Borough of the Bronx, in 1909 and 1910; Public School 152, Brooklyn, in 1911; Public School 77, Brooklyn, in 1912, and Public School 83, Manhattan, in 1913. The offer was subsequently extended, by request, to other large cities where regularly organized Public Schools Athletic Leagues exist. San Francisco holds a contest yearly, Bay View School being winner in 1913; in New Orleans, Crossman School won the trophy last year.



1, Holtham; 2, Tolmage; 3, Young; 4, Vaccaro; 5, Toomes; 6, Johnston; 7, Bell; 8, Correll; 9, Pike; 10, Turner, Mgr.; 11, Ring.

MODESTO HIGH SCHOOL.

Champions Academic Athletic League of California and winners of A. G. Spalding Championship Trophy, "Sliding to Second."



1, Middleton; 2, Krider; 3, Rezza; 4, Leaveau; 5, Marchauer; 6, Ladato; 7, Gaudet; 8, Muller; 9, Virgets; 10, Kallenbung, Mascot.

A. D. CROSSMAN SCHOOL, NEW ORLEANS, LA.,

Winners of A. G. Spalding "Play Ball" Championship Trophy in the New Orleans Public Schools Athletic League, 1913.



1, Erickson; 2, Mooney, Mgr.; 3, Zanetti; 4, Raye; 5, O'Day; 6. Maccagno, Capt.; 7, O'Doul; 8, Kalen; 9, Todd; 10, Messina, Mascot; 12, Burns.

BAY VIEW SCHOOL, SAN FRANCISCO.
Unlimited class champions, 1913; winners A. G. Spalding Championship Trophy, "Play Ball."



1, Hill; 2, Chiles; 3, Wohlt; 4, Jones; 5, W. Horton; 6, D. Horton; 7, Kotch; 8, Morgan; 9, Ammone; 10, Norwood; 11, Lehan.

LAMAR SCHOOL, HOUSTON, TEXAS,
Winners of A. G. Spalding Championship Chain Trophy Plaque in the Houston Public Schools Athletic League, 1913. J. K. Staples, Director of Physical Education.



THE A. G. SPALDING CHAMPIONSHIP "CHAIN" TROPHY PLAQUE.
Donated by Mr. A. G. Spalding for competition between schools in regularly organized Public Schools Athletic Leagues where a small number of teams compete. Trophies were awarded to the winners in Oshkosh, Wis. (Washington School); Houston, Tex. (Lamar School); San Diego, Cal. (Logan Heights School); Hartford, Conn. (Northwest School); and Racine, Wis.



1, Clark; 2, Hill; 3, Moore; 4, Shields; 5, Newport; 6, Dutton; 7, Clayton; 8, Swallow; 9, Warner; 10, Coulthurst; 11, Devine. Fitch, Photo.

LOGAN HEIGHTS GRAMMAR SCHOOL, SAN DIEGO, CAL.
Winners A. G. Spalding Championship Trophy Plaque, 1913.



HON. CABOT WARD,

President of the Park Board of New York City and Commissioner of Parks, Boroughs of Manhattan and Richmond.

Hon. Cabot Ward, President of the Park Board of New York City and Commissioner of Parks, Boroughs of Manhattan and Richmond, was born in New York City on March 17, 1876. He was educated in the public schools, graduated from Harvard University in 1898 with the degree of A. B., subsequently graduated from the Harvard Law School, and was admitted to the New York Bar in 1902. Commissioner Ward's first public appointment was as Auditor General of Porto Rico in 1905. He was afterward elected a member of the upper house of the Porto Rico Legislature. President Taft appointed Mr. Ward Secretary of State of Porto Rico during 1908, and he was subsequently elected President of the Senate of Porto Rico. He became chairman of the Public Service Commission of Porto Rico, was a member of the board of trustees of the University of Porto Rico, and became acting Governor of Porto Rico in 1909. He was a Delegate to the fourth Pan-American Congress, held in Buenos Aires in 1910, and as such took part in the preparation and ratification of international arbitration treaties, patent and trade mark laws, international sanitary agreements, etc. In 1911 he was appointed a member of the United States Commission to Chile. He was appointed on January 1, 1914, as President of the Park Board of New York City and Commissioner of Parks for the Boroughs of Manhattan and Richmond by the Hon. John Purroy Mitchel, Mayor.

What One Park Department Has Accomplished

As President of the American Sports Publishing Company, publishers of Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide, the following report of the Base Ball activities of the Interpark Playground Base Ball League, under supervision of the Park Department of the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, has been called to the writer's attention. Having been connected with the playground work of the city of New York since the first playground was established, he is in a position to appreciate the showing made by the Department of Parks in connection with this remarkable tournament. It belongs in the Guide, not only as a matter of Base Ball record, but as an incentive to all interested in this work throughout the United States.

This record cannot be passed over lightly. When one considers the congested condition of the Borough of Manhattan, where boys have practically no opportunity to play Base Ball, it clearly shows that Base Ball is still the National Game, and the game for the youngsters in New York, as well as any other city in the Union where they are given an opportunity to swing a bat or throw a ball.

And it must be remembered that this report covers only a section of the Base Ball activities of the Park Department—one regularly organized and scheduled association. Hundreds of games are played weekly by independent teams, and all with absolutely no disorder or police supervision.

It must be further understood that this playing of Base Ball is only an incidental part of the work being done in each and every playground on Manhattan Island. Every other variety of play has its share. There are children's games, track and field athletics, lawn tennis, basket ball, soccer foot ball, and, as a matter of fact, there is hardly a known sport that is not conducted on a large scale in its proper season.

JAMES E. SULLIVAN.

INTERPARK PLAYGROUND BASE BALL LEAGUE TOURNAMENT.

By William J. Lee,

Supervisor of Recreation, Department of Parks; Director of Athletics; Secretary-Treasurer Interpark Playground Athletic Association.

The problem of handling the tournament of the playground boys of New York City is a gigantic one. Twelve thousand boys entered in the Interpark Playground Base Ball League, twelve boys to a team, which made a total of 1,000 teams. A series of elimination games was held in each playground during the vacation period to establish the championship of each playground in the Midget, Junior and Senior classes (85 lb., 105 lb. and 125 lb. divisions). The Bureau of Recreation furnished the bats and balls and the boys were taught the fine points of the game under trained supervision and instruction by the instructors on the playgrounds.

Then a home-and-home series in all the playgrounds began in which the boys of every race and creed under the sun played the National Game. It is estimated that one million spectators, approximately, witnessed the various games of the boys of the forty park playgrounds. The age limit was held down to seventeen years, in order that the Bureau would reach the boy and turn his surplus energy into the active and healthful game of Base Ball.

This tournament affords the boys of the playgrounds a chance to meet the boys of the various sections of the city. In the visiting games the boys are always accompanied by one of the instructors of the grounds and the umpires are selected from among the friends



Sunday afternoon at Chelsea Park Playground Ball Field, Twenty-seventh Street and Tenth Avenue, New York City. (In the circle)—William J. Lee, Supervisor of Recreation and Director of Athletics, Department of Parks, New York City; Secretary-Treasurer Interpark Playground Athletic Association.

of the home and visiting teams. As many as 500 boys have accompanied their favorite teams to other playgrounds throughout the city to root for their champions, and in no instance was the police called upon to squelch any disorder. While the games often reached fever heat to the breaking point, the wiser heads of the instructors in charge always prevailed and the boys usually resumed the game in a friendly manner.

There are many valuable stories of human interest that could be told here if space afforded, but there is one that is worth telling, and that is of the boys of the West Fifty-ninth Street Park Playground, who have twice won the Midget championship (85 lbs.) of Greater New York, without even the incentive of a Base Ball uniform, which shows that it is the spirit of the game itself that inspires the boy, and the Giants need not worry, their ranks will be filled in another day by the boys of New York's Park Playgrounds.

The final championship games were held at Jasper Oval on September 7, 1913, before 10,000 spectators. West Fifty-ninth Street won the Midget (85 lb.) championship, against Hamilton Fish; Chelsea the Junior (105 lb.) championship, against Hamilton Fish, and Reservoir the Senior (125 lb.) championship, against Columbus. The Reservoir boys thus repeated their victory of 1912.

The Bureau of Recreation is indebted to the kindness of Olympic Commissioner James E. Sullivan, Secretary of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States, and A. G. Spalding & Bros. for the donation of gold, silver and bronze medals which were presented to the boys, for they proved a great incentive for our games. Former Park Commissioner Stover and Mr. Sullivan were among the pioneers of the playground movement of New York to provide Base Ball grounds for the boys of this city, and their foresightedness is now reaping its full reward. The department was strongly backed in this movement by the sympathetic and always wise counsel of the late Mayor, Hon. William J. Gaynor. He was the boys' real friend, indeed; he knew their wants; he sympathized with them in their troubles and he did the things that boys could understand.

The physiological advantage of Base Ball is remarkable in many degrees when the facts are noted that the boys of every race and creed are anxious to compete in the National Game. There is no form of recreation that brings out the development of mind, quickness of eye and alertness of the body like Base Ball; in a word, it teaches the boys the power of organization and system of concentration; in fact, it is the "melting-pot" game of the modern city.

The detailed results of the great tournament of the Interpark Playground Base Ball championships, 1913, conducted under the auspices of the Bureau of Recreation, are as follows:

Field Staff—Messrs. John J. Downing, James J. Ginnerty, Emanuel Schwartz, James E. Walsh, Samuel Liebgold, Edward J. Flynn.

Elimination games in all playgrounds—85 lb., 100 lb. and 125 lb. divisions; 1,000 teams entered; 12,000 boys, 12 boys to a team. Medals by A. G. Spalding & Bros.

Elimination games opened on June 15 and closed on July 15, 1913. The champions of the elimination tournament in each weight were selected to play in the interpark games, the playgrounds being divided into three sections, according to their location, as follows:

Northern Section—Chelsea, Jasper Oval, DeWitt Clinton, Reservoir, West Fifty-ninth Street, Bennett Field.

Central Section—St. Gabriel's, Thomas Jefferson, Queensboro, Yorkville, Riverside.

Southern Section—Cherry and Market, Seward, Corlears Hook, Hamilton Fish, Columbus, Tompkins Square.

The following is a schedule of the games played in the interpark tournament, with the scores and results in each division:

85 LB. CLASS.

(Home team score given last.)

Northern Section—July 21—Chelsea 9, Jasper Oval 0. July 22—West Fifty-ninth Street 9, DeWitt Clinton 5. July 23—Bennett Field 1, Reservoir 13. July 24—Jasper Oval 2, West Fifty-ninth Street 10. July 25—DeWitt Clinton 4, Bennett Field 5. July 28—Reservoir 4, Chelsea 6. July 29—Bennett Field 2, Jasper Oval 16. July 30—Chelsea 0, West Fifty-ninth Street 1. July 31—Reservoir 10, DeWitt Clinton 8. August 1—West Fifty-ninth Street 4, Bennett Field 1. August 4—Jasper Oval 1, Reservoir 2. August 5—DeWitt Clinton 2, Chelsea 6. August 6—Jasper Oval 17, DeWitt Clinton 18. August 7—Chelsea 11, Bennett Field 0. August 8—West Fifty-ninth Street 1, Reservoir 4. August 11—Jasper Oval 9, Chelsea 0. August 12—DeWitt Clinton 0, West Fifty-ninth Street 3. August 13—Reservoir 4, Bennett Field 0. August 14—West Fifty-ninth Street 17, Jasper Oval 3. August 15—Bennett Field 0, DeWitt Clinton 9. August 18—Chelsea 0, Reservoir 9. August 19—Jasper Oval 3, Bennett Field 2. August 20—West Fifty-ninth Street 9, Chelsea 0. August 21—DeWitt Clinton 2, Reservoir 5. August 22—Bennett Field 2, West Fifty-ninth Street 5. August 25—Reservoir 9, Jasper Oval 0. August 26—Chelsea 6, DeWitt Clinton 1. August 27—DeWitt Clinton 6, Jasper Oval 3. August 28—Bennett Field 1, Chelsea 4. August 29—Reservoir 4, West Fifty-ninth Street 5.



1, Mitchell; 2, Connors; 3, E. Gardner; 4, Steter; 5, Garrett; 6, Daly; 7, Gibi; 8, Wilson; 9, Jelie; 10, F. Gardner, Capt.; 11, Farren.

WEST 59TH STREET PLAYGROUND TEAM—85-LB. CHAMPIONS.

Interpark Playground Base Ball League.

	Won.	Lost.	PC.		Won.	Lost.	PC.
West Fifty-ninth St...	9	1	.900	Jasper Oval.....	3	7	.300
Reservoir Oval.....	8	2	.800	DeWitt Clinton.....	3	7	.300
Chelsea	6	4	.600	Bennett Field.....	1	9	.100

Central Section—July 21—St. Gabriel's 6, Thomas Jefferson 18. July 22—Riverside 7, Queensboro 29. July 24—Thomas Jefferson 0, Riverside 9.

July 25—Yorkville 5, St. Gabriel's 4. July 29—St. Gabriel's 0, Riverside 12. July 30—Yorkville 7, Queensboro 3. August 1—Thomas Jefferson 13, Yorkville 18. August 4—Queensboro 1, St. Gabriel's 6. August 6—Thomas Jefferson 2, Queensboro 22. August 7—Riverside 9, Yorkville 10. August 11—Thomas Jefferson 1, St. Gabriel's 2. August 12—Queensboro 0, Riverside 1. August 14—Riverside 6, Thomas Jefferson 7. August 15—St. Gabriel's 8, Yorkville 9. August 19—Riverside 5, St. Gabriel's 6. August 20—Queensboro 5, Yorkville 7. August 22—Yorkville 5, Thomas Jefferson 4. August 25—St. Gabriel's 8, Queensboro 15. August 27—Queensboro 0, Thomas Jefferson 9. August 28—Yorkville 1, Riverside 9.

	Won.	Lost.	PC.		Won.	Lost.	PC.
Yorkville	7	1	.875	Thomas Jefferson	3	5	.375
Riverside	4	4	.500	Queensboro	3	5	.375
St. Gabriel's	3	5	.375				



1, Kreutz; 2, McEntee; 3, Burke; 4, Walsh; 5, Harkins; 6, McGuinness; 7, Ryan; 8, Hart, Capt.; 9, Wilson; 10, Scott; 11, Carroll.

CHELSEA PARK PLAYGROUND TEAM—105-LB. CHAMPIONS.

Interpark Playground Base Ball League.

Southern Section—July 21—Cherry and Market 1, Seward 7. July 22—Columbus 4, Corlears Hook 10. July 23—Tompkins Square 1, Hamilton Fish 3. July 24—Seward 2, Columbus 4. July 25—Corlears Hook 5, Tompkins Square 0. July 28—Hamilton Fish 10, Cherry and Market 1. July 29—Tompkins Square 4, Seward 9. July 30—Cherry and Market 1, Columbus 9. July 31—Hamilton Fish 6, Corlears Hook 7. August 1—Columbus 0, Tompkins Square 9. August 4—Seward 4, Hamilton Fish 6. August 5—Corlears Hook 6, Cherry and Market 1. August 6—Seward 15, Corlears Hook 10. August 7—Cherry and Market 0, Tompkins Square 6. August 8—Columbus 1, Hamilton Fish 4. August 11—Seward 11, Cherry and Market 3. August 12—Corlears Hook 4, Columbus 3. August 13—Hamilton Fish 1, Tompkins Square 0. August 14—Columbus 1, Seward 6. August 15—Tompkins Square 6, Corlears Hook 10. August 18—Cherry and Market 1, Hamilton Fish 4. August 19—Seward 4, Tompkins Square 1. August 20—Columbus 8, Cherry

and Market 3. August 21—Corlears Hook 1, Hamilton Fish 2. August 22—Tompkins Square 2, Columbus 0. August 25—Hamilton Fish 10, Seward 5. August 26—Cherry and Market 2, Corlears Hook 12. August 27—Corlears Hook 4, Seward 2. August 28—Tompkins Square 5, Cherry and Market 6. August 29—Hamilton Fish 5, Columbus 4.

	Won.	Lost.	PC.		Won.	Lost.	PC.
Hamilton Fish.....	9	1	.900	Columbus	3	7	.300
Corlears Hook.....	8	2	.800	Tompkins Square.....	3	7	.300
Seward	6	4	.600	Cherry and Market.....	1	9	.100

105 LB. CLASS.

Northern Section—July 21—Chelsea 10, Jasper Oval 2. July 22—West Fifty-ninth Street 3, DeWitt Clinton 8. July 23—Bennett Field 0, Reservoir 8. July 24—Jasper Oval 0, West Fifty-ninth Street 1. July 25—DeWitt Clinton 1, Bennett Field 2. July 28—Reservoir 0, Chelsea 12. July 29—Bennett Field 4, Jasper Oval 9. July 30—Chelsea 1, West Fifty-ninth Street 5. July 31—Reservoir 9, DeWitt Clinton 3. August 1—West Fifty-ninth Street 5, Bennett Field 3. August 4—Jasper Oval 3, Reservoir 0. August 5—DeWitt Clinton 10, Chelsea 18. August 6—Jasper Oval 5, DeWitt Clinton 8. August 7—Chelsea 7, Bennett Field 4. August 8—West Fifty-ninth Street 1, Reservoir 4. August 11—Jasper Oval 5, Chelsea 8. August 12—DeWitt Clinton 1, West Fifty-ninth Street 3. August 13—Reservoir 9, Bennett Field 4. August 14—West Fifty-ninth Street 4, Jasper Oval 2. August 15—Bennett Field 0, DeWitt Clinton 9. August 18—Chelsea 9, Reservoir 0. August 19—Jasper Oval 3, Bennett Field 4. August 20—West Fifty-ninth Street 3, Chelsea 5. August 21—DeWitt Clinton 4, Reservoir 6. August 22—Bennett Field 1, West Fifty-ninth Street 7. August 25—Reservoir 1, Jasper Oval 2. August 26—Chelsea 22, DeWitt Clinton 18. August 27—DeWitt



1, Campbell; 2, Simpson; 3, Noonan; 4, Toal; 5, Frankel; 6, Deutsch; 7, Greenbaum; 8, Rasen; 9, Schaefer; 10, Brown; 11, Sulyer; 12, Alf, Capt.; 13, Nathan.

RESERVOIR PLAYGROUND TEAM—125-LB. CHAMPIONS.

Interpark Playground Base Ball League.

Clinton 2, Jasper Oval 3. August 28—Bennett Field 2, Chelsea 7. August 29—Reservoir 0, West Fifty-ninth Street 1.

	Won.	Lost.	PC.		Won.	Lost.	PC.
Chelsea	9	1	.900	Jasper Oval	4	6	.400
West Fifty-ninth St...	7	3	.700	DeWitt Clinton	3	7	.300
Reservoir Oval	5	5	.500	Bennett Field	2	8	.200

Central Section—July 21—St. Gabriel's 0, Thomas Jefferson 9. July 22—Riverside 2, Queensboro 10. July 24—Thomas Jefferson 4, Riverside 1. July 25—Yorkville 8, St. Gabriel's 7. July 29—St. Gabriel's 6, Riverside 9. July 30—Yorkville 4, Queensboro 6. August 1—Thomas Jefferson 9, Yorkville 0. August 4—Queensboro 3, St. Gabriel's 2. August 6—Thomas Jefferson 8, Queensboro 1. August 7—Riverside 3, Yorkville 4. August 11—Thomas Jefferson 8, St. Gabriel's 7. August 12—Queensboro 4, Riverside 1. August 14—Riverside 9, Thomas Jefferson 0. August 15—St. Gabriel's 0, Yorkville 9. August 19—Riverside 0, St. Gabriel's 9. August 20—Queensboro 2, Yorkville 12. August 22—Yorkville 0, Thomas Jefferson 16. August 25—St. Gabriel's 0, Queensboro 9. August 27—Queensboro 1, Thomas Jefferson 2. August 28—Yorkville 0, Riverside 9.

	Won.	Lost.	PC.		Won.	Lost.	PC.
Thomas Jefferson	7	1	.875	Riverside	3	5	.375
Queensboro	5	3	.625	St. Gabriel's	1	7	.125
Yorkville	4	4	.500				

Southern Section—July 21—Cherry and Market 1, Seward 9. July 22—Columbus 0, Corlears Hook 4. July 23—Tompkins Square 1, Hamilton Fish 2. July 24—Seward 10, Columbus 8. July 25—Corlears Hook 8, Tompkins Square 22. July 28—Hamilton Fish 9, Cherry and Market 0. July 29—Tompkins Square 1, Seward 6. July 30—Cherry and Market 1, Columbus 2. July 31—Hamilton Fish 10, Corlears Hook 7. August 1—Columbus 9, Tompkins Square 7. August 4—Seward 0, Hamilton Fish 4. August 5—Corlears Hook 2, Cherry and Market 8. August 6—Seward 1, Corlears Hook 6. August 7—Cherry and Market 4, Tompkins Square 3. August 8—Columbus 0, Hamilton Fish 7. August 11—Seward 4, Cherry and Market 3. August 12—Corlears Hook 2, Columbus 3. August 13—Hamilton Fish 3, Tompkins Square 2. August 14—Columbus 5, Seward 6. August 15—Tompkins Square 2, Corlears Hook 9. August 18—Cherry and Market 0, Hamilton Fish 4. August 19—Seward 6, Tompkins Square 2. August 20—Columbus 5, Cherry and Market 6. August 21—Corlears Hook 0, Hamilton Fish 1. August 22—Tompkins Square 3, Columbus 8. August 25—Hamilton Fish 8, Seward 4. August 26—Cherry and Market 9, Corlears Hook 2. August 27—Corlears Hook 1, Seward 8. August 28—Tompkins Square 0, Cherry and Market 6. August 29—Hamilton Fish 4, Columbus 1.

	Won.	Lost.	PC.		Won.	Lost.	PC.
Hamilton Fish	10	0	1000	Columbus	4	6	.400
Seward	8	2	.800	Corlears Hook	2	8	.200
Cherry and Market	5	5	.500	Tompkins Square	1	9	.100

125 LB. CLASS.

Northern Section—July 21—Chelsea 8, Jasper Oval 5. July 22—West Fifty-ninth Street 3, DeWitt Clinton 6. July 23—Bennett Field 0, Reservoir 9. July 24—Jasper Oval 1, West Fifty-ninth Street 6. July 25—DeWitt Clinton 2, Bennett Field 4. July 28—Reservoir 6, Chelsea 0. July 29—Bennett Field 0, Jasper Oval 4. July 30—Chelsea 0, West Fifty-ninth Street 1. July 31—Reservoir 2, DeWitt Clinton 12. August 1—West Fifty-ninth Street 1, Bennett Field 0. August 4—Jasper Oval 1, Reservoir 10. August 5—DeWitt Clinton 10, Chelsea 6. August 6—Jasper Oval 3, DeWitt Clinton 5. August 7—Chelsea 9, Bennett Field 4. August 8—West Fifty-ninth Street 5, Reservoir 6. August 11—Jasper Oval 7, Chelsea 9. August 12—DeWitt Clinton 2, West Fifty-ninth Street 5. August 13—Reservoir 7, Bennett Field 4. August 14—West Fifty-ninth Street 2, Jasper Oval 4. August 15—Bennett Field 0, DeWitt Clinton 9. August 18—Chelsea 1, Reservoir 6. August 19—Jasper Oval 9, Bennett Field 7. August 20—West Fifty-ninth Street 15, Chelsea 16. August 21—DeWitt Clinton 2, Reservoir 3. August 22—Bennett Field 0, West Fifty-ninth Street 2. August 25—Reservoir 3.

Jasper Oval 0. August 26—Chelsea 4, DeWitt Clinton 1. August 27—DeWitt Clinton 5, Jasper Oval 8. August 28—Bennett Field 3, Chelsea 8. August 29—Reservoir 1, West Fifty-ninth Street 3.

	Won.	Lost.	PC.		Won.	Lost.	PC.
Reservoir Oval	8	2	.800	DeWitt Clinton	5	5	.500
Chelsea	6	4	.600	Jasper Oval	4	6	.400
West Fifty-ninth St...	6	4	.600	Bennett Field	1	9	.100

Central Section—July 21—St. Gabriel's 4, Thomas Jefferson 12. July 22—Riverside 0, Queensboro 9. July 24—Thomas Jefferson 9, Riverside 0. July 25—Yorkville 15, St. Gabriel's 3. July 29—St. Gabriel's 9, Riverside 0. July 30—Yorkville 9, Queensboro 7. August 1—Thomas Jefferson 2, Yorkville 3. August 4—Queensboro 8, St. Gabriel's 5. August 6—Thomas Jefferson 5, Queensboro 3. August 7—Riverside 0, Yorkville 9. August 11—Thomas Jefferson 0, St. Gabriel's 9. August 12—Queensboro 9, Riverside 0. August 14—Riverside 0, Thomas Jefferson 9. August 15—St. Gabriel's 0, Yorkville 9. August 19—Riverside 0, St. Gabriel's 9. August 20—Queensboro 0, Yorkville 9. August 22—Yorkville 2, Thomas Jefferson 8. August 25—St. Gabriel's 0, Queensboro 9. August 27—Queensboro 0, Thomas Jefferson 9. August 28—Yorkville 9, Riverside 0.

	Won.	Lost.	PC.		Won.	Lost.	PC.
Yorkville	7	1	.875	St. Gabriel's	3	5	.375
Thomas Jefferson	6	2	.750	Riverside	0	8	.000
Queensboro	4	4	.500				

Southern Section—July 21—Cherry and Market 10, Seward 3. July 22—Columbus 1, Corlears Hook 10. July 23—Tompkins Square 3, Hamilton Fish 10. July 24—Seward 1, Columbus 5. July 25—Corlears Hook 5, Tompkins Square 2. July 28—Hamilton Fish 2, Cherry and Market 7. July 29—Tompkins Square 2, Seward 6. July 30—Cherry and Market 0, Columbus 1. July 31—Hamilton Fish 7, Corlears Hook 5. August 1—Columbus 9, Tompkins Square 0. August 4—Seward 1, Hamilton Fish 6. August 5—Corlears Hook 4, Cherry and Market 12. August 6—Seward 4, Corlears Hook 8. August 7—Cherry and Market 8, Tompkins Square 5. August 8—Columbus 11, Hamilton Fish 0. August 11—Seward 4, Cherry and Market 10. August 12—Corlears Hook 5, Columbus 8. August 13—Hamilton Fish 6, Tompkins Square 3. August 14—Columbus 11, Seward 5. August 15—Tompkins Square 1, Corlears Hook 5. August 18—Cherry and Market 1, Hamilton Fish 2. August 19—Seward 2, Tompkins Square 6. August 20—Columbus 12, Cherry and Market 11. August 21—Corlears Hook 2, Hamilton Fish 6. August 22—Tompkins Square 1, Columbus 6. August 25—Hamilton Fish 9, Seward 0. August 26—Cherry and Market 5, Corlears Hook 2. August 27—Corlears Hook 0, Seward 9. August 28—Tompkins Square 6, Cherry and Market 10. August 29—Hamilton Fish 2, Columbus 6.

	Won.	Lost.	PC.		Won.	Lost.	PC.
Columbus	9	1	.900	Corlears Hook	4	6	.400
Cherry and Market	7	3	.700	Seward	2	8	.200
Hamilton Fish	7	3	.700	Tompkins Square	1	9	.100

The winners in each division played in the final games with the following results:

85 LB. CLASS.

West Fifth-ninth Street	2	0	0	1	1	2	3	6	0—15
Yorkville	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0— 2

Batteries—West Fifty-ninth Street, Stetter and Gardner; Yorkville, Meto and Reynolds.

Hamilton Fish	0	2	0	0	2	0	2	2	0—8
Yorkville	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0—1

Batteries—Hamilton Fish, Schlanger and Talowsky; Yorkville, Moynahan and Reynolds.

Hamilton Fish	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1
West Fifty-ninth Street	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0—2

Batteries—Hamilton Fish, Schlanger and Tolowsky; West Fifty-ninth Street, Gardner and Gibi.

	Won.	Lost.	PC.
West Fifty-ninth St...	2	0	1000
Hamilton Fish	1	1	.500

	Won.	Lost.	PC.
Yorkville	0	2	.000

105 LB. CLASS.

Chelsea	0	2	1	4	4	0	0	3	0—14	
Hamilton Fish	0	0	0	0	3	2	4	0	1—10	

Batteries—Chelsea, Wilson and McEntee; Hamilton Fish, Katzen and Greenberg.

Hamilton Fish	0	0	0	1	6	0	0	0	0—7	
Thomas Jefferson	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0—3	

Batteries—Hamilton Fish, Katzen and Lichter; Thomas Jefferson, Henderson and Lapore.

Thomas Jefferson	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1	
Chelsea	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	x—4	

Batteries—Thomas Jefferson, Henderson and Lapore; Chelsea, McEntee and Wilson.

	Won.	Lost.	PC.
Chelsea	2	0	1000
Hamilton Fish	1	1	.500

	Won.	Lost.	PC.
Thomas Jefferson	0	2	.000

125 LB. CLASS.

Yorkville	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1—2	
Reservoir	2	0	0	1	0	2	2	2	x—9	

Batteries—Yorkville, Levine and Cooper; Reservoir, Meyers and Simpson.

Yorkville	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0— 0	
Columbus	5	1	0	0	1	3	2	3	x—15	

Batteries—Yorkville, Levine and Garlick; Columbus, Caffero and Summers.

Columbus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0	
Reservoir	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	2	0—6	

Batteries—Columbus, Caffero and Summers; Reservoir, Campbell and Simpson.

	Won.	Lost.	PC.
Reservoir	2	0	1000
Columbus	1	1	.500

	Won.	Lost.	PC.
Yorkville	0	2	.000

SPALDING'S SIMPLIFIED BASE BALL RULES

Simplified Base Ball rules have been prepared by Mr. A. G. Spalding of New York and Chicago, who is the recognized authority on the National Game. They are of great assistance to beginners as well as to veterans. Based on the Official Playing Rules, as published in Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide, they state in condensed form all the technicalities that must be observed in the sport without the somewhat dry and formal wording which is necessarily employed by the rule makers to state each fact with great explicitness.

The Ball Ground

Base Ball is played upon a level field, upon which is outlined a square, which is known as the infield or "diamond." The term "diamond," in a broader sense, is also frequently used in the United States to apply to the entire playing field. Literally, however, the "diamond" is the infield proper.

The infield is bounded by the base-running paths, which extend from base to base. The bases are placed at right angles to each other, on each corner of the "diamond," at intervals of ninety feet beginning from the home plate. Thus, first base must be ninety feet from home plate, second base ninety feet from first base, third base ninety feet from second base and also ninety feet from the home plate, thus completing a perfect square.

The territory which lies behind third base, second base and first base, beyond the infield and within the lines defining fair ground and also without these lines, is known as the outfield. All that portion of the field outside of the base lines that extend from home plate to first base and from home plate to third base, all territory behind the home plate and all territory outside of straight lines reaching from the outside corner of third and first bases indefinitely to the outfield is foul ground.

Sometimes it is impossible for boys who desire to play Base Ball to obtain a field sufficiently large for the regulation diamond, whose dimensions have previously been stated, and in such cases an effort should always be made to place the bases at equal distances from each other in order that the symmetry of the diamond and the correct theory of the game may be preserved. Players of younger years may find that a smaller diamond adds more enjoyment to their amusement, since they are better able to cover the ground in fielding the ball in a smaller area and do not become so fatigued by running the bases when the latter are stationed at their full legal distance from each other.

The bases, except home plate, are best constructed of canvas bags filled with sawdust. Home plate should be of whitened rubber, whenever it is possible to obtain it. Some cruder substance may be used for bases if nothing else is obtainable, but it is best to follow the suggestions given. First, second and third bases should be attached to pegs driven in the ground, and home plate should be sunk so that its upper surface is on a level with the surface of the ground.

The pitcher's position on a diamond of regulation size is located sixty and five-tenths feet from home plate, and on a

straight line, extending from home plate to the center of second base. It, too, should be denoted by a plate of whitened rubber, to be sunk until its upper surface is on a level with the surface of the field. This plate should be the shape of a parallelogram twenty-four inches long by six inches wide, with the longer sides of the parallelogram at right angles to home plate.

If a diamond smaller than the regulation size be used, the pitcher's position should be relatively closer to home plate.

(For detailed description of laying out a "diamond" see Rules Nos. 1 to 13, inclusive, of Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.)

The Ball

The Spalding Official National League Ball is used in regulation games, but for players fifteen years of age or younger, the Spalding Official "National League Junior" ball, made the same as the National League Ball, only slightly smaller in size, should be used, for it better fits the boy's hand and prevents straining the arm in throwing.

(See Rule No. 14 of Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.)

The Regulation Bat

The Bat must always be round and not to exceed 2¾ inches in diameter at the thickest part. Spalding Trade Mark Bats are made to suit all ages and physiques, and are strictly in accordance with official regulations.

(See Rule No. 15 of Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.)

Regulation Gloves and Mitts

The catcher or first baseman may wear a glove or mitt of any size, shape or weight. Every other player is restricted to the use of a glove or mitt weighing not over ten ounces and measuring not over fourteen inches around the palm. Spalding's Trade Marked Gloves and Mitts are regulation weight and size and are used by all champion players.

(See Rule No. 20 of Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.)

Players' Uniforms

Games played by players not clad in a regular uniform are called "scrub" games and are not recorded as "match" games. Every club should adopt a regular uniform, not only to enable the players to play properly and with comfort, but to distinguish one team from the other.

(See Rule No. 19 of Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.)

Players' Benches

All ball grounds should be provided with two players' benches back of and on each side of the home plate. They must be not less than twenty-five feet outside of the coachers' lines. The coachers may not go within fifteen feet of the base lines. Each team should occupy one of these benches exclusively, and their bats and accoutrements should be kept near the bench.

(See Rule No. 21 of Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.)

Field Rules

No person shall be allowed upon any part of the playing field except the players in uniform, the manager of each side (and the latter not when the game is in progress, except that he is in uniform); the umpire and the officers of the law. No manager, captain, or player is supposed to address the spectators. In a regular League match this is considered a violation of the rules.

(See Rules Nos. 75-77 of Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.)

Soiling and Providing Balls

No player shall be allowed to soil a new ball prior to putting it into play.

In League games the home team provides the ball. It is customary in smaller leagues to expect the home team to do the same. The umpire has the custody of the ball when it is not in play, but at the conclusion of the game the ball becomes the property of the winning team.

(See Rule No. 14 of Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.)

Number and Position of Players

Two teams make up each contest with nine players on each side. The fielders are known as the pitcher, the catcher, the first baseman, the second baseman, the third baseman, the shortstop, the left fielder, the center fielder and the right fielder. None of these is required to occupy an exact position on the field, except the pitcher, who must stand with his foot touching the pitcher's plate when in the act of delivering the ball to the batter, and the catcher, who must be within the "catcher's space" behind the batter and within ten feet of home plate. Players in uniform must not occupy seats in the stands or mingle with the spectators.

(See Rules Nos. 16, 17 and 18 of Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.)

Substitute Players

It is always advisable to have a sufficient number of substitutes in uniform ready to take the field in case any player shall become disabled or be disqualified.

It is the duty of the captain of each team immediately to announce changes of players to the umpire, and the umpire shall announce them to the opposing team and spectators.

When a pitcher is taken from his position his substitute must continue to pitch until the batsman has reached first base or has been put out.

(See Rule No. 28 of Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.)

Choice of Innings—Fitness of Field for Play

The home team has the choice of innings and determines whether the ground is fit for play providing it has rained before the beginning of the game. If two clubs from the same

city are playing, the captain of the team on whose ground the game is played has the choice of innings.

(See Rule No. 29 of Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.)

A Regulation Game

The game begins with the fielders of the team losing the choice of innings in their respective positions. The first batter of the opposing team is in his "box" at home plate. This "box" is a parallelogram, six feet by four, on either side of home plate, and six inches back from the furthest corner of the plate.

If it is not possible to outline a "box" it should be remembered that the batter is never allowed to step over home plate to strike at the ball, and that he must not run forward toward the pitcher, to exceed three feet from the center of the plate, to strike at the ball.

The umpire if alone (for two umpires are permissible) may take his position, at his option, either behind the pitcher or the catcher. He judges all balls and strikes, declares all outs, decides whether the ball is batted foul or fair, decides as to the legality of the pitcher's delivery, and, in fact, has complete control of the game. His decisions must never be questioned, except by the captain of either team, and only by the latter when there is a difference of opinion as to the correct interpretation of the rules.

The team at bat is allowed two coaches on the field, one opposite first base and the other opposite third base, but they must never approach either base to a distance closer than fifteen feet. They may coach either base runners or batsman.

Whenever a player is substituted on a nine he must always bat in the order of the man who retires from the game. A player may be substituted at any time, but the player whose place he takes is no longer eligible to take part in the contest.

When a substitute takes the pitcher's place in the box he must remain there until the batsman then at bat either is retired or reaches first base.

A game is won when the side first at bat scores fewer runs in nine innings than the side second at bat. This rule applies to games of fewer innings. Thus, whenever the side second at bat has scored more runs in half an inning less of play than the side first at bat it is the winner of the game, provided that the side first at bat has completed five full innings as batsmen. A game is also won if the side last at bat scores the winning run before the third hand is out.

In case of a tie game play continues until at the end of even innings one side has scored more runs than the other, provided that if the side last at bat scores the winning run before the third hand is out the game shall terminate. This latter provision applies to a regular nine-inning game. Rulings relative to drawn games and games that are called because of atmospheric disturbances, fire or panic will be found under the head of "Umpire's Duties."

(See Rules Nos. 22-27 of Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.)

Pitching Rules

Before pitching the ball the pitcher must face the batsman with both feet squarely on the ground and in front of the pitcher's plate. When the ball is delivered the pitcher must

face the batter and one of his feet must be in contact with the pitcher's plate or on top of the plate. Not more than one step must be taken in the act of delivery.

Whenever the ball after being pitched and without striking the ground goes over any part of home plate between the knee and the shoulder of the batsman it must be called a strike, whether the batsman strikes at it or not.

If the pitcher fails to deliver the ball over any part of the plate, or if he delivers it over the plate above the shoulder or below the knee and the batsman declines to strike at it, it is called a ball, or if the bases are unoccupied, any ball delivered by the pitcher while either foot is not in contact with the pitcher's plate shall be called a ball.

If the ball touches the ground before it passes home plate and is not struck at by the batsman, it is a ball and must be called as such by the umpire. If struck at, it is, of course, recorded as a strike.

At the beginning of each inning the pitcher is allowed to throw five balls to the catcher or to an infielder for "warming-up" practice, the batsman refraining from occupying his position in the "box" at home plate.

After the batsman steps into his position the pitcher must not throw the ball around the infield, except to retire a base runner. If he violates this rule and, in the opinion of the umpire, is trying to delay the game, the umpire may call a ball for every throw thus made. If the pitcher occupies more than twenty seconds in delivering the ball to the batter the umpire may call a ball for each offense of this nature.

The pitcher must not make any motion to deliver the ball to the batsman and fail to do so, nor must he feint to throw to first base when it is occupied by a runner and fail to complete the throw. Violation of this rule constitutes a balk which gives all runners who are on the bases at the time an opportunity to advance a base each without being put out.

A balk is also declared when the pitcher throws to any base to catch a runner without stepping directly toward that base in the act of making the throw; when either foot of the pitcher is back of the pitcher's plate and not in contact with it when he delivers the ball; when he fails to face the batsman in the act of delivering the ball; when neither foot of the pitcher is in contact with the pitcher's plate in the act of delivering the ball; when in the opinion of the umpire the pitcher is purposely delaying the game; when he stands in his position and makes any motion with any part of his body corresponding to his customary motion when pitching and fails immediately to deliver the ball; when he delivers the ball to the catcher when the latter is outside of the catcher's box.

When a pitched ball, at which the batsman has not struck, hits the batsman before the catcher touches it, the umpire must call it a dead ball and no base runner can advance. The batsman, however, must be in his position at the time that the ball hits him and must make every effort to get out of the way of the ball if he fears that it will hit him.

If a batsman makes a foul strike, if a foul hit is not caught, if the umpire declares a dead ball, or if a fair hit ball touches a base runner or umpire, if the pitcher makes a balk, or if there is interference with fielder or batsman, the ball is not in play until after it has been returned to the pitcher, standing in his position, and the umpire has given the word to resume play. No base runners may advance when the ball is not in play.

Whenever a person not engaged in the game touches a batted or thrown ball, a block follows. This must at once be an-

nounced by the umpire, and runners shall be privileged to advance bases until the ball is thrown to the pitcher, standing in his position. After that they advance at their peril. The pitcher may then throw a runner out wherever he sees a possibility of doing so. Should a spectator retain possession of a blocked ball, or throw it or kick it out of the reach of the fielder who is endeavoring to recover it, the umpire must call "Time," and hold all runners at such bases as they occupied when he called "Time" until after he has permitted play to resume, with the ball returned to the pitcher standing in his position.

(See Rules Nos. 30-37 of Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.)

Batting Rules

Before the game begins each captain must present the batting order of his team to the umpire, who shall submit it to the captain of the other side. This batting order is followed throughout the game except when a player is substituted for another, the substitute batting in the order of the retired player.

Each player of each nine must go to bat in his regular order unless a substitute has been authorized to take his place.

After the first inning the first batter in each succeeding inning is the player following the man who completed his full time at bat in the inning before. For instance, if a batter has but one strike in the first inning and the third hand be put out while he is at bat, he becomes the first batter in the following inning, not having completed his full time at bat in the inning previous. In such case, any balls and strikes called in the previous inning do not count when he resumes his time at bat.

Players of the side at bat must remain on their seats on the players' bench except when called upon to bat, to coach, or to act as substitute base runners.

No player of the side at bat except the batsman is privileged to stand in the space behind the catcher, or to cross it while the pitcher and catcher are handling the ball.

Players sitting on the bench of the side at bat must get out of the way of fielders who approach them while trying to field a batted or thrown ball.

Any legally batted ball that settles on fair ground (the infield) between home and first base, or between home and third base, or that bounds from fair ground to the outfield inside of first base, or third base, or that touches the person of a player or the umpire on fair ground, is a fair hit.

A fair hit is also any legally batted ball that first falls on fair territory beyond first base or third base.

Any legally batted ball that settles on foul ground is a foul hit, except that a ground hit, should it roll from foul to fair territory between first and home and third and home, and remain there, is a fair hit.

A ground hit that first strikes fair territory and rolls outside of the foul line between first and home, or third and home, is a foul hit.

Any legally batted ball that falls on foul territory beyond first base, or third base, or that touches the person of a player or an umpire on foul ground, is a foul hit.

A foul tip is the continuation of a strike which has merely been touched by the bat, shoots directly into the hands of the catcher and is held by him.

A bunt hit is legally tapping the ball slowly within the infield by the batsman. If a foul result, which is not legally caught, the batsman is charged with a strike, whether it be the first, second or third strike.

Any hit going outside the ground is fair or foul as the umpire judges its flight at the point at which it passes beyond the limitations of the enclosure in which the contest takes place. A legal home run over a wall or a fence can only be made when the wall or fence is 235 feet from the home plate. This rule is not invariably followed in amateur games.

If the batsman strikes at a pitched ball and misses it, a strike is called.

If the batsman fails to strike at a pitched ball which passes over the plate at the proper height, a strike is called.

A foul tip caught by the catcher is a strike.

A foul hit, whether a fly or a ground hit, bounding to any part of foul ground, is a strike unless the batter has two strikes. After two strikes the batter may foul the ball without penalty unless he bunts or is caught out on a foul fly.

All bunts rolling foul are strikes. If the batsman strikes at the ball and misses it, but the ball hits him, it is a strike.

If the batsman, with either of his feet out of the batsman's box, hits the ball in any way it is a foul strike and the batsman is out.

If a batsman bats out of turn and it is discovered after he has completed his time at bat, but before the ball has been delivered to the succeeding batsman, the player who should have batted is out, and no runs can be scored, or bases be run, on any play made by the wrong batter. This penalty is not enforced unless the error has been discovered before the ball is delivered by the pitcher to the succeeding batsman.

If the error is discovered while the wrong batsman is at bat, the proper player may take his place, but he must be charged with whatever balls and strikes have already been recorded against the wrong batsman. Whenever this happens the batters continue to follow each other in their regular order.

Should the batsman who is declared out for batting out of order be the third hand out, the proper batsman in the next inning is the player who would have come to bat had the side been retired by ordinary play in the preceding inning.

The batsman is out if he fails to take his position within one minute after the umpire has called for him.

The batsman is out if a foul fly, other than a foul tip, is caught by a fielder, providing the latter does not use his cap, his protector, or any illegal contrivance to catch the ball, and providing the ball does not strike some object other than a fielder before being caught. It has been ruled that when the ball lodges in the catcher's protector by accident and he secures it before it falls to the ground, the catch is fair. This is a very exceptional play.

The batsman is out whenever he attempts to hinder the catcher from fielding or throwing the ball, either by stepping outside of the lines of his position or by deliberate obstruction. An exception to this is when the base runner on third is declared out for alleged interference by the batsman.

The batsman is out when three strikes are called and first base is occupied, whether the catcher holds the ball or not, except there be two hands out at the time.

The batsman is out, if, while attempting a third strike, the ball touches any part of his person, and base runners are not allowed to advance.

Before two men are out, if the batsman pops up a fly to the infield with first and second, or first, second and third bases occupied, he is out if the umpire decides that it is an infield fly. The umpire shall immediately declare when the ball is hit whether it is an infield fly or an outfield fly. It is customary for the umpire to call the batter out in case that he decides it an infield fly, so that base runners may be protected and not force each other out through the medium of a double play.

The batsman is out on a bunt that rolls foul if the attempted bunt be made on the third strike.

The batsman is out if he steps from one batsman's box to the other after the pitcher has taken his position to pitch.

(See Rules Nos. 38-51 of Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.)

Base Running Rules

After the batsman makes a fair hit in which he is not put out he must touch first, second and third bases, and then the home plate in regular succession in order to score a run. This applies to a fair hit over a fence.

No base runner may score ahead of the man who precedes him in the batting order, if that player is also a base runner.

The batsman must run to first base immediately after making a fair hit, or when four balls have been called by the umpire, or when three strikes have been declared by the umpire.

If the batsman is hit by a pitched ball, either on his person or clothing, and the umpire is satisfied that the batsman did not purposely get in the way of the ball, and that he used due precaution to avoid it, he is entitled to run to first base without being put out.

The batsman is entitled to run to first base without being put out if the catcher interferes with him or tries to prevent him from striking at the ball.

The batsman is entitled to first base, without being put out, if before touching a fielder a fair hit ball hit either the person or clothing of an umpire or a base runner who is on fair ground.

Whenever the umpire sends the batsman to first base after four balls have been called, or for being hit by a pitched ball, or because he has been interfered with by the catcher, all runners on bases immediately ahead of him may advance a base each without being put out. A runner on second or third base with first base unoccupied would not be considered a runner immediately ahead.

Any base runner is entitled to advance one base when the umpire calls a balk. The batter is not a base runner.

Any base runner is entitled to advance one base when the ball, after being delivered by the pitcher, passes the catcher and touches any fence or building within ninety feet of the home plate. The penalty in regard to touching a fence or building is frequently waived by mutual consent where the ground area is limited.

If a fielder obstructs a base runner the latter may go to the next base without being put out, providing the fielder did not have the ball in his hand with which to touch the runner.

All base runners may advance three bases whenever a fielder stops or catches a batted ball with his cap, glove, or any part of his uniform detached from its proper place on his person. If a thrown ball, base runners may advance two bases.

Should a thrown or pitched ball strike the person or clothing

of an umpire, the ball is not dead, and base runners are entitled to all the bases they can make.

The base runner shall return to his base without liability of being put out when a foul is not legally caught, when a ground ball is batted foul, or when the batter illegally bats the ball.

On a dead ball the runner shall return to his base without liability of being put out, unless it happens to be the fourth pitched ball to the batter, in which case, if first, or first and second base, or first, second and third bases be occupied, runners shall advance to the next bases in regular order. If by accident the umpire while stationed back of the bat interferes with the catcher's throw, the runner must return to his base and is not to be put out. If a pitched ball is struck at by the batsman, but missed, and the ball hits the batsman, the runner must return to his base and may not be put out. If the umpire is struck by a fair hit ball before it touches a fielder, or the umpire declares the batsman or another base runner out for interference. In any of the above cases the runner is not required to touch any intervening bases to reach the base to which he is legally entitled.

If after the third strike has been called and missed by the catcher the then batsman attempts to hinder the catcher from fielding the ball, he is out.

Any fly ball legally hit by the batsman and legally caught on fair or foul ground is out.

Three strikes are out if the catcher holds the ball. In case he drops it, but picks it up, and touches the batsman, or throws it to first base, and the first baseman touches the base, or the batsman, before the latter can get to first base, the batsman is out.

Should the batsman make a fair hit and in the last half of the distance between home plate and first base run more than three feet outside of the base line, he is out, except that he may run outside of the line to avoid interference with a fielder trying to field the ball as batted. This rule is construed rather liberally owing to the great speed with which runners go to first base.

Whenever the runner is on the way from first to second base, second to third base, or third base to home plate, or in reverse order trying to secure the base which he has just left, he must keep within three feet of a direct line between bases. If he runs out of line to avoid being touched by a fielder, he is out. However, if a fielder is on the line trying to field a batted ball, the runner may run behind him to avoid interference, and shall not be called out for it.

Interference with a fielder attempting to field a batted ball retires the runner, unless two fielders are after the same hit, and the runner collides with the one whom the umpire believes to have had the lesser opportunity to field the ball.

The runner is always out at any time that he may be touched by the ball in the hands of a fielder, unless the runner is on the base to which he is legally entitled. The ball, however, must be held by the fielder after he has touched the runner. If the runner deliberately knocks the ball out of the fielder's hands, to avoid being put out when not on base, he shall be declared out.

If a runner fails to get back to a base after a foul or fair hit fly ball is caught, other than a foul tip, before the ball is fielded to that base and legally held, or the runner be touched by a fielder with the ball in his hands before he can get back to the base last occupied, the runner is out, except that if the ball be thrown to the pitcher, and he delivers it to the batter,

this penalty does not apply. If a base should be torn from its fastenings as the runner strikes it, he cannot be put out.

If a runner is on first base, or runners are on first and second bases, or on first, second and third bases, and the ball shall be legally batted to fair ground, all base runners are forced to run, except in the case of an infield fly (previously referred to), or a long fly to the outfield. Runners may be put out at any succeeding base if the ball is fielded there and properly held, or the runners may be touched out between bases in the proper manner. After a foul fly is caught, or after a long fly to the outfield is caught, the base runners have the privilege of trying for the next base.

A base runner hit by a legally batted ball in fair territory is out. In such case no base shall be run, unless necessitated by the batsman becoming a base runner. No run shall be scored nor shall any other base runner be put out except the one hit by the batted ball, until the umpire puts the ball in play.

A runner who fails to touch each base in regular or reverse order, when a fair play is being made, is out if the ball be properly held by a fielder on the base that should have been touched, or the runner be touched out between bases by the ball legally held by a fielder, provided that the ball has not been delivered to the batsman in the meantime by the pitcher.

If a runner fails to return to the base that he occupied when "Time" was called after the umpire has announced "Play" he is out, provided that the pitcher has not in the meantime delivered the ball to the batsman.

The runner is out if he occupies third base with no one out or one out and the batsman interferes with a play that is being made at home plate.

The runner is out if he passes a base runner who is caught between two bases. The moment that he passes the preceding base runner the umpire shall declare him out.

When the batter runs to first base he may overrun that base if he at once returns and retouches it. An attempt to run to second base renders him liable to be put out.

If, while third base is occupied, the coacher at third base shall attempt to fool a fielder who is making or trying to make a play on a batted ball not caught on the fly, or on a fly ball, or on a thrown ball, and thereby draws a throw to home plate, the runner on third base must be declared out.

If one or more members of the team at bat gather around a base for which a runner is trying, thereby confusing the fielding side, the runner trying for the base shall be declared out.

If a runner touches home plate before another runner preceding him in the batting order, the former loses his right to third base.

(See Rules Nos. 52-57 of Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.)

Coaching Rules

The coachers may address words of assistance and direction both to base runners and batsman, but there must never be more than two coachers on the field, one near first base and the other near third base, and they may not talk to opposing fielders except under penalty of removal from the diamond. If a coacher at third base touches or holds a base runner at third base or a base runner who is rounding third base for home the umpire must declare said runner out.

(See Rule No. 58 of Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.)

Scoring of Runs

One run shall be scored every time that a player has made the legal circuit of the bases before three men are out, provided that a runner who reaches home on or during a play in which the third man is forced out, or the third man is put out before reaching first base, the runner shall not be entitled to score.

A player who makes a legal hit to fair territory is entitled to as many bases as he can advance without being put out. If a fielder is unable to get the ball home until the man has completed the circuit of the bases, the latter is entitled to a home run, provided the fielder has not made a misplay in handling the ball. The same rule applies to the making of a three-base hit, a two-base hit, or a hit for one base, which is also known as a single.

A force-out can be made only when a base runner legally loses the right to the base he occupies by the batsman becoming a base runner and he is thereby obliged to advance.

(See Rule No. 59 of Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.)

Ground Rules

Any special ground rules shall be understood by both team captains and the umpire, or umpires, in case there be two officials. The captain of the home club establishes the ground rules, but if the visiting captain objects, the matter must be left to the umpire, who has final jurisdiction.

(See Rule No. 69 of Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.)

Umpire's Duties

When there are two umpires, the umpire behind the plate is the "Umpire-in-Chief," and the umpire on the bases the "Field Umpire." The "Umpire-in-Chief" has full charge of the game, makes all decisions on balls and strikes and decides all fair and foul hits. If a ball is hit fair, with a runner on first, he must go to third to make a possible decision; with more than one base occupied, he decides whether a runner on third base leaves the base before a fly ball is caught, and if a runner is caught between third and home, with more than one base occupied he decides on the runner nearest home plate. He, alone, can forfeit a game.

The Field Umpire makes the other decisions.

When there is but one umpire he has complete jurisdiction over everything.

The umpire has the right to call a draw game, whenever a storm interferes, if the score is equal on the last inning played. Calling a "draw game" must not be confounded with calling "time."

If the side second at bat is at bat when a storm breaks, and the game is subsequently terminated without further play, and this side has scored the same number of runs as the other side, the umpire can call the game a draw without regard to the score of the last equal inning. In other words, the game is a draw just as it rests.

Under like conditions if the side second at bat has scored more runs than the side first at bat, it shall be declared the winner, all runs for both sides being counted.

A game can be forfeited by the umpire if a team refuses to take the field within five minutes after he has called "Play";

if one side refuses to play after the game has begun; if, after the umpire has suspended play, one side refuses to play after he has again called "Play"; if one side tries to delay the game; if the rules are violated after warning by the umpire; if there are not nine players on a team after one has been removed by the umpire. The umpire has the right to remove players for objecting to decisions or for behaving in an ungentlemanly manner.

Only by the consent of the captain of an opposing team may a base runner have a player of his own side run for him.

Play may be suspended by the umpire because of rain, and if rain falls continuously for thirty minutes the umpire may terminate the game. The umpire may call "Time" for any valid reason.

Umpire's Authority

Under no circumstances shall a captain or player dispute the accuracy of an umpire's judgment and decision on a play. If the captain thinks the umpire has erred in interpretation of the rules he may appeal to the umpire, but no other player is privileged to do so.

(See Rules Nos. 60-77 of Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.)

General Definitions

"Play" is the order of the umpire to begin the game or to resume it after "Time" has been called.

"Time" is the order of the umpire to suspend play temporarily.

"Game" is the announcement of the umpire that the contest is terminated.

"Inning" is the time at bat of one team and is terminated when three of that team have been legally put out.

"Time at Bat" is the duration of a batter's turn against the pitcher until he becomes a base runner in one of the ways prescribed in the previous rules. In scoring a batter is exempt from a time at bat if he is given a base on balls, if he makes a sacrifice hit, if he is hit by a pitched ball, or if he is interfered with by the catcher.

(See Rules Nos. 78-82 of Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.)

Scoring Rules

Each side may have its own scorer and in case of disagreement the umpire shall decide, or the captain of each team may agree upon one scorer for the match.

(See Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide for the Scoring Rules, and Spalding's Athletic Library, No. 350—"How to Score." Price 10 Cents.

Changes in the Playing Rules for 1914

By John B. Foster.

At a meeting of the members of the Joint Rules Playing Committee, composed of President B. B. Johnson of the American League, John A. Heydler, secretary of the National League and Charles W. Somers, president of the Cleveland club; Connie Mack, manager of the Athletics; John B. Foster, secretary of the Giants, and Miller Huggins, manager of the St. Louis National League club, some changes were made in the code which it is hoped will make the rules more explicit and which will apply to changes that have taken place in the national game largely through general acquiesence. Henry O'Day, umpire, was a member of the National League committee, but was succeeded by Secretary Heydler when O'Day assumed new duties as manager of the Chicago National League club.

It is probable that additional changes could be made in phraseology, but unless at least a month or more of the most careful attention were given to such changes it would be a dangerous experiment. As cumbersome as some of the rules appear to be, it is almost impossible to rewrite them and make them more explicit, for they are interdependent and the change of a clause in one rule may mean from two to three other changes in rules devolving upon the first.

The question of not giving a batter an intentional base on balls was freely discussed, but it was the unanimous opinion that purely mechanical changes which were suggested were impractical and that to extend further latitude to the judgment of the umpire, as to his judgment of the pitcher's intent, simply meant added trouble to the office of umpire, which bears troubles enough of its own.

No changes were made in Rules 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13. In section 5 of Rule 14, after the words "bear his certificate that" the phrase, "he has examined, measured and weighed the ball contained therein and" was eliminated. This is a mere formality, it being well known that the president of the leagues would be compelled to devote no end of their working hours to such tasks as measuring and weighing singly all base balls now used.

Rules 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28 and 29 were unchanged.

In Rule 30, after the words, "in front of the pitcher's plate," the phrase "or on top of the pitcher's plate," was inserted. This was done to make it clear that a pitcher can have his feet in that position as well as his heels in contact with the front edge of the rubber. It is a common sense change from the old form of the rule which resulted in constant squabbling and discussion as to whether a pitcher could stand with half his foot on top of the plate and not be in contact with it.

No change was made in Rules 31, 32 or 33.

In Rule 34, section 4, after the words "either foot if back of," the words "and not in contact with" were inserted. This ruling is exactly in line with the change made in Rule 30. In other words, if a pitcher gets his foot back of the plate and not in contact with the rubber it is a balk, but if half his foot touches the rubber and the other half is back of the rubber he shall be considered as having his foot on top of the plate. It is maintained by the umpires that the changes in these rules will make it far easier for them to determine whether or not a pitcher is complying with the regulations of the game.

No changes was made in Rules 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46 or 47.

In Rule 48, section 2, after the words, "entitled to two bases only," the phrase was inserted, "In either event the batsman must touch the bases in regular order." At first glance that might

seem superfluous, but it is really the truth that disputes have arisen over the former wording of the rule, it being contended vigorously that it meant the scoring of a home run whether bases were touched or not. This question provoked a violent discussion over one college game.

No changes were made in Rules 49 or 50.

In Rule 51, section 5, the phrase was added, "except that the batsman shall not be out under this section if the base-runner be declared out according to Section 15, Rule 56." This was necessary to prevent a double play being made on a ruling of interference, a manifestly unfair thing to do, and without doubt not in the intent of the makers of both rules. Under the old rule if a batter should interfere with the attempt of the catcher to make a play with a runner on third and with one out or no one out the umpire could have declared both batter and runner out. In other words, the side would have been out on a fault confined to one player only. Now the rule becomes imperative that the batter must be declared safe if the runner is declared out, but it makes the batsman be doubly careful not to interfere so the runner may be declared out, for it is obvious that it is far better to have a runner on third base, with two hands out, than it is to have a batter on first base under the same conditions.

Rules 52 and 53 were not changed.

In rule 54, section 1, after the last word the phrase is added, "before touching a fielder." This is merely to make the rule more binding and more clear. There can be no question as to its intent. There has been some in the past.

In section 6 of the same rule, after the words, "a batted ball", the phrase, "or a thrown ball", has been inserted. It is quite unnecessary to ask any base ball player to question the propriety and the necessity of that rule.

To make the remainder of the section conform to the new provision the following phrase has been added to the section after the words "three bases", "if a batted ball, or to two bases if a thrown ball." Now there is a defined penalty for throwing a glove at a thrown ball which has been needed when ball players grow careless or indifferent to good sport.

In section 7, Rule 54, the words, "on foul ground", after the word "umpire" are stricken out. This simply reduces the question of thrown ball or a pitched ball striking the umpire. If it hits him when he is standing on fair ground or on foul ground it is all alike. The ball is in play and must be recovered the best way that it can be recovered, while the base-runners are privileged to advance.

In section 4, Rule 55, after the words, "clothing of the umpire," the phrase "while stationed back of the bat," is inserted, and after the words, "to throw," the remainder of the rule is stricken out. This clears up another section of the code that has needed readjustment. There should no longer be any doubt as to the intentions of Rules 54 and 55.

In Rule 56 a new and very important addition has been made—section 17—which reads as follows:

> "Sec. 17. If a coacher at third base touch or hold a base-runner at third base or a base-runner who is rounding third base for home plate, the umpire shall declare such base-runner out."

The necessity for this section had arisen from the fact that coachers, not satisfied with stopping runners who had passed third base, had got so they ran inside the diamond and stopped them right on third base. Either practice was clearly against the rules, but the coaching privilege unquestionably had been abused until some modification was necessary.

Old section 17 was renumbered 18, old section 18 was changed

to 19 and old section 19 to 20. In new section 19 (old section 18), after the words, "or on a thrown ball," the words, "on a fly ball," were inserted. This apparently was an oversight in the original rule, for it is evident that the same trick could be applied on a fly ball as on any other kind of a ball in play.

Rule 57 was unchanged.

Rule 58 is changed. The change is made in the very beginning. The rule now starts as follows:

> "A coacher may address words of assistance and direction to the base runners or to the batsman. . . ."

This takes the place of the previous introduction, all of which is entirely done away with, reading as follows: "The coacher shall be restricted to coaching the base-runner only, and shall not address remarks except to the base-runner and then only in words of assistance and direction in running bases." There never was much virtue in this rule. It was intended to prevent coaches from getting on the lines and howling at a young pitcher with the intent to get him rattled, under the plea that they were talking to the batsman. The new rule places it absolutely within the province of the umpire to tell what the coacher is doing and whether he is complying with the rule, and umpires of their own accord testify that they would prefer the new rule to the old. It is believed that it will work much better and that it will tend to enliven the game rather than deter from its attractive features.

Rules 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70 and 71 are unchanged.

In Rule 72, section 3, after the words, "into the field or not," a phrase is inserted, made necessary by the newer stands. It reads as follows: "or remains in the meshes of a wire screen protecting the spectators." The object of this is to enforce a uniform ruling on all ground hazards.

No changes are made in Rule 73.

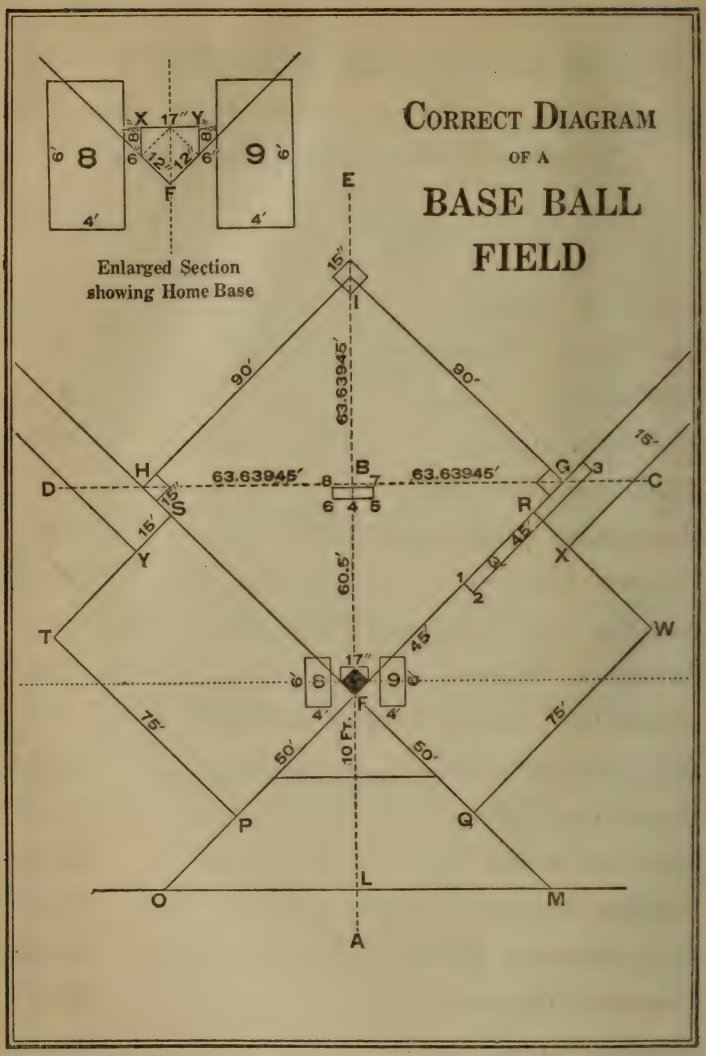
In Rule 74, section 3, at the completion of the old section, a phrase is added, "except that this does not apply to Section 3, Rule 37, nor does it apply in case of fire, panic or storm." It is absurd to imagine that while a small boy is scampering away in the outfield with the ball in his pocket the pitcher must stand in his position with the ball in his possession before the umpire can call time and the rule was changed to take that absurdity out of the code. It was changed for a practically similar reason if fire, panic or storm should threaten.

Modifications were made in the scoring rules, but there is no immediate necessity to explain them. They read very clearly, are simple and to the point and any person accustomed to scoring will have no trouble to understand them completely.

READY REFERENCE INDEX

To the Official Playing Rules as Published in Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.

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CORRECT DIAGRAM
OF A
BASE BALL
FIELD
Enlarged Section
showing Home Base
X
17"
Y
8
9
6'
4'
F
E
I
90'
63.63945'
H
B
G
D
C
S
R
Y
X
60.5'
T
W
45'
75'
50'
10 Ft.
P
Q
L
O
M
A

Official Playing Rules Professional Base Ball Clubs

As adopted at the meeting of the Joint Playing Rules Committee of the National League and the American League, held at National League Headquarters, New York City, March 2, 1904. Amended February 14, 1906; February 25, 1907; February 27, 1908; February 17, 1909; January 24, 1910, and February 13, 1914.

These Rules have also been adopted by
THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF PROFESSIONAL BASE BALL LEAGUES.

Amendments indicated by *italics*.

The Ball Ground.

RULE 1. The ball ground must be enclosed. To obviate the necessity for ground rules, the shortest distance from a fence or stand on fair territory to the home base should be 235 feet and from home base to the grand stand 90 feet.

To Lay off the Field.

RULE 2. To lay off the lines defining the location of the several bases, the catcher's and the pitcher's position and to establish the boundaries required in playing the game of base ball, proceed as follows:

Diamond or Infield.

From a point, A, within the grounds, project a straight line out into the field, and at a point, B, 154 feet from point A, lay off lines B C and B D at right angles to the line A B; then, with B as a center and 63.63945 feet as a radius, describe arcs cutting the lines B A at F and B C at G, B D at H and B E at I. Draw lines F G, G E, E H, and H F, which said lines shall be the containing lines of the Diamond or Infield.

The Catcher's Lines.

RULE 3. With F as a center and 10 feet radius, describe an arc cutting line F A at L, and draw lines L M and L O at right angles to F A, and continue same out from F A not less than 10 feet.

The Foul Lines.

RULE 4. From the intersection point, F, continue the straight lines F G and F H until they intersect the lines L M and L O, and then from the points G and H in the opposite direction until they reach the boundary lines of the ground, and said lines shall be clearly visible from any part of the diamond and no wood or other hard substance shall be used in the construction of such lines.

The Players' Lines.

RULE 5 With F as center and 50 feet radius, describe arcs cutting lines F O and F M at P and Q; then, with F as center again and 75 feet radius, describe arcs cutting F G and F H at R and S; then, from the points P, Q, R and S draw lines at right angles to the lines F O, F M, F G and F H, and continue the same until they intersect at the points T and W.

The Coachers' Lines.

RULE 6. With R and S as centers and 15 feet radius, describe arcs cutting the lines R W and S T at X and Y and from the points X and Y draw lines parallel with the lines F H and F G, and continue same out to the boundary lines of the ground.

The Three-Foot Line.

RULE 7. With F as a center and 45 feet radius, describe an arc cutting the line F G at 1, and from 1 to the distance of three feet draw a line at right angles to F G, and marked point 2; then from point 2 draw a line parallel with the line F G to a point three feet beyond the point G, marked 3; then from the point 3 draw a line at right angles to line 2, 3, back to and intersecting with F G, and from thence back along the line G F to point 1.

The Batsman's Lines.

RULE 8. On either side of the line A F B describe two parallelograms six feet long and four feet wide (marked 8 and 9), their longest side being parallel with the line A F B, their distance apart being six inches added to each end of the length of the diagonal of the square within the angle F, and the center of their length being on said diagonal.

The Pitcher's Plate.

RULE 9. SECTION 1. With point F as center and 60.5 feet as radius, describe an arc cutting the line F B at line 4, and draw a line 5, 6, passing through point 4 and extending 12 inches on either side of line F B; then with line 5, 6, as a side, describe a parallelogram 24 inches by 6 inches, in which shall be located the pitcher's plate.

SEC. 2. The pitcher's plate shall not be more than 15 inches higher than the base lines or the home plate, which shall be level with the surface of the field, and the slope from the pitcher's plate to every base line and the home plate shall be gradual.

The Bases.

RULE 10. SECTION 1. Within the angle F, describe a five-sided figure, two of the sides of which shall coincide with the lines F G and F H to the extent of 12 inches each, thence parallel with the line F B 8½ inches to the points X and Y, a straight line between which, 17 inches, will form the front of the home base or plate.

SEC. 2. Within the angles at G, I and H describe squares, whose sides are 15 inches in length, two of such sides of which squares shall lie along the lines F G and G I, G I and I H, I H and H F, which squares shall be the location of the first, second and third bases respectively.

RULE 11. The Home Base at F and the Pitcher's Plate at 4 must each be of whitened rubber, and so fixed in the ground as to be even with its surface.

RULE 12. The First Base at G, the Second Base at E, and the Third Base at H must each be a white canvas bag filled with soft material and securely fastened in place at the points specified in Rule 10.

RULE 13. The lines described in Rules 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 must be marked with lime, chalk or other white material, easily distinguishable from the ground or grass.

The Ball.

RULE 14.

SECTION 1. The ball must weigh not less than five nor more than five and one-quarter ounces avoirdupois, and measure not less than nine nor more than nine and one-quarter inches in circumference. The Spalding National League Ball or the Reach American League Ball must be used in all games played under these rules.

SEC. 2. Two regulation balls of the make adopted by the league of which the contesting clubs are members, shall be delivered by the home club to the umpire at or before the hour for the commencement of a championship game. If the ball placed in play be batted or thrown out of the grounds or into one of the stands for spectators or in the judgment of the umpire, becomes unfit for play from any cause, the umpire shall at once deliver the alternate ball to the pitcher and another legal ball shall be supplied to him, so that he shall at all times have in his control one or more alternate balls. Provided, however, that all balls batted or thrown out of the ground or into a stand shall when returned to the field be given into the custody of the umpire immediately and become alternate balls and so long as he has in his possession two or more alternate balls, he shall not call for a new ball to replace one that has gone out of play. The alternate balls shall become the ball in play in the order in which they were delivered to the umpire.

SEC. 3. Immediately upon the delivery to him of the alternate ball by the umpire, the pitcher shall take his position and on the call of "Play," by the umpire, it shall become the ball in play. Provided, however, that play shall not be resumed with the alternate ball when a fair batted ball or a ball thrown by a fielder goes out of the ground or into a stand for spectators until the base-runners have completed the circuit of the bases unless compelled to stop at second or third base in compliance with a ground rule.

The Spalding League Ball has been adopted by the National League for the past thirty-seven years and is used in all the League contests. It has also been adopted by the majority of other professional leagues and by practically all the colleges.

For junior clubs (clubs composed of boys under 16 years of age) we recommend them to use the Spalding Boys' League Ball, and that games played by junior clubs with this ball will count as legal games the same as if played with the Official League Ball.

Discolored or Damaged Balls.

SEC. 4. In the event of a ball being intentionally discolored by rubbing it with the soil or otherwise by any player, or otherwise damaged by any player, the umpire shall forthwith demand the return of that ball and substitute for it another legal ball, as hereinbefore described, and impose a fine of $5.00 on the offending player.

Home Club to Provide Balls.

SEC. 5. In every game the balls played with shall be furnished by the home club, and the last in play shall become the property of the winning club. Each ball shall be enclosed in a paper box, which must be sealed with the seal of the President of the League and bear his certificate that the ball contained therein is of the required standard in all respects. The seal shall not be broken by the umpire except in the presence of the captains of the contesting teams after "Play" has been called.

Reserve Balls on Field.

SEC. 6. The home club shall have at least a dozen regulation balls on the field during each championship game, ready for use on the call of the umpire.

The Bat.

RULE 15. The bat must be round, not over two and three-fourth inches in diameter at the thickest part, nor more than 42 inches in length and entirely of hardwood, except that for a distance of 18 inches from the end, twine may be wound around or a granulated substance applied to the handle.

Number of Players in a Game.

RULE 16. The players of each club, actively engaged in a game at one time, shall be nine in number, one of whom shall act as captain; and in no case shall more or less than nine men be allowed to play on a side in a game.

Positions of the Players.

RULE 17. The players of the team not at bat may be stationed at any points of the field on fair ground their captain may elect, regardless of their respective positions, except that the pitcher, while in the act of delivering the ball to the bat must take his position

as defined in Rules 9 and 30; and the catcher must be within the lines of his position, as defined in Rule 3, and within 10 feet of home base, whenever the pitcher delivers the ball to the bat.

Must Not Mingle With Spectators.

RULE 18. Players in uniform shall not be permitted to occupy seats in the stands, or to mingle with the spectators.

Uniforms of Players.

RULE 19. Every club shall adopt two uniforms for its players, one to be worn in games at home and the other in games abroad, and the suits of each of the uniforms of a team shall conform in color and style. No player who shall attach anything to the sole or heel of his shoe other than the ordinary base ball shoe plate, or who shall appear in a uniform not conforming to the suits of the other members of his team, shall be permitted to take part in a game.

Size and Weight of Gloves.

RULE 20. The catcher or first baseman may wear a glove or mitt of any size, shape or weight. Every other player is restricted to the use of a glove or mitt weighing not over 10 ounces and measuring not over 14 inches around the palm.

Players' Benches.

RULE 21. SECTION 1. Players' benches must be furnished by the home club and placed upon a portion of the ground not less than twenty-five (25) feet outside of the players' lines. One such bench shall be for the exclusive use of the visiting team and the other for the exclusive use of the home team. Each bench must be covered with a roof and closed at the back and each end; a space, however, not more than six (6) inches wide may be left under the roof for ventilation. All players and substitutes of the side at bat must be seated on their team's bench, except the batsman, base-runners and such as are legally assigned to coach base-runners. Under no circumstances shall the umpire permit any person except the players and substitutes in uniform and the manager of the team entitled to its exclusive use to be seated on a bench.

Penalty for Violation.

SEC. 2. Whenever the umpire observes a violation of the preceding section, he shall immediately order such player or

players as have disregarded it to be seated. If the order be not obeyed within one minute the offending player or players shall be fined $5.00 each by the umpire. If the order be not then obeyed within one minute, the offending player or players shall be debarred from further participation in the game, and shall be obliged to forthwith leave the playing field.

A Regulation Game.

RULE 22. Every championship game must be commenced not later than two hours before sunset and shall continue until each team has had nine innings, provided, however, that the game shall terminate:

SECTION 1. If the side first at bat scores less runs in nine innings than the other side has scored in eight innings.

SEC. 2. If the side last at bat in the ninth inning scores the winning run before the third man is out.

SEC. 3. If the game be called by the umpire on account of darkness, rain, fire, panic, or for other cause which puts patrons or players in peril.

Extra-Inning Games.

RULE 23. If the score be a tie at the end of nine (9) innings for each team, play shall be continued until one side has scored more runs than the other in an equal number of innings, provided, that if the side last at bat score the winning run before the third man is out in any inning after the ninth, the game shall terminate.

Drawn Games.

RULE 24. A drawn game shall be declared by the umpire if the score is equal on the last even inning played when he terminates play in accordance with Rule 22, Section 3, after five or more equal innings have been played by each team. But if the side that went second to bat is at bat when the game is terminated, and has scored the same number of runs as the other side, the umpire shall declare the game drawn without regard to the score of the last equal inning.

Called Games.

RULE 25. If the umpire calls a game in accordance with Rule 22, Section 3, at any time after five innings have been completed, the score shall be that of the last equal innings played, except that if the side second at bat shall have scored in an unequal number of

innings, or before the completion of the unfinished inning, at least one run more than the side first at bat, the score of the game shall be the total number of runs each team has made.

Forfeited Games.

RULE 26. A forfeited game shall be declared by the umpire in favor of the club not in fault, in the following cases:

SECTION 1. If the team of a club fail to appear upon the field, or being upon the field, refuse to begin a game for which it is scheduled or assigned, within five minutes after the umpire has called "Play" at the hour for the beginning of the game, unless such delay in appearing, or in commencing the game be unavoidable.

SEC. 2. If, after the game has begun, one side refuse to continue to play, unless the game has been suspended or terminated by the umpire.

SEC. 3. If, after play has been suspended by the umpire, one side fails to resume playing in one minute after the umpire has called "Play."

SEC. 4. If a team employ tactics palpably designed to delay the game.

SEC. 5. If, after warning by the umpire, any one of the rules of the game be wilfully and persistently violated.

SEC. 6. If the order for the removal of a player, as authorized by Rules 21, 58 and 67, be not obeyed within one minute.

SEC. 7. If, because of the removal of players from the game by the umpire, or for any cause, there be less than nine players on either team.

SEC. 8. If, after the game has been suspended on account of rain, the orders of the umpire are not complied with as required by Rule 29.

SEC. 9. If, when two games are scheduled to be played in one afternoon, the second game be not commenced within ten minutes of the time of the completion of the first game. The umpire of the first game shall be the timekeeper.

SEC. 10. In case the umpire declare the game forfeited he shall transmit a written report thereof to the President of the League within twenty-four hours thereafter. However, a failure on the part of the umpire to so notify the President shall not affect the validity of his award of the game by forfeiture.

No Game.

RULE 27. "No game" shall be declared by the umpire if he terminates play in accordance with Rule 22, Sec. 3, before five innings are completed by each team. Provided, however, that if the club second at bat shall have made more runs at the end of its fourth inning than the club first at bat has made in five completed innings of a game so terminated, the umpire shall award the game to the club having made the greater number of runs, and it shall count as a legal game in the championship record.

Substitutes.

RULE 28. SECTION 1. Each side shall be required to have present on the field during a championship game a sufficient number of substitute players in uniform, conforming to the suits worn by their team-mates, to carry out the provisions of this code which requires that not less than nine players shall occupy the field in any inning of the game.

SEC. 2. Any such substitute may at any stage of the game take the place of a player whose name is in his team's batting order, but the player whom he succeeds shall not thereafter participate in that game.

SEC. 3. A base-runner shall not have another player whose name appears in the batting order of his team run for him except by the consent of the captain of the other team.

SEC. 4. Whenever one player is substituted for another, whether as batsman, base-runner or fielder, the captain of the side making the change must immediately notify the umpire, who in turn must announce the same to the spectators. A fine of $5.00 shall be assessed by the umpire against the captain for each violation of this rule, and the President of the League shall impose a similar fine against the umpire, who, after having been notified of a change, fails to make proper announcement. Play shall be suspended while announcement is being made, and the player substituted shall become actively engaged in the game immediately upon his captain's notice of the change to the umpire.

Choice of Innings—Fitness of Field for Play.

RULE 29. The choice of innings shall be given to the captain of the home club, who shall be the sole judge of the fitness of the ground for beginning a game after a rain; but, after play has been called by the umpire, he alone shall be the judge as to the fitness of the

ground for resuming play after the game has been suspended on account of rain, and when time is so called the groundkeeper and sufficient assistants shall be under the control of the umpire for the purpose of putting the ground in proper shape for play, under penalty of forfeiture of the game by the home team.

THE PITCHING RULES.

Delivery of the Ball to the Bat.

RULE 30. Preliminary to pitching, the pitcher shall take his position facing the batsman with both feet squarely on the ground and in front of the pitcher's plate *or on top of the pitcher's plate;* and in the act of delivering the ball to the bat he must keep one foot in contact with the pitcher's plate defined in Rule 9. He shall not raise either foot until in the act of delivering the ball to the bat, nor make more than one step in such delivery.

A Fairly Delivered Ball.

RULE 31. A fairly delivered ball is a ball pitched or thrown to the bat by the pitcher while standing in his position and facing the batsman that passes over any portion of the home base, before touching the ground, not lower than the batsman's knee, nor higher than his shoulder. For every such fairly delivered ball the umpire shall call one strike.

An Unfairly Delivered Ball.

RULE 32. An unfairly delivered ball is a ball delivered to the bat by the pitcher while standing in his position and facing the batsman that does not pass over any portion of the home base between the batsman's shoulder and knees, or that touches the ground before passing home base, unless struck at by the batsman; or, with the bases unoccupied, any ball delivered by the pitcher while no foot is in contact with the pitcher's plate. For every unfairly delivered ball the umpire shall call one ball.

Delaying the Game.

RULE 33. SECTION 1. If, after the batsman be standing in his proper position ready to strike at a pitched ball, the ball be thrown by the pitcher to any player other than the catcher when in the catcher's lines and within 10 feet of the home base (except in an attempt to retire a base-runner), each ball so thrown shall be called a ball.

SEC. 2. The umpire shall call a ball on the pitcher each time he delays the game by failing to deliver the ball to the batsman for a longer period than 20 seconds, excepting that at the commencement of each inning, or when a pitcher relieves another, the pitcher may occupy one minute in delivering not to exceed five balls to the catcher or an infielder, during which time play shall be suspended.

SEC. 3. In event of the pitcher being taken from his position by either manager or captain, the player substituted for him shall continue to pitch until the batsman then at bat has either been put out or has reached first base.

Balking.

A balk shall be:

RULE 34. SECTION 1. Any motion made by the pitcher while in position to deliver the ball to the bat without delivering it, or to throw to first base when occupied by a base-runner without completing the throw.

SEC. 2. Throwing the ball by the pitcher to any base to catch the base-runner without stepping directly toward such base in the act of making such throw.

SEC. 3. Any delivery of the ball to the bat by the pitcher while either foot is back of *and not in contact with* the pitcher's plate.

SEC. 4. Any delivery of the ball to the bat by the pitcher while he is not facing the batsman.

SEC. 5. Any motion in delivering the ball to the bat by the pitcher while not in the position defined by Rule 30.

SEC. 6. Holding of the ball by the pitcher so long as, in the opinion of the umpire, to unnecessarily delay the game.

SEC. 7. Making any motion to pitch while standing in his position without having the ball in his possession.

SEC. 8. Making any motion of the arm, shoulder, hip or body the pitcher habitually makes in his method of delivery, without immediately delivering the ball to the bat.

SEC. 9. Delivery of the ball to the bat when the catcher is standing outside the lines of the catcher's position as defined in Rule 3.

If the pitcher shall fail to comply with the requirements of any section of this rule, the umpire shall call a "balk."

Dead Ball.

RULE 35. A dead ball is a ball delivered to the bat by the pitcher, not struck at by the batsman, that touches any part of the batsman's person or clothing while he is standing in his position.

Ball Not in Play.

RULE 36. In case of an illegally batted ball, a balk, foul hit ball not legally caught, dead ball, interference with the fielder or batsman, or a fair hit ball striking a base-runner or umpire before touching a fielder, the ball shall not be considered in play until it be held by the pitcher standing in his position, and the umpire shall have called "Play."

Block Balls.

RULE 37. SECTION 1. A block is a batted or thrown ball that is touched, stopped or handled by a person not engaged in the game.

SEC. 2. Whenever a block occurs the umpire shall declare it, and base-runners may run the bases without liability to be put out until the ball has been returned to and held by the pitcher in his position.

SEC. 3. If a person not engaged in the game should retain possession of a blocked ball, or throw or kick it beyond the reach of the fielders, the umpire shall call "Time" and require each base-runner to stop at the base last touched by him until the ball be returned to the pitcher in his position and the umpire shall have called "Play."

THE BATTING RULES.

The Batsman's Position.

RULE 38. Each player of the side at bat shall become the batsman and must take his position within the batsman's lines (as defined in Rule 8) in the order that his name appears in his team's batting list.

The Order of Batting.

RULE 39. SECTION 1. The batting order of each team must be on the score card and must be delivered before the game by its captain to the umpire at the home plate, who shall submit it to the inspection of the captain of the other side. The batting order delivered to the umpire must be followed throughout the game unless a player be substituted for another, in which case the substi-

tute must take the place in the batting order of the retired player.

SEC. 2. When the umpire announces the pitcher prior to commencement of game, the player announced must pitch until the first batsman has either been put out or has reached first base.

The First Batsman in an Inning.

RULE 40. After the first inning the first striker in each inning shall be the batsman whose name follows that of the last man who completed his "time at bat" in the preceding inning.

Players Belong on Bench.

RULE 41. When a side goes to the bat its players must immediately seat themselves on the bench assigned to them as defined in Rule 21, and remain there until their side is put out, except when called to the bat or to act as coachers or substitute base-runners.

Reserved for Umpire, Catcher and Batsman.

RULE 42. No player of the side "at bat," except the batsman, shall occupy any portion of the space within the catcher's lines as defined in Rule 3. The triangular space back of the home base is reserved for the exclusive use of the umpire, catcher and batsman, and the umpire must prohibit any player of the side "at bat" from crossing the same at any time while the ball is in the hands of the pitcher or catcher, or passing between them while standing in their positions.

Fielder Has Right of Way.

RULE 43. The players of the side at bat must speedily abandon their bench and hasten to another part of the field when by remaining upon or near it they or any of them would interfere with a fielder in an attempt to catch or handle a thrown or a batted ball.

A Fair Hit.

RULE 44. A fair hit is a legally batted ball that settles on fair ground between home and first base or between home and third base or that is on fair ground when bounding to the outfield past first or third base or that first falls on fair territory beyond first or third base, or that, while on or over fair ground, touches the person of the umpire or a player.

A Foul Hit.

RULE 45. A foul hit is a legally batted ball that settles on foul territory between home and first base or home and third base, or that bounds past first or third base on foul territory or that falls on foul territory beyond first or third base, or, while on or over foul ground, touches the person of the umpire or a player.

A Foul Tip.

RULE 46. A foul tip is a ball batted by the batsman while standing within the lines of his position, that goes sharp and direct from the bat to the catcher's hands and is legally caught.

A Bunt Hit.

RULE 47. A bunt hit is a legally batted ball, not swung at, but met with the bat and tapped slowly within the infield by the batsman. If the attempt to bunt result in a foul not legally caught, a strike shall be called by the umpire.

Balls Batted Outside the Ground.

RULE 48. SECTION 1. When a batted ball passes outside the ground or into a stand the umpire shall decide it fair or foul according to where it disappears from the umpire's view.

SEC. 2. A fair batted ball that goes over the fence or into a stand shall entitle the batsman to a home run unless it should pass out of the ground or into a stand at a less distance than two hundred and thirty-five (235) feet from the home base, in which case the batsman shall be entitled to two bases only. *In either event the batsman must touch the bases in regular order.* The point at which a fence or stand is less than 235 feet from the home base shall be plainly indicated by a white or black sign or mark for the umpire's guidance.

Strikes.

RULE 49. A strike is:

SECTION 1. A pitched ball struck at by the batsman without its touching his bat.

SEC. 2. A fair ball legally delivered by the pitcher at which the batsman does not strike.

SEC. 3. A foul hit ball not caught on the fly unless the batsman has two strikes.

SEC. 4. An attempt to bunt which results in a foul not legally caught.

SEC. 5. A pitched ball, at which the batsman strikes but misses and which touches any part of his person.

SEC. 6. A foul tip, held by the catcher, while standing within the lines of his position.

An Illegally Batted Ball.

RULE 50. An illegally batted ball is a ball batted by the batsman when either or both of his feet are upon the ground outside of the lines of the batsman's position.

When Batsman is Out.

The batsman is out:

RULE 51. SECTION 1. If he fail to take his position at the bat in the order in which his name appears on the batting list unless the error be discovered and the proper batsman replace him before he becomes a base-runner, in which case, the balls and strikes called must be counted in the time "at bat" of the proper batsman. But only the proper batsman shall be declared out, and no runs shall be scored or bases run because of any act of the improper batsman. Provided, this rule shall not be enforced unless the out be declared before the ball be delivered to the succeeding batsman. Should the batsman declared out under this section be the third hand out and his side be thereby put out, the proper batsman in the next inning shall be the player who would have come to bat had the players been put out by ordinary play in the preceding inning.

SEC. 2. If he fail to take his position within one minute after the umpire has called for the batsman.

SEC. 3. If he make a foul hit other than a foul tip as defined in Rule 46, and the ball be momentarily held by a fielder before touching the ground; provided, it be not caught in a fielder's cap, protector, pocket or other part of his uniform, or strike some object other than a fielder before being caught.

SEC. 4. If he bat the ball illegally, as defined in Rule 50.

SEC. 5. If he attempt to hinder the catcher from fielding or throwing the ball by stepping outside the lines of the batsman's position, or in any way obstructing or interfering with that player; *except that the batsman shall not be out under this section if the base-runner be declared out according to Section 15 of Rule 56.*

SEC. 6. If, while first base be occupied by a base-runner, the third strike be called on him by the umpire, unless two men are already out.

SEC. 7. If, while attempting a third strike, the ball touch any part of the batsman's person, in which case base-runners occupying bases shall not advance as prescribed in Rule 55, Section 5.

SEC. 8. If, before two hands are out, while first and second or first, second and third bases are occupied, he hit a fly ball, other than a line drive, that can be handled by an infielder. In such case the umpire shall, as soon as the ball be hit, declare it an infield or outfield hit.

SEC. 9. If the third strike be called in accordance with Sections 4 or 5 of Rule 49.

SEC. 10. If he steps from one batsman's box to the other while the pitcher is in his position ready to pitch.

BASE RUNNING RULES.

Legal Order of Bases.

RULE 52. The Base-Runner must touch each base in legal order, viz., First, Second, Third and Home Bases; and when obliged to return while the ball is in play, must retouch the base or bases in reverse order. He can only acquire the right to a base by touching it, before having been put out, and shall then be entitled to hold such base until he has legally touched the next base in order, or has been legally forced to vacate it for a succeeding base-runner. However, no base-runner shall score a run to count in the game ahead of the base-runner preceding him in the batting order, if there be such preceding base-runner who has not been put out in that inning.

When the Batsman Becomes a Base-Runner.

RULE 53. The batsman becomes a base-runner:

SECTION 1. Instantly after he makes a fair hit.

SEC. 2. Instantly after "Four Balls" have been called by the umpire.

SEC. 3. Instantly after "Three Strikes" have been declared by the umpire.

SEC. 4. If, without making any attempt to strike at the ball, his person or clothing be hit by a pitched ball unless, in the opinion of the umpire, he plainly makes no effort to get out of the way of the pitched ball.

SEC. 5. If the catcher interfere with him in or prevent him from striking at a pitched ball.

SEC. 6. If a fair hit ball strike the person or clothing of the umpire or a base-runner on fair ground.

Entitled to Bases.

RULE 54. The base-runner shall be entitled, without liability to be put out, to advance a base in the following cases:

SECTION 1. If, while the batsman, he becomes a base-runner by reason of "four balls," or for being hit by a pitched ball, or for being interfered with by the catcher in striking at a pitched ball, or if a fair hit ball strike the person or clothing of the umpire or a base-runner on fair ground *before touching a fielder.*

SEC. 2. If the umpire awards to a succeeding batsman a base on four balls, or for being hit by a pitched ball, or being interfered with by the catcher in striking at a pitched ball and the base-runner be thereby forced to vacate the base held by him.

SEC. 3. If the umpire call a "Balk."

SEC. 4. If a ball delivered by the pitcher pass the catcher and touch any fence or building within ninety (90) feet of the home base.

SEC. 5. If he be prevented from making a base by the obstruction of a fielder, unless the latter have the ball in his hand ready to touch the base-runner.

SEC. 6. If the fielder stop or catch a batted ball *or a thrown ball* with his cap, glove or any part of his uniform, while detached from its proper place on his person, the runner or runners shall be entitled to three bases *if a batted ball or to two bases if a thrown ball.*

SEC. 7. If a thrown or pitched ball strike the person or clothing of an umpire the ball shall be considered in play and the base-runner or runners shall be entitled to all the bases they can make.

Returning to Bases.

RULE 55. The base-runner shall return to his base without liability to be put out:

SECTION 1. If the umpire declares any foul not legally caught.

SEC. 2. If the umpire declares an illegally batted ball.

SEC. 3. If the umpire declares a dead ball, unless it be also the fourth unfair ball, and he be thereby forced to take the next base, as provided in Rule 54, Section 2.

SEC. 4. If the person or clothing of the umpire, *while stationed back of the bat,* interfere with the catcher in an attempt to throw.

SEC. 5. If a pitched ball at which the batsman strikes but misses, touch any part of the batsman's person.

SEC. 6. If the umpire be struck by a fair hit ball before touching a fielder; in which case no base shall be run unless necessitated by the batsman becoming a base-runner, and no run shall be scored unless all the bases are occupied.

SEC. 7. If the umpire declares the batsman or another base-runner out for interference.

SEC. 8. In any and all of these cases the base-runner is not required to touch the intervening bases in returning to the base he is legally entitled to.

When Base-Runners are Out.

The base-runner is out:

RULE 56. SECTION 1. If, after three strikes have been declared against him while the batsman, the third strike ball be not legally caught and he plainly attempts to hinder the catcher from fielding the ball.

SEC. 2. If, having made a fair hit while batsman, such fair hit ball be momentarily held by a fielder before touching the ground or any object other than a fielder; provided, it be not caught in a fielder's hat, cap, protector, pocket or other part of his uniform.

SEC. 3. If, when the umpire has declared "Three Strikes" on him while the batsman, the third strike ball be momentarily held by a fielder before touching the ground; provided, it be not caught in a fielder's cap, protector, pocket or other part of his uniform, or touch some object other than a fielder before being caught.

SEC. 4. If, after three strikes or a fair hit, he be touched with the ball in the hand of a fielder before he shall have touched first base.

SEC. 5. If, after three strikes or a fair hit, the ball be securely held by a fielder while touching first base with any part of his person before such base-runner touch first base.

SEC. 6. If, in running the last half of the distance from home base to first base, while the ball is being fielded to first

base, he run outside the three-foot lines, as defined in Rule 7, unless he do so to avoid a fielder attempting to field a batted ball.

SEC. 7. If, in running from first to second base, from second to third base, or from third to home base, he run more than three feet from a direct line between a base and the next one in regular or reverse order to avoid being touched by a ball in the hands of a fielder. But in case a fielder be occupying a base-runner's proper path in attempting to field a batted ball, then the base-runner shall run out of direct line to the next base and behind said fielder and shall not be declared out for so doing.

SEC. 8. If he fail to avoid a fielder attempting to field a batted ball, in the manner described in Sections 6 and 7 of this rule, or in any way obstruct a fielder in attempting to field a batted ball, or intentionally interfere with a thrown ball; provided, that if two or more fielders attempt to field a batted ball, and the base-runner come in contact with one or more of them, the umpire shall determine which fielder is entitled to the benefit of this rule, and shall not decide the base-runner out for coming in contact with a fielder other than the one the umpire determines to be entitled to field such batted ball.

SEC. 9. If at any time while the ball is in play, he be touched by the ball in the hands of a fielder, unless some part of his person be touching the base he is entitled to occupy; provided, however, that the ball be held by the fielder after touching him, unless the base-runner deliberately knock it out of his hand.

SEC. 10. If, when a fair or foul hit ball (other than a foul tip as defined in Rule 46) be legally caught by a fielder, such ball be legally held by a fielder on the base occupied by the base-runner when such ball was batted, or the base-runner be touched with the ball in the hands of a fielder, before he retouch such base after such fair or foul hit ball was so caught; provided, that the base-runner shall not be out in such case, if, after the ball was legally caught as above, it be delivered to the bat by the pitcher before the fielder hold it on said base, or touch the base-runner out with it; but if the base-runner, in attempting to reach a base, detach it from its fastening before being touched or forced out, he shall be declared safe.

SEC. 11. If, when the batsman becomes a base-runner, the first base, or the first and second bases, or the first, second and third bases be occupied, any base-runner so occupying a

base shall cease to be entitled to hold it, and may be put out at the next base in the same manner as in running to first base, or by being touched with the ball in the hands of a fielder at any time before any base-runner following him in the batting order be put out, unless the umpire should decide the hit of the batsman to be an infield fly.

SEC. 12. If a fair hit ball strike him before touching a fielder, and, in such case, no base shall be run unless necessitated by the batsman becoming a base-runner, but no run shall be scored or any other base-runner put out until the umpire puts the ball back into play.

SEC. 13. If, when advancing bases, or forced to return to a base, while the ball is in play, he fail to touch the intervening base or bases, if any, in the regular or reverse order, as the case may be, he may be put out by the ball being held by a fielder on any base he failed to touch, or by being touched by the ball in the hands of a fielder in the same manner as in running to first base; provided, that the base-runner shall not be out in such case if the ball be delivered to the bat by the pitcher before the fielder hold it on said base or touch the base-runner with it.

SEC. 14. If, when the umpire call "Play," after the suspension of a game, he fail to return to and touch the base he occupied when "Time" was called before touching the next base; provided, the base-runner shall not be out, in such case, if the ball be delivered to the bat by the pitcher, before the fielder hold it on said base or touch the base-runner with it.

SEC. 15. If with one or no one out and a base-runner on third base, the batsman interferes with a play being made at home plate.

SEC. 16. If he pass a preceding base-runner before such runner has been legally put out he shall be declared out immediately.

SEC. 17. *If a coacher at third base touch or hold a base-runner at third base or a base-runner who is rounding third base for home plate the umpire shall declare such base-runner out.*

Overrunning First Base.

SEC. 18. The base-runner in running to first base may overrun said base after touching it in passing without incurring liability to be out for being off said base, provided he return at once and retouch the base, after which he may be put out as at any other base. If, after over-

running first base, he attempts to run to second base, before returning to first base, he shall forfeit such exemption from liability to be put out.

SEC. 19. If, while third base is occupied, the coacher stationed near that base shall run in the direction of home base on or near the base line while a fielder is making or trying to make a play on a batted ball not caught on the fly, or on a thrown ball, *or a fly ball,* and thereby draws a throw to home base, the base-runner entitled to third base shall be declared out by the umpire for the coacher's interference with and prevention of the legitimate play.

SEC. 20. If one or more members of the team at bat stand or collect at or around a base for which a base-runner is trying, thereby confusing the fielding side and adding to the difficulty of making such play, the base-runner shall be declared out for the interference of his team-mate or team-mates.

When Umpire Shall Declare an Out.

RULE 57. The umpire shall declare the batsman or base-runner out, without waiting for an appeal for such decision, in all cases where such player be put out in accordance with any of these rules, except Sections 13 and 18 of Rule 56.

Coaching Rules.

RULE 58. *A coacher may address words of assistance and direction to the base-runners or to the batsman.* He shall not, by words or signs, incite or try to incite the spectators to demonstrations, and shall not use language which will in any manner refer to or reflect upon a player of the opposite club, the umpire or the spectators. Not more than two coachers, who must be players in the uniform of the team at bat, shall be allowed to occupy the space between the players' and the coachers' lines, one near first and the other near third base, to coach base-runners. If there be more than the legal number of coachers or this rule be violated in any respect the umpire must order the illegal coacher or coachers to the bench, and if his order be not obeyed within one minute, the umpire shall assess a fine of $5.00 against each offending player, and upon a repetition of the offense, the offending player or players shall be debarred from further participation in the game, and shall leave the playing field forthwith.

The Scoring of Runs.

RULE 59. One run shall be scored every time a base-runner, after having legally touched the first three bases, shall legally touch the home base before three men are put out; provided, however, that if he reach home on or during a play in which the third man be forced out or be put out before reaching first base, a run shall not count. A force-out can be made only when a base-runner legally loses the right to the base he occupies by reason of the batsman becoming a base-runner, and he is thereby obliged to advance.

UMPIRES AND THEIR DUTIES.

Power to Enforce Decisions.

RULE 60. The umpires are the representatives of the League and as such are authorized and required to enforce each section of this code. They shall have the power to order a player, captain or manager to do or omit to do any act which in their judgment is necessary to give force and effect to one or all of these rules, and to inflict penalties for violations of the rules as hereinafter prescribed. In order to define their respective duties, the umpire judging balls and strikes shall be designated as the "Umpire-in-Chief"; the umpire judging base decisions as the "Field Umpire."

The Umpire-in-Chief.

RULE 61. SECTION 1. The Umpire-in-Chief shall take position back of the catcher; he shall have full charge of and be responsible for the proper conduct of the game. With exception of the base decisions to be made by the Field Umpire, the Umpire-in-Chief shall render all the decisions that ordinarily would devolve upon a single umpire, and which are prescribed for "The Umpire" in these Playing Rules.

SEC. 2. He shall call and count as a "ball" any unfair ball delivered by the pitcher to the batsman. He shall also call and count as a "strike" any fairly delivered ball which passes over any portion of the home base, and within the batsman's legal range as defined in Rule 31, whether struck at or not by the batsman; or a foul tip which is caught by the catcher standing within the lines of his position, within 10 feet of the home base; or which, after being struck at and not hit, strike the person of the batsman; or when the ball be bunted foul by the batsman; or any

foul hit ball not caught on the fly unless the batsman has two strikes; provided, however, that a pitched ball shall not be called or counted a "ball" or "strike" by the umpire until it has passed the home plate.

SEC. 3. He shall render base decisions in the following instances: (1) If the ball is hit fair, with a runner on first, he must go to third base to take a possible decision; (2) with more than one base occupied, he shall decide whether or not a runner on third leaves that base before a fly ball is caught; (3) in case of a runner being caught between third and home, when more than one base is occupied, he shall make the decision on the runner nearest the home plate.

SEC. 4. The Umpire-in-Chief alone shall have authority to declare a game forfeited.

The Field Umpire.

RULE 62. SECTION 1. The Field Umpire shall take such positions on the playing field as in his judgment are best suited for the rendering of base decisions. He shall render all decisions at first base and second base, and all decisions at third base except those to be made by the Umpire-in-Chief in accordance with Sec. 3, Rule 61.

SEC. 2. He shall aid the Umpire-in-Chief in every manner in enforcing the rules of the game and, with the exception of declaring a forfeiture, shall have equal authority with the Umpire-in-Chief in fining or removing from the game players who violate these rules.

No Appeal From Decisions Based on Umpire's Judgment.

RULE 63. There shall be no appeal from any decision of either umpire on the ground that he was not correct in his conclusion as to whether a batted ball was fair or foul, a base-runner safe or out, a pitched ball a strike or a ball, or on any other play involving accuracy of judgment, and no decision rendered by him shall be reversed, except that he be convinced that it is in violation of one of these rules. The captain shall alone have the right to protest against a decision and seek its reversal on a claim that it is in conflict with a section of these rules. In case the captain does seek a reversal of a decision based solely on a point of rules, the umpire making the decision shall, if he is in doubt, ask his associate for information before acting on

the captain's appeal. Under no circumstances shall either umpire criticise or interfere with a decision unless asked to do so by his associate.

Duties of Single Umpire.

RULE 64. If but one umpire be assigned, his duties and jurisdiction shall extend to all points, and he shall be permitted to take his stand in any part of the field that in his opinion will best enable him to discharge his duties.

Must Not Question Decisions.

RULE 65. Under no circumstances shall a captain or player dispute the accuracy of the umpire's judgment and decision on a play.

Clubs Can Not Change Umpire.

RULE 66. The umpire can not be changed during a championship game by the consent of the contesting clubs unless the official in charge of the field be incapacitated from service by injury or illness.

Penalties for Violations of the Rules.

RULE 67. SECTION 1. In all cases of violation of these rules, by either player or manager, the penalty shall be prompt removal of the offender from the game and grounds, followed by a period of such suspension from actual service in the club as the President of the League may fix. In the event of removal of player or manager by either umpire, he shall go direct to the club house and remain there during the progress of the game, or leave the grounds; and a failure to do so will warrant a forfeiture of the game by the Umpire-in-Chief.

SEC. 2. The umpire shall assess a fine of $5.00 against each offending player in the following cases: (1) If the player intentionally discolor or damage the ball; (2) if the player fail to be seated on his bench within one minute after ordered to do so by the umpire; (3) if the player violate the coaching rules and refuse to be seated on his bench within one minute after ordered to do so by the umpire; (4) if the captain fail to notify him when one player is substituted for another.

SEC. 3. In cases where substitute players show their disapproval of decisions by yelling from the bench, the

umpire shall first give warning. If the yelling continues he shall fine each offender $10.00, and if the disturbance is still persisted in he shall clear the bench of all substitute players; the captain of the team, however, to have the privilege of sending to the club house for such substitutes as are actually needed to replace players in the game.

Umpire to Report Violations of the Rules.

RULE 68. The umpire shall within twelve hours after fining or removing a player from the game, forward to the President a report of the penalty inflicted and the cause therefor.

RULE 69. Immediately upon being informed by the umpire that a fine has been imposed upon any manager, captain or player, the President shall notify the person so fined and also the club of which he is a member; and, in the event of the failure of the person so fined to pay to the Secretary of the League the amount of said fine within five days after notice, he shall be debarred from participating in any championship game or from sitting on a player's bench during the progress of a championship game until such fine be paid.

RULE 70. When the offense of the player debarred from the game be of a flagrant nature, such as the use of obscene language or an assault upon a player or umpire, the umpire shall within four hours thereafter forward to the President of the League full particulars.

Warning to Captains.

RULE 71. The umpire shall notify both captains before the game, and in the presence of each other, that all the playing rules will be strictly and impartially enforced, and warn them that failure on their part to co-operate in such enforcement will result in offenders being fined, and, if necessary to preserve discipline, debarred from the game.

On Ground Rules.

RULE 72. Section 1. Before the commencement of a game the umpire shall see that the rules governing all the materials of the game are strictly observed.

SEC. 2. In case of spectators overflowing on the playing field, the home captain shall make special ground rules to cover balls batted or thrown into the crowd, provided such rules be acceptable to the captain of the visiting club. If the latter object, then the umpire shall have full authority to make and enforce such special rules, and he shall announce the scope of same to the spectators.

SEC. 3. In all cases where there are no spectators on the playing field, and where a thrown ball goes into a stand for spectators, or over or through any fence surrounding the playing field, or into the players' bench (whether the ball rebounds into the field or not), *or remains in the meshes of a wire screen protecting the spectators*, the runner or runners shall be entitled to two bases. The umpire in awarding such bases shall be governed by the position of the runner or runners at the time the throw is made.

SEC. 4. The umpire shall also ascertain from the home captain whether any other special ground rules are necessary, and if there be he shall advise the opposing captain of their scope and see that each is duly enforced, provided they do not conflict with any of these rules and are acceptable to the captain of the visiting team.

Official Announcements.

RULE 73. The umpire shall call "Play" at the hour appointed for the beginning of a game, announce "Time" at its legal interruption and declare "Game" at its legal termination. Prior to the commencement of the game he shall announce the batteries, and during the progress of the game shall announce each change of players. In case of an overflow crowd, he shall announce the special ground rules agreed upon, and he shall also make announcement of any agreement entered into by the two captains to stop play at a specified hour.

Suspension of Play.

RULE 74. The umpire shall suspend play for the following causes:

1. If rain fall so heavily as in the judgment of the umpire to prevent continuing the game, in which case he shall note the time of suspension, and should rain fall continuously for thirty minutes thereafter he shall terminate the game.

2. In case of an accident which incapacitates him or a player from service in the field, or in order to remove from the grounds any player or spectator who has violated the rules, or in case of fire, panic or other extraordinary circumstances.

3. In suspending play from any legal cause the umpire shall call "Time"; when he calls "Time," play shall be suspended until he calls "Play" again, and during the interim no player shall be put out, base be run or run be scored. "Time" shall not be called by the umpire until the ball be held by the pitcher while standing in his position, *except that this does not apply to Section 3, Rule 37 nor does it apply in case of fire, panic or storm.*

Field Rules.

RULE 75. No person shall be allowed upon any part of the field during the progress of a game except the players in uniform, the manager of each side, the umpire, such officers of the law as may be present in uniform, and such watchmen of the home club as may be necessary to preserve the peace.

RULE 76. No manager, captain or player shall address the spectators during a game except in reply to a request for information about the progress or state of the game, or to give the name of a player.

RULE 77. Every club shall furnish sufficient police force to preserve order upon its own grounds, and in the event of a crowd entering the field during the progress of a game, and interfering with the play in any manner, the visiting club may refuse to play until the field be cleared. If the field be not cleared within 15 minutes thereafter, the visiting club may claim and shall be entitled to the game by a score of nine runs to none (no matter what number of innings has been played).

General Definitions.

RULE 78. "Play" is the order of the umpire to begin the game or to resume it after its suspension.

RULE 79. "Time" is the order of the umpire to suspend play. Such suspension must not extend beyond the day.

RULE 80. "Game" is the announcement of the umpire that the game is terminated.

RULE 81. "An inning" is the term at bat of the nine players representing a club in a game and is completed when three of such players have been legally put out.

RULE 82. "A Time at Bat" is the term at bat of a batsman. It begins when he takes his position, and continues until he is put out or becomes a base-runner. But a time at bat shall not be charged against a batsman who is awarded first base by the umpire for being hit by a pitched ball, or on called balls, or when he makes a sacrifice hit, or for interference by the catcher.

RULE 83. "Legal" or "Legally" signifies as required by these rules.

THE SCORING RULES.

RULE 84. To promote uniformity in scoring championship games the following instructions are given and suggestions and definitions made for the guidance of scorers, and they are required to make all scores in accordance therewith.

The Batsman's Record.

RULE 85. SECTION 1. The first item in the tabulated score, after the player's name and position, shall be the number of times he has been at bat during the game, but the exceptions made in Rule 82 must not be included.

SEC. 2. In the second column shall be set down the runs, if any, made by each player.

SEC. 3. In the third column shall be placed the first base hits, if any, made by each player.

The Scoring of Base Hits.

SEC. 4. A base hit shall be scored in the following cases:

When the ball from the bat strikes the ground on or within the foul lines and out of the reach of the fielders, *provided the batter reaches first base safely.*

When a fair-hit ball is partially or wholly stopped by a fielder in motion, but such player can not recover himself

in time to field the ball to first before the striker reaches that base or to force out another base-runner.

When the ball be hit with such force to an infielder or pitcher that he can not handle it in time to put out the batsman or force out a base-runner. In a case of doubt over this class of hits, a base hit should be scored and the fielder exempted from the charge of an error.

When the ball is hit so slowly toward a fielder that he cannot handle it in time to put out the batsman or force out a base-runner.

In all cases where a base-runner is retired by being hit by a batted ball, unless batted by himself, the batsman should be credited with a base hit.

When a batted ball hits the person or clothing of the umpire, as defined in Rule 53, Section 6.

In no case shall a base hit be scored when a base-runner is forced out by the play.

When a fielder after handling a batted ball, elects to try to retire a base-runner instead of the batter, the play is known as a "fielder's choice." In case the runner is retired, or would be retired but for an error, the batter shall be charged with a time at bat, but no hit. If the runner is not retired, and no error is made, the batter shall be charged with a time at bat, but no hit, provided he swung at the ball, and shall be credited with a sacrifice hit, provided he bunted the ball; if, however, in the judgment of the scorer the batter could not have been retired at first base by perfect fielding, he shall be credited with a base hit.

Sacrifice Hits.

SEC. 5. Sacrifice hits shall be placed in the Summary. A sacrifice hit shall be credited to the batsman who when no one is out or when but one man is out, advances a runner a base by a bunt hit, which results in the batsman being put out before reaching first, or would so result if it were handled without error.

A sacrifice hit shall also be credited to a batsman who, when no one is out or when but one man is out, hits a fly ball that is caught but results in a run being scored *on the catch*, or would in the judgment of the scorer so result if caught.

Fielding Records.

SEC. 6. The number of opponents, if any, put out by each player shall be set down in the fourth column. Where the batsman is given out by the umpire for an illegally

batted ball, or fails to bat in proper order, or is declared out on third bunt strike, the put-out shall be scored to the catcher. In cases of the base-runner being declared "out" for interference, running out of line, or on an infield fly, the "out" should be credited to the player who would have made the play but for the action of the base-runner or the announcement of the umpire.

SEC. 7. The number of times, if any, each player assists in putting out an opponent shall be set down in the fifth column. *One* assist *and no more* shall be given to each player who handles the ball in aiding in a run-out or any other play of the kind, even though he complete the play by making the put-out.

An assist should be given to a player who makes a play in time to put a runner out, even if the player who could complete the play fails, through no fault of the assisting player.

And generally an assist should be given to each player who handles or assists in any manner in handling the ball from the time it leaves the bat until it reaches the player who makes the put-out, or in case of a thrown ball, to each player who throws or handles it cleanly, and in such a way that a put-out results, or would result if no error were made by a team-mate.

Assists should be credited to every player who handles the ball in the play which results in a base runner being called "out" for interference or for running out of line.

A double play shall mean any two continuous put-outs that take place between the time the ball leaves the pitcher's hands until it is returned to him again standing in the pitcher's box.

Errors.

SEC. 8. An error shall be given in the sixth column for each misplay which prolongs the time at bat of the batsman *or prolongs the life of the base-runner* or allows a base-runner to make one or more bases when perfect play would have insured his being put out. But a base on balls, a base awarded to a batsman by being struck by a pitched ball, a balk, a passed ball or wild pitch shall not be included in the sixth column.

An error shall not be charged against the catcher for a wild throw in an attempt to prevent a stolen base, unless the base-runner advance an extra base because of the error.

An error shall not be scored against the catcher or an infielder who attempts to complete a double play, unless

the throw be so wild that an additional base be gained. *This, however, does not exempt from an error a player who drops a thrown ball when by holding it he would have completed a double play.*

In case a base-runner advance a base through the failure of a baseman to stop or try to stop a ball accurately thrown to his base the latter shall be charged with an error and not the player who made such throw, provided there was occasion for it. If such throw be made to second base the scorer shall determine whether the second baseman or shortstop shall be charged with an error.

In event of a fielder dropping a fly but recovering the ball in time to force a runner at another base, he shall be exempted from an error, the play being scored as a "force-out."

Stolen Bases.

SEC. 9. A stolen base shall be credited to the base-runner whenever he advances a base unaided by a base hit, a put-out, a fielding or a battery error, subject to the following exceptions:

In event of a double or triple steal being attempted, where either runner is thrown out, the other or others shall not be credited with a stolen base.

In event of a base-runner being touched out after sliding over a base, he shall not be regarded as having stolen the base in question.

In event of a base-runner making his start to steal a base prior to a battery error, he shall be credited with a stolen base *and the battery error shall also be charged.*

In event of a palpable muff of a ball thrown by the catcher, when the base-runner is clearly blocked, the infielder making the muff shall be charged with an error and the base-runner shall not be credited with a stolen base.

Definition of Wild Pitch and Passed Ball.

SEC. 10. A wild pitch is a legally delivered ball, so high, low or wide of the plate that the catcher cannot or does not stop and control it with ordinary effort, and as a result the batsman, who becomes a base-runner on such pitched ball, reaches first base or a base-runner advances.

A passed ball is a legally delivered ball that the catcher should hold or control with ordinary effort, but his failure to do so enables the batsman, who becomes a base-runner on such pitched ball, to reach first base or a base-runner to advance.

The Summary.

The Summary shall contain:

RULE 86. SECTION 1. The score made in each inning of the game and the total runs of each side in the game.

SEC. 2. The number of stolen bases, if any, made by each player.

SEC. 3. The number of sacrifice hits, if any, made by each player.

SEC. 4. The number of sacrifice flies, if any, made by each player.

SEC. 5. The number of two-base hits, if any, made by each player.

SEC. 6. The number of three-base hits, if any, made by each player.

SEC. 7. The number of home runs, if any, made by each player.

SEC. 8. The number of double and triple plays, if any, made by each team and the players participating in same.

SEC. 9. The number of innings each pitcher pitched in.

SEC. 10. The number of base hits, if any, made off each pitcher and the number of legal "at bats" scored against each pitcher.

SEC. 11. The number of times, if any, the pitcher strikes out the opposing batsmen.

SEC. 12. The number of times, if any, the pitcher gives bases on balls.

SEC. 13. The number of wild pitches, if any, charged against the pitcher.

SEC. 14. The number of times, if any, the pitcher hits a batsman with a pitched ball, the name or names of the batsman or batsmen so hit to be given.

SEC. 15. The number of passed balls by each catcher.

SEC. 16. The time of the game.

SEC. 17. The name of the umpire or umpires.

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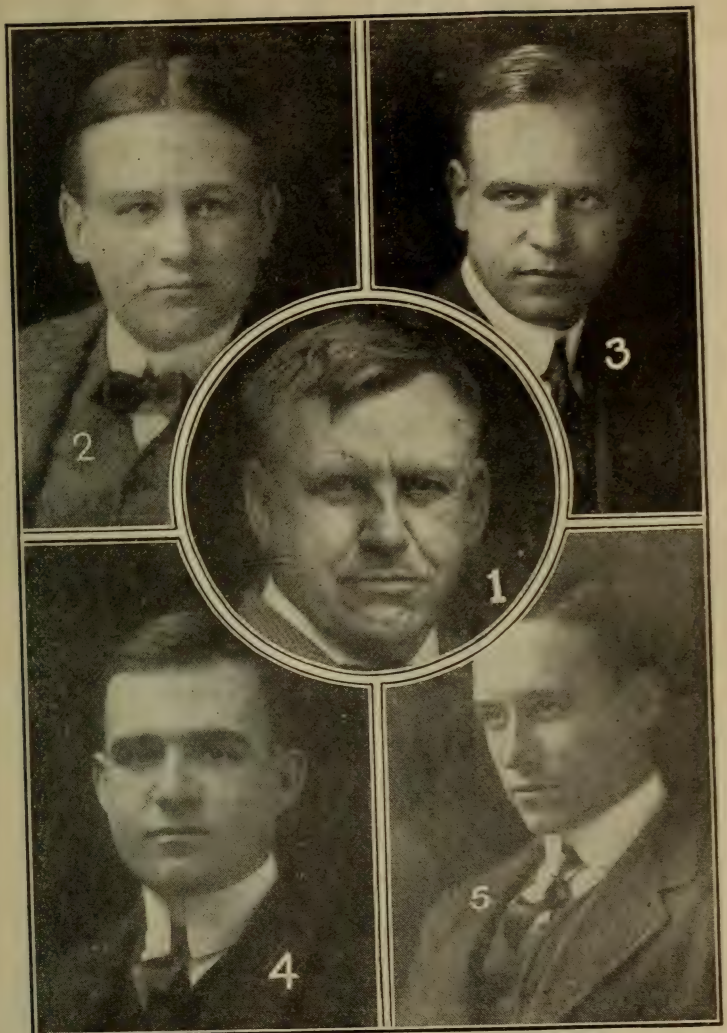
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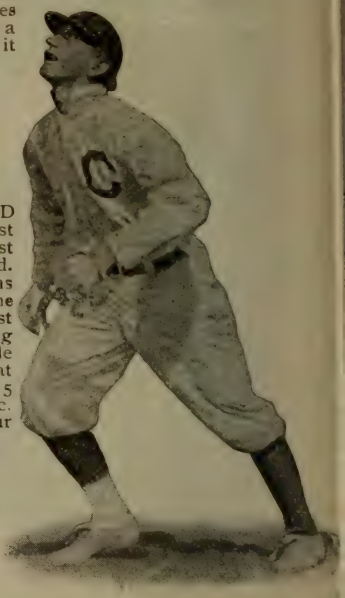
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	AT BOSTON	AT BROOKLYN	AT NEW YORK	AT PHILADELPHIA	AT PITTSBURGH	AT CINCINNATI	AT CHICAGO	AT ST. LOUIS
BOSTON.....		April 14,15,16,17 June 1,2,3,4 Oct. 5,6,7	May 7,8,9,11 Aug. 13,14,15 Sept. 30; Oct. 1,2,3	April 18,20,21,22 May 29,30,30 Sept. 2,3,4,5	May 12,18,19,20 July 20,21,22,23 Aug. 20,21,22	May 13,14,15,16 July 16,17,18,19 Aug. 17,18,19	May 21,22,23,24 July 8,9,10,11 Aug. 24,25,26	May 25,26,27 July 12,13,14,15 Aug. 27,28,29,30
BROOKLYN....	April 23,24,25,27 July 3,4,4,6 Sept. 12,14,15		May 2,4,5,6 June 29,30; July 1,2 Sept. 9,10,11	May 7,8,9,11 June 24,25 Sept. 7,7,8 Sept. 30; Oct. 1	May 25,26,27 July 13,14,15,16 Aug. 26,27,28,29	May 21,22,23,24 July 8,9,10,11 Aug. 16,24,25	May 13,14,15,16 July 17,18,19 Aug. 17,18,19,20	May 17,18,19,20 July 20,21,22,23 Aug. 21,22,23
NEW YORK....	April 28,29,30; May 1 June 24,25,26,27 Sept. 7,7,8	April 18,20,21,22 May 29,30,30 Sept. 2,3,4,5		April 14,15,16,17 June 1,2,3,4 Sept. 12,14,15	May 13,14,15,16 July 7,17,18 Aug. 17,18,19,31	May 17,18,19,20 July 20,21,22,23 Aug. 21,22,23	May 25,26,27 July 12,13,14,15 Aug. 27,28,29,30	May 21,22,23,24 July 8,9,10,11 Aug. 24,25,26
PHILADELPHIA	May 2,4,5,6 June 29,30; Jul. 1,2 Sept. 9,10,11	Ap.28,29,30; May 1 June 26,27 Aug. 13,14,15 Oct. 2,3	April 23,24,25,27 July 3,4,4,6 Oct. 5,6,7		May 21,22,23,28 July 8,9,10,11,24 Aug. 24,25	May 25,26,27 July 12,13,14,15 Aug. 27,28,29,30	May 17,18,19,20 July 20,21,22,23 Aug. 21,22,23	May 13,14,15,16 July 16,17,18,19 Aug. 17,18,19
PITTSBURGH..	June 10,11,12,13 Aug. 4,5,6,7 Sept. 19,21,22	June 19,20,22,23 July 30,31; Aug. 1,3 Sept. 23,24,25	June 15,16,17,18 July 25,27,28,29 Sept. 26,28,29	June 5,6,8,9 Aug. 8,10,11,12 Sept. 16,17,18		April 18,19,20,21 May 3,4,5,31 June 28 Oct. 4,5	April 26,27,28,29 May 10; June 1,2 July 5 Sept. 5,6,13	April 14,15,16,17 June 29,30; July 1 Sept. 1,2,3,4
CINCINNATI...	June 5,6,8,9 Aug. 8,10,11,12 Sept. 23,24,25	June 15,16,17,18 July 25,27 28,29 Sept. 19,21,22	June 19,20,22,23 July 30,31; Aug. 1,3 Sept. 16,17,18	June 10,11,12,13 Aug. 4,5,6,7 Sept. 26,28,29	Apr. 30; May 1,2 May 29,30,30 Aug. 14,15 Oct. 1,2,3		April 22,23,24,25 June 29,30; July 1,2 Sept. 7,7,8	May 6,7,9,10 June 1,2,3 July 3,4,4,5
CHICAGO.....	June 15,16,17,17 July 25,27,28,29 Sept. 26,28,29	June 5,6,8,9 Aug. 8,10,11,12 Sept. 16,17,18	June 10,11,12,13 Aug. 4,5,6,7 Sept. 19,21,22	June 18,19,20,22 July 30,31; Aug. 1,3 Sept. 23,24,25	May 6,7,8,9 July 3,4,4 Sept. 9,10,11,12	April 14,15,16,17 June 25,26,27 Sept. 1,2,3,4		April 18,19,20,21 May 11,12 June 28 Oct. 2,3,4,5
ST. LOUIS.....	June 18,19,20,22 July 30,31; Aug. 1,3 Sept. 16,17,18	June 10,11,12,13 Aug. 4,5,6,7 Sept. 26,28,29	June 5,6,8,9 Aug. 8,10,11,12 Sept. 23,24,25	June 15,16,17,23 July 25,27,28,29 Sept. 19,21,22	April 23,24,25 June 24,25,26,27 Aug. 13 Sept. 7,7,8	April 26,27,28,29 Sept. 5,6 Sept. 10,11, 12,13,14	April 30; May 1,2,3,4 May 28,30,30,31 Aug. 15,16	



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	AT CHICAGO.	AT ST. LOUIS.	AT DETROIT.	AT CLEVELAND.	AT WASHINGTON.	AT PHILADELPHIA	AT NEW YORK.	AT BOSTON.
CHICAGO		May 2,3,4,5 Aug. 13,14,15,16 Sept. 14,15,16	April 28,29,30; May 1 Jun.1,2. Jun.29,30 July 1, Sept. 7,7	April 22,23,25,26 May 30,30 Sept. 4,5,6 Sept. 29,30	May 12,13,14,15 July 21,22,23 Aug. 29,31; Sept. 1,2	May 16,18,19,20 July 16,17,18,20 Aug. 26,27,28	May 25,26,27,28 July 11,13,14,15 Aug. 22,24,25	May 21,22,23 July 7,8,9,10 Aug. 18,19,20,21,
ST. LOUIS	April 18,19,20 21 June 28 July 3,4,4 Oct. 2,3,4		April 14,15,16,17 June 3,4,5 July 5 Sept. 4,5,6	May 6,7,9,10 June 1,2 June 29,30; July 1 Sept. 7,7	May 21,22,23 July 7,8,9,10 Aug. 18,19,20,21	May 25,26,27,28 July 11,13,14,15 Aug. 22,24,25	May 16,18,19,20 July 16,17,18,20 Aug. 26,27,28	May 12,13,14,15 July 21,22,23 Aug. 29,31; Sept. 1,2
DETROIT.....	May 6,7,9,10 June 24,25,26,27 Sept. 10,12,13	April 22,23, 24,25,26 May 30,30,31 Sept. 29,30; Oct. 1		May 2,3,4,5 Aug. 13,14,15,16 Sept 14,15,16	May 25,26,27,28 July 11,13,14,15 Aug. 22,24,25	May 21,22,23 July 7,8,9,10 Aug. 18,19,20,21	May 12,13,14,15 July 21,22,23 Aug. 29,31; Sept. 1,2	May 16.18.19,20 July 16,17,18,20 Aug. 26,27,28
CLEVELAND .	April 14,15,16,17 May 31, Jun. 3,4,5 July 5 Aug. 11,12	April 28,29,30; May 1 June 24,25,26,27 Sept. 10,12,13	April 18,19,20,21 June 28 July 2,3,4,4 Oct. 3,4		May 16,18,19,20 July 16,17,18,20 Aug. 26,27,28	May 12,13,14,15 July 21,22,23 Aug. 17 Aug. 29,31; Sept. 1	May 21,22,23 July 7,8,9,10 Aug. 18,19,20,21	May 25,26,27,28 July 11,13,14,15 Aug. 22,24,25
WASHINGTON	June 10,11,12,13 Aug. 7,8,9,10 Sept. 20,21,22	June 6,7,8,9 July 25,26,27,28 Sept. 17,18,19	June 18,19, 20,21,22 July 29,30,31 Aug.1, Sept.27,28	June 14,15 16,17 Aug. 2,3,4,5 Sept. 24,25,26		Ap.28,29,30;May1 June 26,27 Aug. 13,14,15 Oct. 2,3	April 18,20,21,22 June 2,3,4 Aug. 17 Sept. 3,4,5	April 14,15,16,17 May 29,30,30; June 1 Oct. 5,6,7
PHILADELPHIA	June 14,15,16,17 Aug. 2,3,4,5 Sept. 24,25,26	June 18,19, 20,21,22 July 29,30,31 Aug.1; Sept. 27,28	June 6,7,8,9 July 25,26,27,28 Sept. 17,18,19	June 10,11,12,13 Aug. 7,8,9,10 Sept. 20,21,22	May 7,8,9,11 June, 24,25 Sept. 7,7,8 Sept. 30; Oct. 1		April 14,15,16,17 May 29,30,30; June 1 Sept. 12,14,15	April 18,20,20, 21,22, June 2,3,4 Sept. 3,4,5
NEW YORK	June 6,7,8,9 July 25,26,27,28 Sept. 17,18,19	June 10,11,12,13 Aug. 7,8,9,10 Sept. 20,21,22	June 14,15,16,17 Aug. 2,3,4,5 Sept. 24,25,26	June 18,19 20,21,22 July 29,30,31 Aug. 1; Sep. 27,28	May 2,4,5,6 June 29,30; July 1,2 Sept. 9,10,11	April 23,24,25,27 July 3,4,4,6 Oct. 5,6,7		May 7,8,9,11 Aug. 13,14,15 Sept. 30 Oct.1,2,3
BOSTON	June 18,19, 20,21,22 July 29,30,31; Aug. 1; Sept. 27,28	June 14,15,16,17 Aug. 2,3,4,5 Sept. 24,25,26	June 10,11,12,13 Aug. 7,8,9,10 Sept. 20,21,22	June 6,7,8,9 July 25,26,27,28 Sept. 17,18,19	April 23,24,25,27 July 3,4,4,6 Sept. 12,14,15	May 2,4,5,6 June 29,30; July 1,2 Sept. 9,10,11	April 28,29,30; May 1 June 24,25,26,27 Sept. 7,7,8	

OFFICIAL INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE SCHEDULE, 1914

	AT TORONTO.	AT MONTREAL.	AT BUFFALO.	AT ROCHESTER.	AT BALTIMORE.	AT PROVIDENCE.	AT NEWARK	AT JERSEY CITY.
TORONTO.....		June 11,12,13,13 July 20,21,22 Sept. 20,21,22,23	June 1,2,3 July 3.4.4.6 Sept. 9.10.11.12	May 28,29,30.30 July 11,13.14.15 Sept. 7.7.8	May 2,2.4.5 June 22,23.24.25 Aug. 11.12.13	April 21,22,23,24 June 26,27,28,29 Aug. 15.16.17	April 29,30; May 1 June 18,19,20,21 Aug. 19,20,22,23	April 25,26,27,28 June 14.15.16.17 Aug. 7.8.9
MONTREAL.	June 4,5,6,6 July 7,8,9,10 Sept. 14,15,16		May 28,29,30,30 July 11,13.14.15 Sept 7.7.8	June 1,2,3 July 3,4,4,6 Sept. 9,10,11,12	April 29,30; May 1 June 18,19,20,20 Aug. 7,8,8,10	May 2,3,4,5 June 14,15,16,17 Aug. 11,12,13	April 25,26,27,28 June 22,23,24,25 Aug. 15.16.18	April 21,22,23,24 June 26,27.28,29 Aug. 20,22.23
BUFFALO	May 25,25,26,27 July 16,17,18,18 Sept. 17,18,19	June 7,8,9,10 July 1,1,2 Sept. 24,25,26,27		June 11,12,13,13 July 7,8,9,10 Sept. 21,22,23	April 21,22,23,24 June 26,27,27,29 Aug. 20,21,22	April 25,26,27,28 June 22,23,24,25 Aug. 7,8,9	May 2,3,4,5 June 14,15,16,17 Aug. 11,12,13	April 29,30; May 1 June 18,19,20,21 Aug. 15,16,17,18
ROCHESTER.	June 8,9,10 June 30 July 1,1,2 Sept. 24,25,26,26	May 24,25,25,26 July 16,17,18,19 Sept. 17,18,19	June 4.5,6,6 July 20,21,21,22 Sept. 14.15.16		April 25,25,27,28 June 15,16,17 Aug. 15,17.18.19	April 29,30; May 1 June 18,19,20,21 Aug. 20,21,22,23	April 21,22,23,24 June 26,27,28,29 Aug. 7,8,9	May 2,3,4.5 June 22,23,24,25 Aug. 11.12,13
BALTIMORE....	May 11,12,13,14 July 23,24,25,25 Aug. 31; Sept. 1,2	May 15,16,17,18 July 27,28,29 Aug. 27,28,29,30	May 6,7,8,9 Aug. 3,4.5.6 Sept. 3,4,5	May 20,21,22,23 July 30,31; Aug. 1,1 Aug. 24,25,26		May 28.30,30,31 July 12,13,14,15 Sept. 17,18,19	May 24,25,26,27 July 16,17,18,19 Sept. 20,21,22	June 1,2,3 June 7 June 30; July 1,2 Sept. 6,13,14,15
PROVIDENCE.	May 6,7,8,9 Aug. 3,3,4,5 Sept. 3,4,5	May 11,12,13,14 July 23,24,25,26 Aug. 31. Sept. 1,2	May 20,21,22,23 July 30,31 Aug. 1,1 Aug. 24,25,26	May 15,16,18,19 July 27,28,29 Aug. 27,28,29,29	June 4,5,6,6 July 4,4.6,7 Sept. 25,26,26		June 7,8,9,10 June 30; July 1,2,3 Sept. 13,14,15	May 24;25,26,27 July 8,9.10,11 Sept. 10,11,12
NEWARK.....	May 15,16,18,19 July 27,28,29 Aug. 27,28,29,29	May 20,21,22,23 July 30,31. Aug. 1,2 Aug. 24,25,26	May 11,12,13,14 July 23,24,25,25 Aug. 31. Sept. 1,2	May 6,7,8,9 Aug. 3,4,5,6 Sept. 3,4,5	June 11,12,13 July 8,9,10,11 Sept. 10,11,12,12	June 1,2,3 July 20,21,21,22 Sept. 6,7,7,8		May28,30a.m.;31 July 4, p.m. July 12,13,14,15 Sept. 17,18,19
JERSEY CITY..	May 20,21,22,23 July 30,31; Aug. 1,1 Aug. 24.25,26	May 6,7,9,10 Aug. 3.4.5,6 Sept. 3.4.5	May 15,16,18,19 July 27,28,29 Aug. 27,28,29,29	May 11,12,13,14 July 23,24,25,25 Aug. 31. Sept. 1,2	June 8,9,9,10 July 20,21,22 Sept. 7,7,8,9	June 11,12,13 July 16,17,18,19 Sept. 20,21,22,23	May 30 p.m. June 4,5,6 July 4 a.m., 5,6 Sept. 24,25,26,27	

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Spalding "Official National League" Jr. Ball

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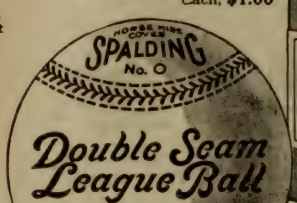
PATENT CORK CENTER

Patented August 31, 1909

Made with horse hide cover and in every respect, including patent cork center, same as our "Official National League" (Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.) Ball No. 1, except slightly smaller in size. Especially designed for junior clubs (composed of boys under 16 years of age) and all games in which this ball is used will be recognized as legal games. Warranted to last a full game when used under ordinary conditions.

No. **B1.** "Official National League" Jr. Reg. U.S. Pat. Off. Each, $1.00







Spalding Double Seam League Ball

Pure Para Rubber Center

Sewed with double seam, rendering it doubly secure against ripping. The most durable ball made. Horse hide cover, pure Para rubber center, wound with best all-wool yarn. Warranted to last a full game when used under ordinary conditions, but usually good for two or more games.

No. **0.** Each, **$1.25** Dozen, **$15.00**

Spalding Complete Catalogue of Athletic Goods Mailed Free.

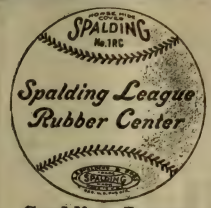
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A.G. SPALDING & BROS. STORES IN ALL LARGE CITIES

COMPLETE LIST OF STORES ON INSIDE FRONT COVER OF THIS BOOK

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REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.



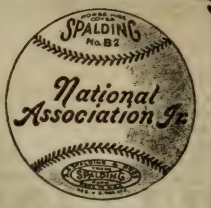
Spalding League Rubber Center Ball

No. **1RC.** Horse hide cover, pure Para rubber center, wound with best wool yarn; double stitched red and green. Each, **$1.00** Doz., **$12.00**



Spalding City League

No. **L4.** Horse hide cover, and rubber center wound with yarn. Full size and weight. Very well made. Each, **75c.** Doz., **$9.00**



Spalding National Association Jr.

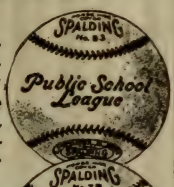
No. **B2.** Horse hide cover, pure Para rubber center wound with yarn. Slightly under regulation size. Each, **75c.**

Above balls warranted to last a full game when used under ordinary conditions.



Spalding Professional

No. **2.** Horse hide cover, full size. Carefully selected material; first-class quality. In separate box and sealed. Each, **50c.**



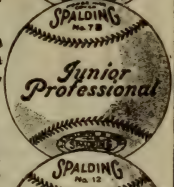
Spalding Public School League

No. **B3.** Junior size, horse hide cover, rubber center wound with yarn. For practice by boys' teams. . Each, **50c.**



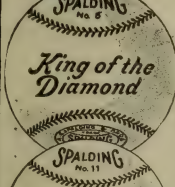
Spalding Lively Bounder

No. **10.** Horse hide cover Inside is all rubber, liveliest ball ever offered. In separate box and sealed. Each, **25c.**



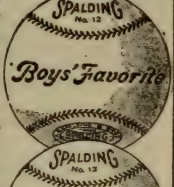
Spalding Junior Professional

No. **7B.** Slightly under regular size. Horse hide cover, very lively. Perfect boys' size ball. In separate box and sealed. . . . . Each, **25c.**



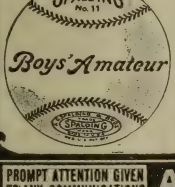
Spalding King of the Diamond

No. **5.** Full-size, good material, horse hide cover In separate box. Each, **25c.**



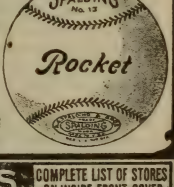
Spalding Boys' Favorite Ball

No. **12.** Lively, two-piece cover. Dozen balls in box. . . . . Each, **10c.**



Spalding Boys' Amateur Ball

No. **11.** Nearly regulation size and weight. Best for the money on market. Dozen balls in box. . . Each, **10c.**



Spalding Rocket Ball

No. **13.** Good bounding ball, boys' size. Best 5-cent two-piece cover ball on the market. Dozen balls in box. Each, **5c.**

ACCEPT NO SUBSTITUTE **THE SPALDING** TRADE-MARK GUARANTEES QUALITY

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

Spalding "Players' Autograph" Bats

No. 100. "Players' Autograph" Bats, bearing the signature of the player in each case, represent their playing bats in every detail. Made from the finest air dried second growth straight grained white ash, cut from upland timber, possessing greater resiliency, density, strength and driving qualities than that of any other wood. The special oil finish on these bats hardens with age and increases the resiliency and driving power of the bat. . . . . Each, **$1.00**

Carried in stock in all Spalding stores in the following Models. Mention name of player when ordering.



AUTOGRAPH MODEL Largest and heaviest bat (except Meyers special model) used by any professional ball player. Weights from 51 to 58 ounces. Length 38 in.

AUTOGRAPH MODEL Well balanced, comparatively light weight, with sufficient wood to give splendid driving power. Weights from 38 to 40 ounces. Length 34½ in.

AUTOGRAPH MODEL Very small handle, and balanced so that with a full swing, terrific driving power results. Weights from 37 to 41 ounces. Length 35 inches.

AUTOGRAPH MODEL Splendid model, comparatively small handle, well balanced. Weights from 40 to 44 oz. Length 35 in.

AUTOGRAPH MODEL Extra large heavy bat with thick handle. Weights from 44 to 48 ounces. Length 38 inches.

AUTOGRAPH MODEL Different model from that formerly used by Clarke, improved in balance, model and length. Weights from 39 to 43 ounces. Length 34½ inches.

AUTOGRAPH MODEL Short bat, large handle, well rounded end. Weights from 40 to 44 ounces. Length 32½ in.

AUTOGRAPH MODEL Short bat, small handle, but body quite thick. Weights from 38 to 42 ounces. Length 32 inches.



AUTOGRAPH MODEL One of the best all around models ever produced. Medium small handle and well distributed striking surface. Equally suitable for the full swing and for the choke style of batting. Weights from 40 to 45 ounces. Length 34 inches.

We can also supply on special orders Donlin, Oakes, Keeler and Evers Models.

AUTOGRAPH MODEL The smallest, shortest and lightest bat used by any professional player. Specially adapted to small or light men. Weights from 35 to 39 ounces. Length 31 inches.

SPECIAL MADE TO ORDER PLAYERS' MODEL BATS

We can supply on special orders Model Bats same as we have made for the most famous batsmen on National and American League Teams.

BAKER, Philadelphia, American League	Model B	MEYERS, New York, National League	Model M
CALLAHAN, Chicago, American League	Model C	OLDRING, Philadelphia, American League	Model O
DAUBERT, Brooklyn, National League	Model D	PASKERT, Philadelphia, National League	Model P
FLETCHER, New York, National League	Model F	SPEAKER, Boston, American League	Model S
HERZOG, New York, National League	Model H	THOMAS, Philadelphia, American League	Model T
LUDERUS, Philadelphia, National League	Model L	WHEAT, Brooklyn, National League	Model W

The original models from which we have turned bats for the above players we hold at our Bat Factory, making duplicates on special order only. These special order bats do not bear the Players' Autographs. We require at least two weeks' time for the execution of special bat orders.

Spalding Special Model Bats. Professional Oil Finish. Not Carried in Stock. **Each, $1.00**

Spalding bats improve with age if properly cared for. Bats made specially to order should not be used for at least thirty (30) days after they are finished, to give ample time for the oiled finish to thoroughly harden. Players should make it a rule to have two or more bats in reserve at all times.

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A. G. SPALDING & BROS. TRADE SPALDING MARK MADE IN U.S.A.

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

Spalding "All Star" Model Bats

No. **100S.** This line for 1914 comprises twelve models specially designed for amateur players and selected from models of bats used by over five hundred leading batters during the past ten years. Quality of wood used is finest selected second growth Northern ash, air dried and treated as follows: yellow stained, mottled burnt, carefully filled, finished with best French polish. Each, **$1.00**

Furnished in any of the following twelve models—Mention model number when ordering

LENGTH	WEIGHT	LENGTH	WEIGHT	LENGTH	WEIGHT
Model S1—31 in.	35 to 39 oz.	Model S5—34 in.	40 to 44 oz.	Model S9—35 in.	40 to 45 oz.
Model S2—34½ in.	40 to 45 oz.	Model S6—33 in.	38 to 43 oz.	Model S10—33 in.	37 to 43 oz.
Model S3—31½ in.	38 to 42 oz.	Model S7—33 in.	37 to 43 oz.	Model S11—35 in.	42 to 46 oz.
Model S4—32½ in.	40 to 45 oz.	Model S8—34 in.	39 to 44 oz.	Model S12—33 in.	40 to 44 oz.

Spalding Professional Improved Oil Finish Bats

No. **100P.** The Spalding Professional Improved Oil Finish as used on this line is the result of exhaustive experiments and tests conducted in our bat factory, with the assistance of some of the greatest professional players. The timber used is identical with that in "Players' Autograph" and "All Star" models. Each, **$1.00**

Furnished in any of the following twelve models—Mention model number when ordering

LENGTH	WEIGHT	LENGTH	WEIGHT	LENGTH	WEIGHT
Model P1—31 in.	35 to 39 oz.	Model P5—34 in.	40 to 44 oz.	Model P9—34½ in.	40 to 45 oz.
Model P2—33 in.	38 to 43 oz.	Model P6—35 in.	40 to 44 oz.	Model P10—34 in.	38 to 42 oz.
Model P3—33 in.	39 to 44 oz.	Model P7—34 in.	39 to 43 oz.	Model P11—35 in.	45 to 50 oz.
Model P4—33 in.	36 to 40 oz.	Model P8—34¼ in.	38 to 43 oz.	Model P12—35 in.	40 to 45 oz.

Spalding Brown Oil-Tempered Bats

No. **100D.** These bats are tempered in hot oil and afterwards treated with a special process which darkens and hardens the surface and has exactly the same effect as aging from long service. The special treatment these bats are subjected to make them most desirable for players who keep two or three bats in use, as the oil gradually works in and the bats keep improving. Line of models has been very carefully selected. Timber used is the same as in our "Players' Autograph," "All Star," "Professional Oil Finish" and Gold Medal lines. . . Each, **$1.00**

Furnished in any of the following twelve models—Mention model number when ordering

LENGTH	WEIGHT	LENGTH	WEIGHT	LENGTH	WEIGHT
Model D1—31 in.	35 to 39 oz.	Model D5—34 in.	40 to 44 oz.	Model D9—34½ in.	40 to 45 oz.
Model D2—33 in.	38 to 43 oz.	Model D6—33 in.	40 to 44 oz.	Model D10—34 in.	38 to 42 oz.
Model D3—33 in.	39 to 44 oz.	Model D7—34 in.	39 to 43 oz.	Model D11—35 in.	45 to 50 oz.
Model D4—33 in.	36 to 40 oz.	Model D8—34¼ in.	38 to 43 oz.	Model D12—35 in.	40 to 45 oz.

Spalding Gold Medal Natural Finish Bats

No. **100G.** Models same as our "Professional Oil Finish," but finished in a high French polish, with no staining. Timber is same as in our "Players' Autograph," "All Star," and other highest quality lines, and models duplicate in lengths, weights, etc., the line of Spalding "Professional Oil Finish" styles. . . . Each, **$1.00**

Furnished in any of the following twelve models—Mention model number when ordering

LENGTH	WEIGHT	LENGTH	WEIGHT	LENGTH	WEIGHT
Model N1—31 in.	35 to 39 oz.	Model N5—34 in.	40 to 44 oz.	Model N9—34½ in.	40 to 45 oz.
Model N2—33 in.	38 to 43 oz.	Model N6—35 in.	40 to 44 oz.	Model N10—34 in.	38 to 42 oz.
Model N3—33 in.	39 to 44 oz.	Model N7—34 in.	39 to 43 oz.	Model N11—35 in.	45 to 50 oz.
Model N4—33 in.	36 to 40 oz.	Model N8—34¼ in.	38 to 43 oz.	Model N12—35 in.	40 to 45 oz.

Spalding bats improve with age if properly cared for. Bats made specially to order should not be used for at least thirty (30) days after they are finished, to give ample time for the oiled finish to thoroughly harden. Players should make it a rule to have two or more bats in reserve at all times.

HOLD BAT PROPERLY AND STRIKE THE BALL WITH THE GRAIN. DON'T BLAME THE MAKER FOR A BREAK WHICH OCCURS THROUGH IMPROPER USE OR ABUSE.

Spalding Complete Catalogue of Athletic Goods Mailed Free.

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REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

Spalding Genuine Natural Oil Tempered Bats

No. 100T. Made of the highest quality, thoroughly seasoned second growth ash, specially selected for resiliency and driving power; natural yellow oil tempered, hand finished to a perfect dead smooth surface. We added this line for 1914 to give our customers what might really be termed the **"WORLD SERIES"** assortment, comprising models that have actually won the American League and National League Championships during the past few years. . . . . Each, **$1.00**

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Furnished in any of the following twelve models—Mention model number when ordering

	LENGTH	WEIGHT		LENGTH	WEIGHT		LENGTH	WEIGHT
Model T1.	33½in.	36 to 41 oz.	Model T5.	32½in.	44 to 48 oz.	Model T9.	33½in.	45 to 50 oz.
Model T2.	34 in.	39 to 43 oz.	Model T6.	34½in.	41 to 45 oz.	Model T10.	36 in.	43 to 47 oz.
Model T3.	35 in.	40 to 44 oz.	Model T7.	34 in.	43 to 47 oz.	Model T11.	34 in.	37 to 41 oz.
Model T4.	34½in.	38 to 42 oz.	Model T8.	33 in.	45 to 50 oz.	Model T12.	35 in.	40 to 45 oz.

Spalding New Special College Bats

No. **100M.** An entirely new line, special new finish; special stain and mottled burning; carefully filled, finished with best French polish. Wood is finest second growth Northern ash, specially seasoned. Models are same as we have supplied to some of the most successful college players. . . . . Each, **$1.00**

Furnished in any of the following twelve models—Mention model number when ordering

	LENGTH	WEIGHT		LENGTH	WEIGHT		LENGTH	WEIGHT
Model M1.	31 in.	35 to 39 oz.	Model M5.	34 in.	40 to 44 oz.	Model M9.	35 in.	40 to 45 oz.
Model M2.	34½in.	40 to 45 oz.	Model M6.	33 in.	38 to 43 oz.	Model M10.	33 in.	37 to 43 oz.
Model M3.	31½in.	38 to 42 oz.	Model M7.	33 in.	37 to 43 oz.	Model M11.	35 in.	42 to 46 oz.
Model M4.	32½in.	40 to 45 oz.	Model M8.	34 in.	39 to 44 oz.	Model M12.	33 in.	40 to 44 oz.

Spalding Very Dark Brown Special Taped Bats

No. **100B.** Very dark brown stained, almost black, except twelve inches of the handle left perfectly natural, with no finish except filled and hand-rubbed smooth, and then beginning four inches from end of handle, five inches of electric tape, wound on bat to produce perfect non-slip grip. . . . . Each, **$1.00**

Furnished in any of the following six models—Mention model number when ordering

	LENGTH	WEIGHT		LENGTH	WEIGHT		LENGTH	WEIGHT
Model B1.	31 in.	35 to 40 oz.	Model B3.	32½in.	40 to 44 oz.	Model B5.	34 in.	37 to 41 oz.
Model B2.*	32 in.	38 to 43 oz.	Model B4.	33 in.	39 to 46 oz.	Model B6.	34½in.	37 to 41 oz.

*Bottle shape.

Spalding bats improve with age if properly cared for. Bats made specially to order should not be used for at least thirty (30) days after they are finished, to give ample time for the oiled finish to thoroughly harden. Players should make it a rule to have two or more bats in reserve at all times.

Spalding Trade-Mark Bats

No. **75. Record.** Most popular models, light antique finish. One dozen in a crate (assorted lengths from 30 to 35 inches and weights, 36 to 42 ounces). Each, **75c.**

No. **50M. Mushroom.** Patented Aug. 1, 1905 Plain, special finish. Invaluable as an all around bat. Each, **50c.**

No. **F. "Fungo."** Hardwood. 38 inches long, thin model. Professional oil finish. . Each, **$1.00**

No. **50W. "Fungo."** Willow, light weight, full size bat, plain handle. . . . . Each, **50c.**

No. **50T.** Taped "League" ash, extra quality, special finish. . . . . Each, **50c.**

No. **50.** "League," ash, plain handle. " **50c.**

No. **25.** "City League," plain handle. " **25c.**

No. **50B.** "Spalding Junior," special finish. Specially selected models; lengths and weights proper for younger players. . . . Each, **50c.**

No. **25B.** "Junior League," plain, extra quality ash, spotted burning. . . . Each, **25c.**

No. **10B.** "Boys' League" Bat, good ash, varnished. Ea., **10c.**

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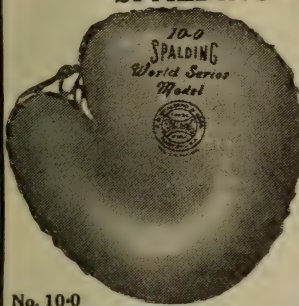
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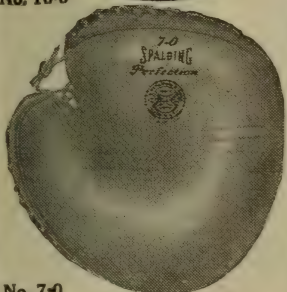
A. G. SPALDING & BROS. TRADE SPALDING MARK MADE IN U.S.A.

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

SPALDING CATCHERS' MITTS



No. 10-0



No. 7-0



No. 5-0

No. **11-0.** **"The Giant."** Heavy brown leather face, specially shaped and treated. Leather laced back. Special "stick-on-the-hand" strap-and-buckle fastening. Ea., **$10.00**

No. **10-0.** **"WORLD SERIES."** Reg. U. S. Pat. Off. Patented Molded Face; modeled after ideas of greatest catchers. Brown calfskin throughout. King Patent Padding. Leather lace; leather strap and brass buckle fastening. Ea., **$8.00**

No. **10-0P.** **"WORLD SERIES."** Same as No. 10-0. except special perforated palm. King Patent Padding. . . . Each, **$8.00**

No. **9-0.** **"Three-and-Out."** Patented "Perforated" Palm. Otherwise same as No. 9-0 Mitt. . . . . Each, **$8.00**

No. **8-0.** **"Olympic."** Palm of special leather that we put out last season in our "Broken-In" Basemen's Mitts and Infielders' Gloves. Leather prepared so it "holds the shape." Leather lace. Hand stitched, formed padding. . . . . Each, **$7.00**

No. **7-0.** **"Perfection."** Brown calfskin. Patent combination shaped face and Fox Patent Padding Pocket so additional padding may be inserted. Extra padding with each mitt. Leather lace. Each, **$6.00**

No. **6-0.** **"Collegiate."** Patented Molded Face. Special olive colored leather, perfectly tanned to produce necessary "pocket" with smooth surface on face. King Patent Felt Padding. Padding may be adjusted readily. Leather lace. . . . Each, **$5.00**

No. **OG.** **"Conqueror."** Special brown calf, bound with black leather. Semi-molded face used is a near approach to our genuine patented molded face. Hand stitched felt padding; patent laced back and thumb; leather laced; strap-and-buckle fastening. Heel of hand piece felt lined. Leather bound edges. . . . . Each, **$5.00**

No. **5-0.** **"League Extra."** Molded Face. Special tanned buff colored leather, soft and pliable, hand formed felt padding. Leather bound edges. . . . Each, **$4.00**

No. **OK.** **"OK Model."** Semi-molded, brown horse hide face, black leather side piece, brown calf back and finger piece; padded, special hand formed and stitched; bound edges. Each, **$4.00**

All Styles Made in Rights and Lefts. When Ordering for Left Handed Players Specify "Full Right."

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No. 2-0. **"Leader."** Brown oak leather face, back and finger piece, black leather side piece, red leather trimming. Padded. Leather lace. Ea., **$3.50**

No. 4-0. **"League Special."** Molded Face. Brown leather; felt padding; reinforced, laced at thumb; patent laced back. . Each, **$3.00**
Patented Jan. 2, '06

No. 3-0. **"Decker Patent."** Brown oak leather; laced back; strap-and-buckle fastening. **$3.50**

No. OR. **"Decker Patent."** Black grain leather; reinforced, laced at thumb; laced back. **$2.50**

No. OH. **"Handy."** Drab horse hide face, side and finger piece, brown leather back; black leather binding. Laced back; laced at thumb. **$3.00**

No. O. **"Interstate."** Brown grain leather face, sides and finger piece, pearl grain leather back; laced at thumb; patent laced back. Ea., **$3.00**

No. OA. **"Inter-City."** Large size. Cowhide face and finger piece, green leather back, black leather side piece. Red leather binding, leather lace. Laced back. . . . . Each, **$2.50**

No. 1S. **"Athletic."** Smoked horse hide face and finger piece, brown leather side piece and back; laced back. Special padding. . Each, **$2.00**

No. 1R. **"Semi-Pro."** Black leather; reinforced, laced at thumb; laced back. Each, **$2.00**

No. 1X. **"Trade League."** Face and finger piece buff colored, black back and side piece; leather lace; laced-back. . . . Each, **$2.00**

No. 1C. **"Back-Stop."** Gray leather face and finger piece; brown leather side and back; laced at thumb; laced back. . Each, **$1.50**

No. 1D. **"Champion."** Black leather face, back, and finger piece, brown leather side. Padded; laced back. . . . . Each, **$1.50**

No. 1A. **"Catcher."** Oak tanned face, back and finger piece, black leather side piece. Laced back; laced at thumb. . . . Each, **$1.25**

No. 2C. **"Foul Tip."** Oak leather. Padded; laced at thumb; back full laced. Each, **$1.00**

No. 2R. **"Association."** Black smooth tanned leather face, back and finger piece; tan leather sides; padded; laced back. . . Each, **$1.00**

No. 3. **"Amateur."** Oak tanned face, back and finger piece. Laced thumb, laced back. Ea., **75c.**

No. 3R. **"Interscholastic."** Black leather face, back and finger piece, sides of brown leather; padded; laced at thumb. . . . Each, **75c.**

No. 4. **"Public School."** Large size. Face, finger piece and back brown oak tanned leather; padded; reinforced, laced at thumb. Ea., **50c.**

No. 5. **"Boys' Delight."** Face and finger piece of special brown oak tanned leather; canvas back; laced thumb; well padded. Each, **25c.**

No. 6. **"Boys' Choice."** Brown oak tanned leather face; padded; laced thumb. Each, **25c.**

All Styles Made in Rights and Lefts. When Ordering for Left Handed Players Specify "Full Right."



No. 3-0



No. 1S



No. 2C

ACCEPT NO SUBSTITUTE **THE SPALDING** TRADE-MARK GUARANTEES QUALITY

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.



No. BXP



No. CO



No. DX



No. 2MF

Spalding "WORLD SERIES" Basemen's Mitts

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

No. **ABX.** **"Stick-on-the-Hand."** Calfskin. Leather lace; strap at back. . . . . Each, **$5.00**

No. **AAX.** **"First Choice."** Broken-In Model. Special leather. King Patent Felt Padding. Each, **$5.00**

No. **AXX.** **"Good Fit."** Selected brown calfskin, bound with black leather. Leather lacing. Ea., **$4.00**

No. **BXS.** **"League Special."** Selected brown calfskin, bound with brown leather. Leather lacing. Leather strap support at thumb. Each, **$4.00**

No. **AXP.** **"WORLD SERIES."** Reg. U. S. Pat. Off. White buck. Leather lacing. King Patent Felt Padding. Each, **$4.00**

No. **BXP.** **"WORLD SERIES."** Reg. U. S. Pat. Off. Calfskin; leather lacing. Strap thumb. King Patent Felt Padding. Ea., **$4.00**

No. **CO.** **"Professional."** Olive calfskin, specially treated. Padded; leather laced, except heel. **$3.00**

No. **CX.** **"Semi-Pro."** Face of smoke color leather, back of brown, laced, except heel; padded. Ea., **$2.50**

No. **CD.** **"Red Oak."** Brown leather, red leather binding. Laced, except thumb and heel Each, **$2.50**

No. **CXR.** **"Amateur."** Black calfskin face, black leather back and lining. Padded; laced. Ea., **$2.00**

No. **CXS.** **"Amateur."** Special brown grained leather. Padded; laced, except at heel. Each, **$2.00**

No. **DX.** **"Double Play."** Oak tanned, laced, except at heel. Nicely padded. . . . . Each, **$1.50**

No. **EX.** **"League Jr."** Black smooth leather, laced all around, except at heel. Suitably padded. Ea., **$1.00**

All Mitts described above, patented Aug. 10, 1910. King Patent Padding, patented June 28, 1910.

"League Extra" Pitchers' and Basemen's Mitt

No. **1F.** Face of special tanned leather, balance of brown calfskin. Without hump. Laced all around. Strap-and-buckle fastening. . . . Each, **$3.50**

Spalding Fielders' Mitts

No. **2MF.** **"League Special."** Brown calfskin face and back; extra full thumb, leather web; leather lined. . . . . Each, **$3.00**

No. **5MF.** **"Professional."** Tanned olive leather, padded with felt; leather finger separations; leather lined; full thumb, leather web. . . Each, **$2.00**

No. **6MF.** **"Semi-Pro"** White tanned buckskin; leather finger separations; leather lined; large thumb, well padded, leather web. . Each, **$1.50**

No. **7MF.** **"Amateur."** Pearl colored leather; leather finger separations; padded; leather lined; thumb with leather web. . . . . Each, **$1.00**

No. **8F.** **"Amateur."** Black tanned smooth leather; padded; leather lined; reinforced and laced at thumb. Strap-and-buckle fastening. Each, **$1.00**

No. **9F.** **"League Jr."** Boys'. Oak tanned leather, padded, reinforced and laced at thumb. Each, **50c.**

All Styles Made in Rights and Lefts. When Ordering for Left Handed Players Specify "Full Right."

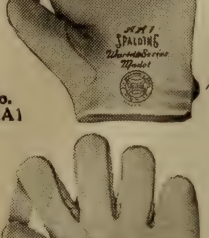
PROMPT ATTENTION GIVEN TO ANY COMMUNICATIONS ADDRESSED TO US

A. G. SPALDING & BROS.
STORES IN ALL LARGE CITIES

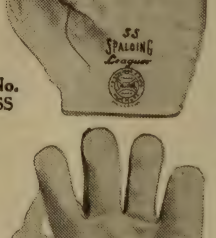
COMPLETE LIST OF STORES ON INSIDE FRONT COVER OF THIS BOOK

Prices in effect January 5, 1914. Subject to change without notice. For Canadian prices see special Canadian Catalogue.

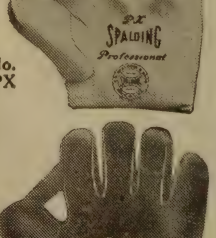
SPALDING INFIELDERS' GLOVES



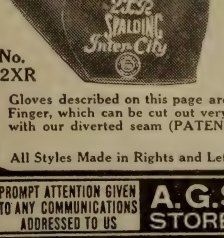
No. AA1



No. SS



No. PX



No. 2XR

No. VXL. **"Just Right."** Brown calfskin, specially treated to help players break glove into shape. Full leather lined. Welted seams. King Patent Felt Padding. . . . Each, **$5.00**

No. SXL. **"All-Players'."** "Broken-In" style; specially prepared leather. Needs no breaking in, simply slip it on and start playing. Finest quality material throughout. Full leather lined. Welted seams. King Patent Felt Padding. . . Each, **$5.00**

No. AA1. **"WORLD SERIES"** Reg. U. S. Pat. Off. -Professional model. Finest buckskin, specially treated to help player break glove into shape. Very little padding. Welted seams. Leather lined. One of the most popular models. Regular padding. . . . . Each, **$4.00**

No. BB1. **"WORLD SERIES"** Reg. U. S. Pat. Off. Professional model; Finest buckskin. Worn by successful National and American League infielders. Good width and length. Leather lined throughout. Welted seams. King Patent Felt Padding. . . Each, **$4.00**

No. SS. **"Leaguer."** Designed by one of the greatest infielders that ever played. It is an all-around style and suitable for any infield player. Best buckskin. Welted seams. Leather lined. . . . Each, **$4.00**

No. PXL. **"Professional."** Finest buckskin. Heavily padded around edges and little finger. Extra long to protect wrist. Leather lined. Welted seams. Ea., **$3.50**

No. RXL. **"League Extra."** Black calfskin. Highest quality throughout. Design similar to No. PXL. Full leather lined. Welted seams. . . . Each, **$3.50**

No. PX. **"Professional."** Buckskin. Same as in PXL. Padded according to ideas of prominent players who prefer felt to leather lining. Welted seams. Ea., **$3.00**

No. XWL. **"League Special."** Tanned calfskin. Padded with felt. Extra long to protect wrist. Highest quality workmanship. Full leather lined. Welted seams. . . . . Each, **$3.00**

No. 2W. **"Minor League."** Smoked horse hide. Professional model. Full leather lined. King Patent Felt Padding as in Nos. SXL, VXL and BB1. Welted seams. . . . . Each, **$3.00**

No. 2XR. **"Inter-City."** Black calfskin. Professional style. Specially padded little finger; leather strap at thumb. Welted seams. Leather lined. Each, **$2.50**

No. 2X. **"League."** Tanned pearl colored grain leather. Model same as No. SS. Welted seams. Leather lined. . . . . Each, **$2.50**

No. 2Y. **"International."** Smoked horse hide. Professional style. Padded little finger; leather strap at thumb. Welted seams. Full leather lined. Each, **$2.50**

No. PBL. **"Professional Jr."** Youths' Professional style. Selected velvet tanned buckskin. Same as PXL men's size. Leather lined. Welted seams. Ea., **$2.50**

Gloves described on this page are made regularly with Web of leather between Thumb and First Finger, which can be cut out very easily if not required. All Spalding Infielders' Gloves are made with our diverted seam (PATENTED MARCH 10, 1908) between fingers, adding considerably to the durability of the gloves.

All Styles Made in Rights and Lefts. When Ordering for Left Handed Players Specify "Full Right."

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

SPALDING INFIELDERS' GLOVES

No. 4X. "Association." Brown leather, specially treated to make it pliable. Padded little finger; leather strap at thumb. Welted seams. Leather lined. **$2.00**

No. 3X. "Semi-Pro." Gray buck leather. Large model. Padded; welted seams. Leather lined. Each, **$2.00**

No. 3XR. "Amateur." Black leather. Padded; extra large thumb; welted seams. Leather lined. Ea., **$2.00**

No. XL. "Club Special." Special white tanned leather. Correctly padded on professional model. Welted seams. Full leather lined. . . . . Each, **$1.50**

No. XLA. "Either Hand." Worn on right or left hand. Special white tanned leather. Correctly padded. Welted seams. Full leather lined. Each, **$1.50**

No. 11. "Match." Professional style. Special tanned olive colored leather throughout. Welted seams. Correctly padded. Full leather lined. Each, **$1.50**

No. ML. "Diamond." Special model, very popular. Smoked sheepskin, padded. Full leather lined. Ea., **$1.50**

No. XS. "Practice." Velvet tanned leather. Welted seams; inside hump. Full leather lined. Each, **$1.25**

No. 15. "Regulation." Men's size. Brown leather, padded. Welted seams. Palm leather lined. Ea., **$1.00**

No. 15R. "Regulation." Men's size. Black leather, padded; inside hump. Palm leather lined. Ea., **$1.00**

No. 10. "Mascot." Men's size. Olive leather, padded. Popular model. Palm leather lined. Ea., **$1.00**

No. X. Men's size. Oak tanned brown leather. Professional model. Leather strap at thumb; padded. Welted seams. Leather lined. . . . . Each, **$1.00**

No. XB. "Boys' Special." Professional style. Special white leather. Welted seams. Leather lined. Ea., **$1.00**

No. 12. "Public School." Full size. White chrome leather, padded; inside hump. Palm leather lined. Ea., **75c.**

No. 12R. "League Jr." Full size. Special black tanned leather. Lightly padded, but extra long; palm leather lined. Welted seams. Inside hump. Ea., **75c.**

No. 16. "Junior." Full size. White chrome leather, padded; extra long. Palm leather lined. Each, **50c.**

No. 13. "Interscholastic." Youths'. Oak tanned brown leather. Professional model, leather web at thumb; padded. Welted seams. Leather lined. Ea., **75c.**

No. 16W. "Star." Full size. White chrome leather. Welted seams; padded. Palm leather lined. Ea, **50c.**

No. 14. "Boys' Amateur." Youths' professional style. Special tanned white leather, padded; inside hump. Palm leather lined. . . . . Each, **50c.**

No. 17. "Youths." Good size. Brown smooth leather. Padded; inside hump. Palm leather lined. Each, **50c.**

No. 18. "Boys' Own." Oak tanned leather. Padded; inside hump. Palm leather lined. . . Each, **25c.**

No. 20. "Boys' Favorite." Oak tanned. Properly padded. Palm leather lined. . . . . Each, **25c.**



No. 3X


No. XLA


No. XB



No 14

Gloves described on this page are made regularly with Web of leaiher between Thumb and First Finger, which can be cut out very easily if not required. All Spalding Infielders' Gloves are made with our diverted seam (PATENTED MARCH 10, 1908) between fingers, adding considerably to the durability of the gloves.

All Styles Made in Rights and Lefts. When Ordering for Left Handed Players Specify "Full Right."

ACCEPT NO SUBSTITUTE — THE SPALDING TRADE-MARK — GUARANTEES QUALITY

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

SPALDING BASE BALL MASKS



No. 10-0W

Spalding "WORLD SERIES" Open Vision Mask

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Patented December 19, 1911, January 30, 1912

No. **10-0W.** Special welded frame, including wire ear guard and circular opening in front. Has best features of mask manufacture. Weight is as light as consistent with absolute safety; padding conforms to face with comfort. . . . Each, **$5.00**

Spalding Open Vision Specially Soldered Frame Mask

Patented December 19, 1911, January 30, 1912



No. 8-0

No. **8-0.** Heavily padded, specially soldered and reinforced frame of special steel wire, heavy black finish. Carefully reinforced with hard solder at joining points. This feature of maximum strength, together with our patented open vision, has the special endorsement of the greatest catchers in the National and American Leagues. . . . . Each, **$5.00**

Spalding "Special Soldered" Masks

No. **6-0.** Each crossing of wires heavily soldered. Extra heavy wire frame, black finished; continuous style padding with soft chin-pad; special elastic head band. . . . . Each, **$4.00**



No. 5-0

Spalding Open Vision Umpires' Mask

No. **5-0.** Open vision frame. Has neck protecting attachment and a special ear protection; nicely padded. Safest and most convenient. . . . . Each, **$5.00**

Spalding "Sun Protecting" Mask

No. **4-0.** Patent molded leather sun-shade, protecting eyes without obstructing view. Finest heavy steel wire, black finish. Fitted with soft chin-pad, improved design; hair-filled pads, including forehead pad and special elastic head-band. Each, **$4.00**



No. 4-0

Spalding "Neck Protecting" Mask

No. **3-0.** Neck protecting arrangement affords positive protection to the neck. Finest steel wire, extra heavy black finish; comfortable pads and special elastic head-strap. Each, **$3.50**

Spalding "Semi-Pro" League Mask

No. **O-P.** Extra heavy best black annealed steel wire. Special continuous style side pads, leather covered; special forehead and chin-pads; elastic head-band. . . . . Each, **$2.50**



No. O-P

Spalding "Regulation League" Masks

No. **2-O.** Extra heavy best black annealed steel wire. Full length side pads of improved design, and soft forehead and chin-pad; special elastic head-band. . . . . Each, **$2.00**

No. **O-X.** Men's size. Heavy soft annealed steel wire, black finish. Improved leather covered pads, including forehead pad; molded leather chin-strap. Special elastic head-band. Each, **$1.50**

No. **OXB.** Youths' mask. Black finish, soft annealed steel wire. Continuous soft side padding, forehead and chin-pad. Each, **$1.50**



No. A

No. **A.** Men's. Black enameled steel wire, leather covered pads, forehead and chin-pad. . . . . Each, **$1.00**

No. **B.** Youths'. Black enameled steel wire, and similar in quality to No. A, but smaller in size. . . . . Each, **$1.00**

No. **C.** Black enameled; pads covered with leather, wide elastic head-strap, leather strap-and-buckle. . . . Each, **50c.**

No. **D.** Black enameled. Smaller than No. C. Substantial for boys. . . . . Each, **25c.**

ACCEPT NO SUBSTITUTE THE SPALDING TRADE-MARK GUARANTEES QUALITY

A. G. SPALDING & BROS. TRADE SPALDING MARK MADE IN U.S.A.

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

SPALDING BASE BALL UNIFORMS

Complete Color Sample Book mailed, on application, to any team captain or manager, together with Measurement Blank and full instructions for measuring players for uniforms.

Spalding "WORLD SERIES" Uniform No. O. Single Suit, $15.00
Net price to clubs ordering for *Entire Team.* . . . . Suit, **$12.50**

Spalding "WORLD SERIES" Uniform No. OA. Single Suit, $14.00
Net price to clubs ordering for *Entire Team.* . . . . Suit, **11.50**

Spalding "League" Uniform No. 1. . . . . Single Suit, $12.50
Net price to clubs ordering for *Entire Team.* . . . . Suit, **10.00**

Spalding "League" Uniform No. 1A. . . . Single Suit, $11.50
Net price to clubs ordering for *Entire Team.* . . . . Suit, **9.00**

Spalding "Interscholastic" Uniform No. 2. . . Single Suit, $9.00
Net price to clubs ordering for *Entire Team.* . . . Suit, **7.50**

Spalding "Minor League" Uniform No. M. . Single Suit, $9.00
Net price to clubs ordering for *Entire Team.* . . . Suit, **7.50**

Spalding "City League" Uniform No. W. . . Single Suit, $7.50
Net price to clubs ordering for *Entire Team.* . . . . Suit, **6.00**

Spalding "Club Special" Uniform No. 3. . . Single Suit, $6.00
Net price to clubs ordering for *Entire Team.* . . . . Suit, **5.00**

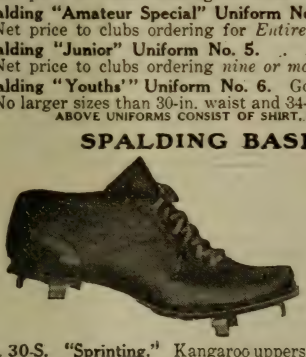
Spalding "Amateur Special" Uniform No. 4. . Single Suit, $4.00
Net price to clubs ordering for *Entire Team.* . . . Suit, **3.50**

Spalding "Junior" Uniform No. 5. . . . . Single Suit, $3.00
Net price to clubs ordering *nine or more uniforms.* . . . Suit, **2.50**

Spalding "Youths'" Uniform No. 6. Good quality Gray material
No larger sizes than 30-in. waist and 34-in. chest. . . Complete, **1.00**

ABOVE UNIFORMS CONSIST OF SHIRT, PANTS, CAP, BELT AND STOCKINGS.

SPALDING BASE BALL SHOES



No. **FW.** **"WORLD SERIES"** Reg. U. S. Pat. Off. Kangaroo uppers, white oak soles. Hand sewed; strictly bench made. Leather laces. . . . . Pair, **$7.00**

Owing to the lightness and fineness of this shoe, it is suitable only for the fastest players, but as a light weight durable shoe for general use we recommend No. 30-S.

Sizes and Weights of No. FW Shoes

Size of Shoes:	5	6	7	8	9
Weight per pair:	18	18½	19	20	21 oz.

No. **30-S.** **"Sprinting."** Kangaroo uppers, white oak soles. Built on our running shoe last. Light weight. Hand sewed; bench made. Leather laces. Pair, **$7.00**

No. **O.** **"Club Special."** Selected satin calfskin, substantially made. High point carefully tempered carbon steel plates hand riveted to heels and soles. Pair, **$5.00**

No. **OS.** **"Club Special" Sprinting.** Similar to No. O, but made with sprinting style flexible soles. (Patented May 7, 1912). . . . . Pair, **$5.00**

No. **35.** **"Amateur Special."** Leather, machine sewed. High point carefully tempered carbon steel plates hand riveted to heels and soles. Pair, **$3.50** ★ *$39.00 Doz.*

No. **37.** **"Junior."** Leather; regular base ball shoe last. Plates hand riveted to heels and soles. Excellent for the money but *not guaranteed.* Pair, **$2.50** ★ *$27.00 Doz.*

Juvenile Base Ball Shoes

No. **38.** Made on special boys' size lasts. Good quality material throughout and steel plates. Furnished in boys' sizes, 12 to 5, inclusive, only. . . Pair, **$2.00**

Spalding "Dri-Foot" prolongs the life of the shoes. Can, 15c.

The prices printed in italics opposite items marked with ★ will be quoted only on orders for one-half dozen pairs or more at one time. Quantity prices NOT allowed on items NOT marked with ★

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A. G. SPALDING & BROS. STORES IN ALL LARGE CITIES

COMPLETE LIST OF STORES ON INSIDE FRONT COVER OF THIS BOOK

Prices in effect January 5, 1914. Subject to change without notice. For Canadian prices see special Canadian Catalogue.

SCHOOLYARD ATHLETICS



By

J. E. SULLIVAN

Secretary-Treasurer
Amateur Athletic
Union

Member of the Board of
Education of
Greater New York

THE great interest in athletics that has developed in the public schools within recent years has led to the compilation of this book with a view to the systemization of the various events that form the distinctively athletic feature of school recreation. With its aid any teacher should be able to conduct a successful athletic meet, while the directions given for becoming expert in the various events will appeal to the pupil. Ray Ewry, holder of the world's high jump record, tells how to practice for that event; Harry Hillman, holder of the hurdle and three-legged records, contributes his experience; Martin Sheridan, all around champion, writes on putting the shot, and Harry F. Porter, describes the high jump. The book is fully illustrated and will be sent for 10 cents by A. G. SPALDING & BROS. (stores on inside front cover).

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN!!

1. The Art of Curve Pitching.
2. The Art of Batting.
3. The Art of Zigzag Curve Pitching.
4. The Art of Base Running.
5. Base Ball and How to Play It.

The first four of these books are too well known to require detailed description. They are acknowledged by all to be the best special treatises on base ball ever issued. Over 65,000 copies sold to date. They are plain, practical and **scientific**, and you can learn more from them in two hours of careful study than you can from field practice in **two years.** But as valuable as they are, **No. 5** is worth more than all of them put together. This is a much later work of 64 large pages, covering every department of base ball, and is warranted to be the best and most complete treatise on the game ever written. It contains special chapters for umpires, captains, etc., and also tells how to become a **professional.** The chapter on **Pitching** *is the very latest*, and contains full directions for throwing **three special curves.** This chapter alone is worth more than the price of the book. Price of Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, 15 cents *each*—the four *at one time* for 50 cents in cash or 55 cents in stamps. Price of **No. 5**, 25 cents in cash or 30 cents in stamps—all by mail postpaid.

THE MAGIC BASE BALL CURVER!! This little mechanical device is the greatest invention in base ball since the discovery of the "curve," as thousands who have used it can testify. The pitcher who uses one can strike out the batsmen about as fast as they can take their places. 21 men struck out in 9 innings is its record. It is so small that the batsmen cannot see it, and they all wonder where those **awful** curves come from. With it an amateur with a little practice, can beat a professional. Price, by mail, only 25c., *two* for 40c., *three* for 50c. If stamps are sent, 5c. additional in either case.

PREMIUM OFFER! Any one purchasing *direct from me* 75 cents' worth of these goods *at one time* may select any *one* of the above named articles free, as a premium. No goods exchanged. Address

EDWARD J. PRINDLE, BRIMFIELD, MASS.

CAUTION TO THE BASE BALL BOYS OF 1914

Because of your youth and inexperience, advantage is frequently taken of you base ball boys, by the so-called "Just as Good" dealer, who tries to palm off on you some of his "Just as Good" Base Ball goods, made especially for him by the "Just as Good" manufacturer, when you call for the Spalding goods. You are cautioned not to be deceived by this "Just as Good" combination, for when you get onto the field you will find these "Just as Good" Balls, Bats, Mitts, etc., will not stand the wear and punishment of the genuine Spalding articles. Remember that Spalding Goods are standard the world over, and are used by all the leading clubs and players. These "Just as Good" manufacturers endeavor to copy the Spalding styles, adopt the Spalding descriptive matter and Spalding list prices, and then try to see how very cheap and showy they can make the article, so the "Just as Good" dealer can work off these imitations on the unsuspecting boy.

Don't be deceived by the attractive 25 to 40 per cent. discount that may be offered you, for remember that their printed prices are arranged for the special purpose of misleading you and to enable the "Just as Good" dealer to offer you this special discount bait. This "discount" pill that the "Just as Good" dealer asks you to swallow is sugar coated and covered up by various catchy devices, that are well calculated to deceive the inexperienced boy, who will better understand these tricks of the trade as he grows older. Remember that all Spalding Athletic Goods are sold at the established printed prices, and no dealer is permitted to sell them at a greater or less price. Special discounts on Spalding Goods are unknown. Everybody is treated alike. This policy persistently adhered to makes it possible to maintain from year to year the high quality of Spalding Athletic Goods, which depend for their sale on Spalding Quality, backed by the broad Spalding Guarantee, and not on any deceiving device like this overworked and fraudulent "Discount" scheme adopted by all of the "Just as Good" dealers.

Occasionally one of these "Just as Good" dealers will procure some of the Spalding well known red boxes, place them in a showy place on his shelves, and when Spalding Goods are called for, will take from these Spalding boxes one of the "Just as Good" things, and try to palm it off on the boy as a genuine Spalding article. When you go into a store and ask for a Spalding article, see to it that the Spalding Trade-Mark is on that article, and if the dealer tries to palm off on you something "Just as Good," politely bow yourself out and go to another store, where the genuine Spalding article can be procured.

In purchasing a genuine Spalding Athletic article, you are protected by the broad Spalding Guarantee, which reads as follows:

We Guarantee *to each purchaser of an article bearing the Spalding Trade-Mark that such article will give satisfaction and a reasonable amount of service, when used for the purpose for which it was intended and under ordinary conditions and fair treatment.*

We Agree *to repair or replace, free of charge, any such article which proves defective in material or workmanship when subjected to fair treatment; PROVIDED, such defective article is returned to us, transportation prepaid, within thirty days after purchase (except where otherwise stipulated on special guarantee tag attached to certain articles), and accompanied by a letter from the user, giving his name and address and explaining the claim.*

A. G. SPALDING & BROS.

Beware of the "Just as Good" manufacturer, who makes "pretty" Athletic Goods (as if they were for use as an ornament) at the expense of "quality," in order to deceive the dealer; and beware of the substitute-dealer who completes the fraud by offering the "Just as Good" article when Spalding Goods are asked for.

A. G. Spalding & Bros.

Standard Policy

A Standard Quality must be inseparably linked to a Standard Policy.

Without a definite and Standard Mercantile Policy, it is impossible for a Manufacturer to long maintain a Standard Quality.

To market his goods through a jobber, a manufacturer must provide a profit for the jobber as well as for the retail dealer. To meet these conditions of Dual Profits, the manufacturer is obliged to set a proportionately high list price on his goods to the consumer.

To enable the glib salesman, when booking his orders, to figure out attractive profits to both the jobber and retailer, these high list prices are absolutely essential; but their real purpose will have been served when the manufacturer has secured his order from the jobber, and the jobber has secured his order from the retailer.

However, these deceptive high list prices are not fair to the consumer, who does not, and, in reality, is not ever expected to pay these fancy list prices.

When the season opens for the sale of such goods, with their misleading but alluring high list prices, the retailer begins to realize his responsibilities, and grapples with the situation as best he can, by offering "special discounts," which vary with local trade conditions.

Under this system of merchandising, the profits to both the manufacturer and the jobber are assured; but as there is no stability maintained in the prices to the consumer, the keen competition amongst the local dealers invariably leads to a demoralized cutting of prices by which the profits of the retailer are practically eliminated.

This demoralization always reacts on the manufacturer. The jobber insists on lower, and still lower, prices. The manufacturer, in his turn, meets this demand for the lowering of prices by the only way open to him, viz.: the cheapening and degrading of the quality of his product.

The foregoing conditions became so intolerable that 15 years ago, in 1899, A. G. Spalding & Bros. determined to rectify this demoralization in the Athletic Goods Trade, and inaugurated what has since become known as "The Spalding Policy."

The "Spalding Policy" eliminates the jobber entirely, so far as Spalding Goods are concerned, and the retail dealer secures the supply of Spalding Athletic Goods direct from the manufacturer by which the retail dealer is assured a fair, legitimate and certain profit on all Spalding Athletic Goods, and the consumer is assured a Standard Quality and is protected from imposition.

The "Spalding Policy" is decidedly for the interest and protection of the users of Athletic Goods, and acts in two ways:

First.—The user is assured of genuine Official Standard Athletic Goods and the same prices to everybody.

Second.—As manufacturers, we can proceed with confiden purchasing at the proper time, the very best raw materials rec in the manufacture of our various goods, well ahead of respective seasons, and this enables us to provide the ne quantity and absolutely maintain the Spalding Standard of (

All retail dealers handling Spalding Athletic Goods are request consumers at our regular printed catalogue prices—neither more nor l prices that similar goods are sold for in our New York, Chicago an

All Spalding dealers, as well as users of Spalding Athletic Go exactly alike, and no special rebates or discriminations are allow

This briefly, is the "Spalding Policy," which has already be operation for the past 15 years, and will be indefinitely continue

In other words, "The Spalding Policy" is a "square deal

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